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S. Africa Police Claim Pass Book Protest Smashed

CAPETOWN (UPI)—South African police launched a new wave of arrests in the Capetown and Johannesburg areas Friday and claimed they had smashed a native protest against pass books that brought this country 17 days of violence.

Hundreds of persons, including Europeans, were reported picked up in raids that started before dawn.

Simultaneously the Government formally banned the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress from activity in South Africa until April 6, 1961. Justice Minister F. C. Erasmus, announcing the ban in Parliament, said it goes into effect immediately.

The two organizations are the chief representatives of native opinion in the country and have spearheaded "nonviolent" opposition to the Government's white supremacy policies.

Erasmus told Parliament the current status of emergency in effect throughout most of South Africa would continue "until such time as the Government is satisfied that the circumstances which have given rise to the declaration no longer exist."

Police flatly refused to comment on the arrests, saying they were made under "emergency regulations," but it was learned that many of the persons taken into custody were women.

The arrests appeared aimed at cracking down on "second string" leaders of African nationalist movements. Top leaders of the groups were arrested March 30.

At the African township of Nyanga, one of the last pockets of major resistance to regulations requiring blacks to carry identity pass books, stonefaced natives streamed out and went to work Friday morning.

Three days this week police had gone into the settlement, which houses 28,000 Africans, and beaten those who refused to go to their jobs.

Many of the women arrested Friday morning were taken from their homes and had to leave children behind without anyone to look after them.

Police conducted a massive assault on Nyanga Thursday, taking 1,500 in for questioning. Nearly 200 of them were held.

They beat scores of stay-home demonstrators and collected knives, iron bars, meat axes, shears and Zulu war clubs, called knobkerries.

Throughout South Africa, white businessmen and intellectual leaders publicly urged the Government to open talks with "moderate" Africans other than tribal chiefs.

The Johannesburg African Chamber of Commerce president, Has van Zyl, said the Government should consult nonwhite teachers, businessmen and others having regular incomes.

The Government regards the tribal chiefs as the sole legitimate spokesmen for the African population.

JOHANNESBURG (Kyodo-Reuter) — The Pan-Africanist Congress announced Thursday night it was intensifying the antipass campaign it began on March 21 "to prove to the authorities that the African people do not want to carry passes any more."

William Jolobe, a congress spokesman, said in a statement here "there is no need for us to carry reference (pass) books.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4

'Long Vacation' For Oberlaender

BONN (AP)—Ex-Nazi Theodor Oberlaender, West German Cabinet Minister under heavy fire for his political past, will take an extended vacation, the Government announced Friday.

The opposition Socialists announced earlier this week they would force a parliamentary investigation into the past of the 54-year-old Refugee Minister.

The Socialists said they were willing to withdraw the move if Oberlaender would go on an immediate vacation from office and quit his post altogether before May 5.

The vacation tactic halted what had been expected to be a stormy parliamentary debate on the Oberlaender case in connection with consideration of his ministry's annual budget.

Instead, the Bundestag (Lower House) put off consideration of the Refugee Ministry budget until its next session, May 5.

West Rejects New Soviet Bid at Geneva

GENEVA (AP)—The Soviet Union Friday introduced a new set of negotiating principles in the 10-nation disarmament conference but the West promptly described them as "the same old salad with more Russian dressing."

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian A. Zorin claimed his document could form a new basis for discussion in the deadlocked conference. This was denied by the Western powers.

U.S. Ambassador Frederick M. Eaton told the conference that Zorin had completely misinterpreted the aims of the Western disarmament plan. He challenged the Russian claim that the West was not proposing concrete disarmament measures.

The American delegate gave this answer to the new negotiating proposal advanced by Zorin.

Eaton made it plain that the United States fully supports the United Nations General Assembly resolution of Nov. 20 which brought the 10-nation disarmament conference into being. He also expressed the Western view that the U.N. document requires the conference to set up control arrangements to go hand in hand with specific arms cuts.

Eaton went through the list of items in the Western plan including proposals for nuclear disarmament, reduction of force and weapon levels, the establishment of an international police force and the banning of weapons of mass destruction in outer space.

For the first time, the American delegate specified that the United States was ready to remove existing fissionable mate-

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

5-Year Defense Plan Set for '61

Defense Agency Director General Munenori Akagi said yesterday the proposed second five-year defense power build-up program would be enforced starting in 1961.

Answering interpellations by a Liberal-Democratic Dietman before the House of Representatives Cabinet Committee, Akagi said he was hoping to have the program approved by the National Defense Council in May or June.

He said that Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, who holds the chairmanship of the National Defense Council, shared the same view.

The second five-year program was originally expected to go into effect by 1960.

Exploding Carbide Tank Kills Worker

An apprentice carpenter was killed when a carbide tank exploded at the Tokyo Terminal Building construction site in Higashi Shimane-cho, Adachi Ward, Tokyo, around 7 a.m. yesterday.

Police said the carbide tank was ignited by a cigarette Koichi Shimokawa, 22, was smoking beside the explosive tank.

U.S., Canada Present New Plan at Sea Law Parley

GENEVA (AP)—The United States and Canada submitted a compromise proposal to the world maritime conference Friday to limit historic foreign fishing in coastal waters to a period of 10 years.

Ambassador Arthur H. Dean of the United States and George A. Drew of Canada suggested ending traditional foreign fishing within 12 miles off shore by Oct. 31, 1970. After that date all fishermen who operated in distant coastal waters would be excluded by universal law.

This limitation of foreign coastal fishing was agreed upon between the United States, Canada, Britain and other major maritime nations after continuous negotiations, behind the scenes of the 87-nation meeting. It represents an attempt to heal a serious rift among the Western seafaring nations.

The two delegations at the same time withdrew their earlier six-plus-six miles proposals which conflicted over the question of foreign coastal water fishing.

The United States, supported by Britain and the other major fishing states, originally sought universal recognition of historic fishing rights in foreign waters for an unlimited time. Canada, which had the support of Iceland, Norway and many smaller coastal states, opposed a "perpetuation" of foreign fishing within 12 miles off shore, and demanded the exclusion of foreign fishermen.

West Concession

GENEVA (Kyodo-Reuter) — The United States and Canada Friday submitted their joint compromise proposal on the width of the territorial sea and rights in an adjacent fishing zone to the 87-nation law of the sea conference.

Arthur H. Dean, United States delegate, said the proposal was for a territorial sea of six miles with an additional exclusive six-mile fishing zone contiguous to the territorial sea in which foreign states whose nationals have fished in the outer six miles of this zone during the five years preceding Jan. 1, 1958, may continue to do so for a period of 10 years from Oct. 31, 1960.

"This proposal, our two Governments believe, will give embodiment to the desires of coastal states, especially the newer countries who have desired to obtain exclusive fishing jurisdiction within 12 miles from their coasts, toward which desire both our Governments have long felt a sympathetic concern," Dean said.

He stressed what he considered to be the two following very important concessions made by the U.S. Government:

1. To agree to place a time limitation on foreign fishing rights within the six-to-12-mile area.

2. To agree that this period of years should be only 10 years in duration commencing Oct. 31, 1960.

Zentei Schedules Work-Site Rallies

The Japan Postal Workers Union (Zentei) yesterday instructed employes at 100 post offices in the nation to hold work-site rallies Friday to press the union's demand for a ¥3,000 wage hike.

The "15th united action" against the new Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is scheduled on that day.

Beware, Traffic Violators! End of Road May Be Prison

Don't violate traffic regulations. Don't drive without a license.

You may very well land behind the bars next time instead of getting off with a fine.

The Metropolitan Public Prosecutors Office has decided to enforce heavier punishment for "objectionable" traffic violators, repeaters and for those caught driving without a license. The decision was made to cope with the increasing number of traffic violations.

According to the prosecutors, 69,000 of the 289,000 cases of tarffic violations last year involved drivers without license. During the January-March period this year, there were 20,000 cases of licenseless driving.

'Traffic Dictator'

LONDON (AP)—A British newspaper took a look at Tokyo's traffic problems Friday and concluded probably they make it the most dangerous capital city in the world.

"A Tokyo traffic policeman trying to deal with the flood at a busy intersection during the rush hour is rather like a mountain climber overtaken by an avalanche," reported the London Times.

Sociologists say the Japanese are not yet a nation of individualists, but no one would agree who watched their behavior behind the steering wheel of a car.

Noting Tokyo's accident death rate is five times that of New York, the Times correspondent said:

"All this is not because the number of vehicles is greater, but because of the poor layout and condition of roads, the increasing traffic congestion, and the lack of experience and road sense of many Japanese drivers."

"Tokyo traffic police," said the Times, "are trying to bring order out of chaos with the blunt weapons of the present law and tackling with expedients—which are not remedies—a problem which would confuse even the most expert organizers of the West.

"Looming on the horizon were the 1964 Olympics—and the prospect of chaos unless something drastic is done."

"What Tokyo needs," said the Times, "is a traffic dictator."

The nation's temples were gaily decorated with flowers yesterday to celebrate Buddha's birthday—known as "Hanamatsuri" or "Flower Festival." At the Zojoji Temple in Shiba, Tokyo, many children from nearby kindergartens paid their respect and were treated to "amacha" or sweet tea.

Bonn's Note Is Rejected By Moscow

BONN (AP)—The Soviet Union has refused to accept a West German note sharply critical of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, a Government spokesman reported Friday.

Hans Hille, spokesman for the Foreign Office, told a news conference that the Soviets returned the note claiming it was unacceptable on the grounds it was defamatory.

The note was delivered to the Soviet Foreign Office in Moscow two days ago and it accused Khrushchev of "conducting "a campaign of slander" during his recent visit to France.

It was returned to the West German Embassy the following day. It was the first time in the five-year history of diplomatic ties between Bonn and Moscow that a note has been rejected.

Hille indicated Bonn would not pursue the matter.

"In rejecting the note the Soviet Government demonstrated it took cognizance of its contents and that was the main purpose of the note," Hille said.

A spokesman described the German note as "very moderate in character."

Its tone was nonetheless frigid and went well beyond the extent of normal diplomatic exchanges.

DSP Urges Talks For 47 Fishermen

The Democratic Socialist Party yesterday asked the Government to speedily open negotiations with the Republic of Korea for an early release and repatriation of 47 Japanese fishermen still detained in Pusan.

A written petition to this effect was handed to Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Shunichi Matsumoto by two Democratic Socialist executives in the Diet building yesterday morning.

Of 214 Japanese fishermen detained in Pusan on the charge of violating the Rhee Line, 167 who served out their "sentences" were sent back to Japan late last month under a Japan-ROK mutual repatriation agreement.

Constitution Body Faces Division

The National League for Protecting the Constitution yesterday faced the possibility of a major split.

The league, headed by Tetsu Katayama, adviser of the Democratic Socialist Party, yesterday informally decided to reject Katayama's proposal for formation of a new group centered around the Democratic Socialist Party.

Indications were that Katayama's proposal would be formally turned down at a plenary meeting of the league Monday.

There was a strong possibility that rejection of the proposal would lead to Katayama's resignation and withdrawal from the league of the DSP and unions affiliated with the Japan Trade Union Congress (Zenro).

The league is made up mainly of the two Socialist parties, Zenro and the General Council of Japan Trade Unions (Sohyo).

Mikoyan in Baghdad To Open Exhibition

MOSCOW (AP)—A. I. Mikoyan, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, arrived in Baghdad Friday in an IL18 airliner to open a Soviet industrial exhibition, Tass News Agency announced.

Interest-Free Credits Not Good, Avers Fujiyama

Foreign Minister Aiichiro Fujiyama yesterday told the Diet he thought that interest-free assistance to newly rising nations such as given by the Soviet Union was "not necessarily a good method."

He thought extension of loans on a commercial basis was the best way to help these nations develop their economy.

In his opinion, he added, loans extended at an unreasonably low interest would place the recipient nation in a subordinate position.

Fujiyama's statement was made at yesterday's meeting of the Lower House Ad Hoc Committee on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty in reply to a query from a Socialist Dietman.

Socialist Shichiro Hozumi charged that American foreign aid has a "strong overtone of military alliance and imperialistic exploitation."

Whereas the U.S. charges "exorbitant" interests on its loans, he pointed out, the Soviet Union "gives out financial aid free and without any string attached."

Fujiyama retorted, "The Russians also give military aid."

"There is nothing wrong with America's system of aiding underdeveloped nations," Fujiyama said, "and Japan will cooperate with the U.S. in helping the newly developing countries."

Hozumi likened the Amercian military set up in the Far East area to cormorant fishing. The commander of the U.S. Pacific Forces is the fisherman, he said, and the cormorants of Japan, Taiwan, Republic of Korea and the Philippines are made to cooperate in America's Far East strategy.

He charged that the new Japan-U.S. Security Treaty was a military alliance.

Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi refuted, "It is not a military alliance."

Munenori Akagi, director of the Defense Agency, said that Japan need not become a "cormorant."

"The U.S. forces in Japan work for the peace and security of Japan," he said, "and Japan cooperates with the U.S. forces at its own will."

"If all countries of the world maintaining a defense agreement with the U.S. are America's cormorants, Akagi said, "Britain would be a cormorant through the NATO."

"If the Prime Minister says the treaty is not a military arrangement," Hozumi said, "what is a military arrangement?" Then he demanded the Government's "unified interpretation" of the term.

Kishi avoided the question, saying, "it is not necessary to give a definition of the word because the Government did not look at the new treaty as such."

Committee directors later in the day agreed that the committee would devote four days next week to debate on the treaty.

Kishi Favors ILO Law Ratification

Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi yesterday asked the Cabinet to expedite precedures for Diet ratification of the International Labor Organization Convention No. 87.

The Prime Minister earlier told a Diet session that the bill will be presented within April.

Observers, however, were not optimistic over Kishi's plan because of a difference of views among Government and Liberal-Democratic leaders over the problem on how to dispose of unionists engaged in full-time union activities.

At a meeting of chief Diet policy makers of the Liberal-Democratic, Socialist and Democratic Socialist Parties held following the Cabinet meeting, Opposition representatives urged the Liberal-Democratic Party to present the bill "as soon as possible."

The Liberal-Democratic representative replied that he would expedite the matter, but declined to set any definite date.

Ike Names Barrows Envoy to Cameroon

WASHINGTON (AP)—Career diplomat Leland Barrows was nominated by President Dwight D. Eisenhower Thursday to be the first U.S. ambassador to newly independent Cameroon.

Accepting Donations

The Japan Times is accepting donations on behalf of the Food for Children Committee to provide lunches to children of unemployed coal miners in Kyushu. Checks may be made out to "Food for Children" and sent to The Japan Times, Central P.O. Box 144.

Japan and Russia Agree To Set Quota on Crabs At 325,000 Cases in '60

Restricted Zones for Fish Operations to Remain Same

MOSCOW (Kyodo)—Japan and Soviet Russia agreed informally Thursday to set the 1960 total catch limit for crabs in the northwest Pacific at 325,000 cases, 25,000 less than 1959's limit.

Under the agreement, Japan will be allowed a quota of 130,000 cases of crabs caught in west Kamchatka waters and Russia 195,000 cases, or 10,000 and 15,000 cases less than last year, respectively. One case contains eight dozen cans.

The catch quota will be formally approved at the 21st plenary session of the Japan-Soviet Joint Fishery Commission Friday.

The commission Friday will also make a formal decision on the restrictive measures for crab fishing that were informally agreed on by both sides Thursday.

Japan and Russia agreed Thursday that the restricted zones for crab fishing operations should remain the same as last year.

The fishing season, as in 1959, will commence May 20 but will wind up earlier, sometime after Aug. 10.

Quota Small

The 130,000 cases of canned crab decided as the Japanese catch quota for this year will barely enable the four crab fleets to operate on a paying basis, fishery industry sources said yesterday.

The limit decided for Japan will come to 260,000 cases if computed under the Japanese formula of four dozen cans per case.

Fishery industry sources said the quota decided for Japan was 20,000 cases more than the 240,000 cases originally proposed by Russia, but was much lower than the 280,000 cases demanded by Japan.

They said that it means the catch volume per fleet will be held down to 65,000 cases.

The commission now is expected to resume discussions on salmon resources which were temporarily suspended late last month to enable debate to be conducted on crab fishing.

Crab Fleets Set To Leave April 12

HAKODATE (Kyodo)—The four Japanese crab fishing fleets to operate in northwest Pacific waters are slated to leave here for the fishing grounds around Tuesday.

The fleets, including the Nichiro Fishery's Kaiyo Maru fleet, commenced final preparations for the coming operations upon receipt of reports from Moscow on the reaching of an agreement on this year's crab quota.

Takasaki Leaves

Good Results Seen From Salmon Talks

Tatsunosuke Takasaki, president of the Dai-Nippon Fishery Association, expressed confidence yesterday that favorable results would be obtained in the Moscow discussions on salmon fishing if a full study was made from a scientific point of view.

Takasaki left Tokyo by Air France yesterday morning for Moscow via Paris to participate in the fourth Japan-Soviet fishery talks, now under way in the Soviet capital.

He told the press at the airport that besides taking part in the salmon talks, he also intended to exert his utmost efforts to obtain Russian cooperation to enable operation by Japanese fishermen in waters off the southern Kuriles without fear of capture.

He said he planned to erase Russian misunderstanding about the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty should Soviet authorities bring up the pact in the course of the negotiations.

He did not, however, believe that the treaty issue should be taken up in conjunction with the fishery talks.

Takasaki said he hoped to meet A. A. Ishkov, head of Gosplan's Fishery Department, as soon as he arrived in Moscow.

He also plans to meet Premier Nikita Khrushchev during the latter phase of the fishery talks.

He said he intends to return to Japan as soon as the talks appear to be headed for a successful conclusion.

Agriculture-Forestry Minister Takeo Fukuda, who has been named chief Government delegate to the fishery talks, is slated to leave Tokyo for Moscow Wednesday.

Tatsunosuke Takasaki

Kishi Orders Cabinet To Restore Mine Peace

Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi yesterday instructed Cabinet members concerned to establish peace and order in the miners' living quarters at the strike-bound Miike Colliery in Kyushu "through full mobilization of the police force."

Speaking at a Cabinet meeeting yesterday morning, Kishi said he wanted to see police authorities maintain security at the Miike coal mines.

Kishi issued his instruction as a precaution against further bloody clashes between the two rival unions in the miners' living quarters following the convention of the Japan Coal Mine Workers Union (Tanro). The convention, scheduled to open in Tokyo yesterday, has been put off until today.

The postponement resulted from lack of agreement between Tanro leaders and the Federation of Mitsui Coal Mine Workers Unions (Sankoren) on whether an official conciliation plan to end the protracted Miike mine dispute should be upheld.

Tanro's strategy committee studied the truce offer, made by Keizo Fujibayashi, chairman of the Central Labor Relations Commission last Friday, from Thursday through yesterday morning.

The committee was generally inclined to reject the Fujibayashi proposal but no decision was made because Sankoren favored an early settlement of the Miike dispute.

Speculation rose that Sankoren might secede from Tanro if the latter accepted the Fujibayashi plan.

Tanro chairman Shigeru Hara continued earnest fence-mend-

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

ROK Gov't Returning 3 Japanese

PUSAN (AP)—Three Japanese who have been detained here left for Shimonoseki Friday afternoon aboard the Japanese repatriation ship Sansui Maru.

They are: Noriyoshi Moriwaki, 46, of Shimonoseki; Minoru Nagata, 38, of Sapporo, and Yasuzo Wakai, 28, of Tsushima. They were among seven Japanese who have been detained in the detention camp after completing their prison terms here for violations of the Customs and other laws.

The ship left Pusan at 3 p.m. and is expected to arrive at Shimonoseki early Saturday morning.

In Seoul, a Foreign Ministry official said the other four would also be repatriated as soon as reference to the Japanese Foreign Office concerning their status is completed.

The third group of 309 Korean repatriates arrived here Friday morning from Omura aboard the Sansui Maru.

They have been detained in the Omura Detention Camp for illegal entry into Japan.

A total of 996 Koreans has been returned home under an agreement in March between Japan and South Korea for the release of detainees in Pusan and Omura.

Repat Program Ends

The repatriation of Korean nationals detained at the Omura Detention Camp in Kyushu to South Korea has been completed.

The completion was reported by Justice Minister Hiroya Ino at yesterday's regular Cabinet meeting.

Ino said the repatriation of South Koreans under the Japan-ROK exchange program was concluded Thursday with the sailing of the last repatriation boat.

Under the repatriation program, 996 Koreans were sent back to S. Korea.

There are still some 130 Koreans remaining in the Omura Detention Camp who want to return to North Korea and about 70 who are on trial at Japanese courts.

New Vatican Envoy Arrives Here Today

Archbishop Domenico Enrici, the new Apostolic Internuncio to Japan, was scheduled to arrive here by JAL at 5:30 p.m. today.

The new Vatican envoy was originally due here yesterday.

Osaka Int'l Trade Fair Gets Under Way Today

OSAKA—Heralding the advent of spring in this commercial capital, the fourth Osaka International Trade Fair opens today through April 26.

Michisuke Sugi, board chairman of the trade fair, will declare the fair open at a ceremony to be held from 10 a.m. at the special tent set up before the No. 2 Hall of the Minato exhibition. It is expected to be attended by about 2,000 guests.

After speeches by Gov. Gisen Sato of Osaka Prefecture and Mayor Mitsuji Nakai of Osaka, Brazilian Ambassador Roberto Mendes Goncalves is scheduled to give congratulatory speeches representing the foreign diplomatic corps in Japan.

The trade fair will then be formally opened when Sugi cuts the tape before the main entrance of the No. 2 Minato Hall.

Twenty-six foreign nations are participating in the trade fair, which is expected to be the largest international trade fair ever held in the Orient.

In addition to the Minato and Honmachi exhibition halls, which have been used in the previous Osaka trade fairs, the Dojima site at the Osaka International Trade Center, is also being used this year.

About 5,000 foreign visitors are expected to visit the fair. Included are such dignitaries as Aly Sabry, Minister in Charge of the President's Office of the United Arab Republic, and King and Queen Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah of Nepal.

M'Arthur to Open

OSAKA (UPI) — The largest international trade fair ever held in the Orient opens here today.

Hayato Ikeda, International Trade and Industry Minister, said the huge fair "will provide a golden opportunity for Japan to display the excellence of its goods and to bid successfully for an increasing amount of world trade."

The American exhibit at the fair is sponsored by the Department of Commerce and is one of 14 government-sponsored exhibitions.

U.S. Ambassador Douglas MacArthur II was expected to open the U.S. exhibit, which consists of 123 booths featuring products of 30 American industrial firms.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a message to the fair and which is displayed at the American Pavilion, said the theme of the American exhibit was "trade, technology and tourism."

Russia Urges Europe Trade Conference

GENEVA (Kyodo-Reuter) — Russia has proposed a conference of the trade ministers of all European countries "in the very near future," it was announced here Friday.

The conference would discuss measures to promote an expansion of foreign trade "on an all European basis" and the broadening of an all European regional market.

The Soviet proposal is made in a memorandum sent by the Soviet Government to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). It asks that the proposal should be discussed at the ECE meeting which begins here April 20.

The Soviet Government has also asked the ECE to study:

1. The possibility of the joint planning and construction of industrial projects by European countries. These could include large hydro power plants.

2. Collaboration in the exchange of scientific and technical experiences. Experts and trainees could be exchanged on a reciprocal basis for two or three years.

The memorandum also calls for an ECE study of the consequences of disarmament from the following three angles:

1. The effect of disarmament on the development on intra-European and world trade.

2. Aiding underdeveloped countries by allocating part of the resources realized by disarmament.

3. The effect of disarmament on the living standards of Europeans.

Relief Rice to Be Given Miyako Is.

The second shipment of 436 tons of relief rice to be sent by the Government to typhoon-hit Miyako Island in the Ryukyu group will leave Kobe by ship tomorrow. The first shipment of 368 tons was sent in January.

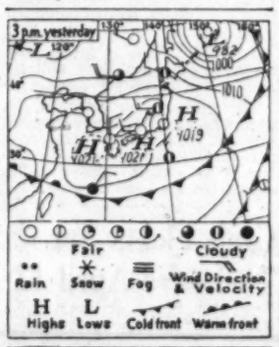
Apart from official relief, the Southern Compatriots Relief Association here has collected 19 tons of rice, 28 tons of flour, 4,000 cans of foodstuffs, 10 tons of apparel as well as ¥5,310,000 in cash from the Japanese public.

Bonn Clarifies Guinea Relations

BONN (AP)—Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano announced Friday that West Germany will not break off diplomatic relations with Guinea.

Von Brentano said Sekou Toure, president of the young African nation, has assured the Bonn Government that Guinea did not have diplomatic relations with East Germany.

Thus West Germany wrote finis to one of the more confusing chapters of postwar diplomacy.



The Weather

Tokyo Area—Today: Fair, occasionally cloudy with N. partly S.E. winds. Tomorrow: Cloudy, occasionally fair with N.E. partly S.E. winds. Rain at night. Yesterday's temperatures: Max. 15.2 C. Min. 4.0 C. Minimum humidity: 29 per cent.

Saturday, April 9
(Lunar Calendar, March 14)

Sunrise — 5:17 a.m. Sunset — 6:09 p.m. Moonrise—3:29 p.m. Moonset—3:34 a.m. High tide—3:52 a.m., 3:52 p.m. Low tide—9:59 a.m., 10:15 p.m.

Easter Eggs for children of the Bethlehem Orphanage at Tokorozawa are dyed by Girl Scouts of Troop 48 and 292 at Yokota Air Base. Left to right are Colleen Clancy, Laura White, Cheryl Bemberg and JoAnn Campbell. The Top 3 Wives Club, which gives an annual Easter and Christmas party for the orphanage, supplied 300 eggs for the Scouts to dye. The Club makes monthly donations to the orphanage which it has supported since 1947.

Tiros Unable to Obtain Detailed Shots of Russia

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The federal space agency disclosed Friday that a mechanical failure aboard the Tiros I weather satellite is preventing it from taking detailed cloud pictures over Russia.

Dr. T. Keith Glennan, director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), said at a news conference that the weather satellite "is working successfully and well."

But he added that since Saturday evening, the satellite's clock timer governing operation of one of the cameras has not been working properly.

The camera involved was a narrow angle, "high resolution" device designed to obtain the clearest pictures.

As a result of the timer's failure, Glennan said, this camera has been able to take pictures only on direct command over Hawaii and adjacent Pacific areas and over New Jersey and the surrounding region of the Atlantic seaboard.

This means that only the larger of the two television cameras, the so-called low resolution device, has been instructed since Saturday evening to take pictures as the satellite passed over Russia, China and elsewhere in the Far East. Tiros was successfully launched last Friday morning.

Pictures taken by the large TV camera are too diffuse to show any details of object on the ground.

Since its launching, Tiros has made 101 trips around the world at an altitude of about 450 miles and has taken hundreds of photographs which have been transmitted electronically to ground stations at Ft. Monmouth, N.J., and Kaena Point, Hawaii.

Glennan said the experiment "has performed exceedingly well."

"We have in fact been embarrassed by the wealth of photographic material which has been received," Glennan said.

Thus far no pictures have been received here from Hawaii. Some are expected the first of next week.

Meanwhile, Glennan released all the other photographs for examination which were received at Ft. Monmouth.

Kuroda Appointed Envoy to Greece

The appointment of Otoshiro Kuroda, former minister to Paraguay, as the first Japanese ambassador to Greece was approved by the Cabinet yesterday.

Japan and Greece mutually raised their legations in Athens and Tokyo to embassy status last January.

The Cabinet meeting also approved the appointment of Zen Yamatsu, councillor of the Foreign Office attached to the Minister's Secretariat, as the Japanese minister to Paraguay.

American Educator Here for Symposium

By United Press International

Dr. Laurence H. Snyder, president of the University of Hawaii, arrived in Tokyo last night from Taipei for an eight-day visit.

Snyder, sometimes called the "father of human genetics," is on a six-week tour of Asian countries to discuss the establishment at the university of an East-West cultural center.

While in Japan the 58-year-old savant is scheduled to address a symposium on science and modern civilization. He is one of three Americans invited to the symposium.

Tokyo Bus Hits, Kills 9-Year-Old on Bicycle

A 9-year-old girl was killed yesterday at Kakinokizaka, Meguro Ward, Tokyo, when a Tokyu bus hit her while she was riding a bicycle.

Chikako Takeda had been on an errand to a nearby post office and was returning home when the Tokyu bus hit her, killing her instantaneously.

Himonya police said the driver, Tadami Kataoka, 26, had been looking aside while driving.

Morinaga Mission Back From Burma

A six-man survey mission, headed by Teiichiro Morinaga, Foreign Office counselor, returned here yesterday from Burma by BOAC after completing a two-week visit to that country.

Kishi

Continued From Page 1

ing efforts and, as a result, agreement was expected to be reached to refer only the majority and minority opinions on the Fujibayashi plan to the convention and leave the final decision to the convention.

The majority opinion labeled the CLRC conciliation offer as "unacceptable," but at the same time, indicated that there would be no other way to solve the labor dispute than eventual acceptance of the bid.

State Minister Kanichiro Ishihara, chairman of the National Public Safety Commission, reported to the Cabinet that everything was quiet at the miners' living quarters now and that families of members of the second union have returned to their homes after evacuating them earlier.

Meanwhile, the Socialist Party Central Executive Committee said yesterday that the CLRC's mediation plan is not a mediation plan in that it allows the management to discharge 1,278 workers.

The Socialists also decided to raise a fund in support of the striking union as a precaution against failure of the conciliation plan.

4 Unionists Arrested

OMUTA (Kyodo)—Police here yesterday arrested four more members of the No. 1 union who are suspected of acts of violence in the Miike miners' clash on March 28 in which a man was stabbed to death.

Five miners were previously arrested by police on similar charges.

Another Gangster Held

KUMAMOTO (Kyodo)—The Kumamoto Prefectural Police yesterday arrested another man on suspicion of being involved in the killing of a member of the No. 1 Union of the Miike Colliery of the Mitsui Mining Co. late last month.

This brought to 36 the number of gangsters arrested in connection with the homicide.

France OK's Withdrawal From Bizerte

TUNIS (AP)—Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba said Thursday France has agreed to withdraw all troops from installations surrounding the big naval base at Bizerte.

Bourguiba said, "We have accepted this proposal."

He told the opening of the Tunisian National Assembly France had agreed that by next Oct. 31 she would evacuate all forces from the city of Bizerte and the surrounding barracks.

This move would involve considerable supply and troop installations surrounding the base. It would leave the French in control of the big base itself and the vast harbor with its installations.

Although the Tunisian President said he accepted the French proposal he put no obstacle in the path of reopening the base question in the future. He said his ultimate goal was the evacuation of all French forces from his newly independent country. The base at Bizerte, manned by some 15,000 men is the last outpost of the French in Tunisia.

De Gaulle Returns To Paris From U.K.

PARIS (AP) — President Charles de Gaulle returned to France Friday to wide acclaim for his triumphal three-day state visit to Great Britain.

Newspapers of all shades of opinion hailed his success and concluded that despite domestic problems in France the general's international standing was at a new high.

The general's sleek Caravelle jet touched down at Orly Field slightly less than an hour after he had left Britain.

An unexpected strike of ground personnel did not affect incoming flights nor De Gaulle's reception.

By coincidence, De Gaulle's departure from London marked the 56th anniversary of the Entente Cordiale-Alliance that has bound Britain and France through years of peace and two world wars.

Today the old friendship pact sparkled with new luster. Current Anglo-French differences, economic and political, are temporarily forgotten.

France, declared De Gaulle in a rousing speech in London's ancient Westminster Hall Thursday, felt "shoulder to shoulder" with Britain.

As Queen Elizabeth explained, Britain welcomed the President in a double capacity—as head of the French State and "because you are Gen. De Gaulle, our friend."

South Africa

Continued From Page 1

No amount of argument can make us believe otherwise."

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — South Africa's Government may soon institute censorship of dispatches of foreign newsmen here because their reports about the racial clashes are getting back to the local population, the Johannesburg nationalist newspaper Vaderland reports.

The paper said reports and pictures being sent overseas during South Africa's state of emergency are finding their way back into the Union and added:

"It can be accepted that the Government is aware of this state of affairs and steps may be taken to eliminate the anomaly."

New Post Cards Soon

The Postal Services Ministry will place on sale April 25, 5 million post cards, depicting a mother and child at play at the left top corner, to mark Children's Day, May 5 and Mothers' Day, May 10.

AP Photo

Shirley Fujisaki, 17-year-old Nisei, has been selected the 1960 cherry blossom queen at the annual beauty pageant in Honolulu. Among her prizes, she will make a trip to Japan.

Mrs. Sonoko Izumi (left), vice president of the peace department of the Woman Christian Temperance Union and board chairman of Izumiya Co., presents ¥60,000 to Miss Keiko Tachiiri, a Meiji University coed, to help the latter's long-cherished plan to establish a Japan-Tonga Friendship Society after reading Miss Tachiiri's story in The Japan Times. The presentation was made yesterday at the Times office. Miss Tachiiri is the only Japanese who was befriended by the royal Tongan family.

U.S. 'Grass Roots Diplomats' Arrive to Meet Farmers Here

By United Press International

Four champion American farmers arrived in Japan last night on the last leg of a round-the-world "grass roots diplomacy mission."

The four are from a group of 12 outstanding farmers selected by the Ford Motor Co. and now have gone more than half away around the world, meeting farmers of various nations on a three-week people-to-people goodwill tour.

Those arriving by air in Tokyo included:

Hugh Nichol Jr., a champion cotton grower from Tchula, Miss.; Norbert Meade, a champion hog producer from Oxford, Iowa; L. A. Abbot, a champion corn grower from Morrison, Ill., and Merle Peters, a champion wheat farmer from Geuda Springs, Kan.

They were accompanied by Jack Clarke, director of public communications for Ford, and Carl Rose, of Fayetteville, Arkan., president of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

The group flew in from Hongkong, where they had spent three days, and will travel today to Kamakura an Shizuoka, stopping along the way to meet Japanese farmers.

The group, before arriving in Japan, visited Italy, Turkey, Pakistan, India, Thailand and Hongkong, and will leave for home via Honolulu after four days here.

The group's stay in Japan is being arranged by the Japanese Agriculture-Forestry Ministry, and though Clarke said he did not have all the details yet, emphasis will be on meeting different individual Japanese farmers.

Manila to Be Site Of '61 Film Festival

By United Press International

Manila will be the site of the 1961 Asian Film Festival, it was learned last night.

It was also learned that the Philippines will get an award at this year's Asian Film Festival in Tokyo in sharp contrast to last year when they won no awards at all at Kuala Lumpur.

The festival in 1962 is believed likely to be held in the Republic of Korea.

An official announcement will be made today of the winners in all categories.

3 to Be Decorated

The Cabinet at its meeting yesterday decided to confer the Fourth Order of the Sacred Treasure on three film industry representatives attending the Asian Film Festival now under way in Tokyo.

The three to be decorated are Manuel de Leon of the Philippines, Run Run Shaw and Loke Wan Tho of Malaya.

West

Continued From Page 1

rials from weapon stockpiles as part of an over-all nuclear disarmament program.

The Western powers said the new Soviet negotiating principles were undistinguishable from the Soviet disarmament plan which the United States, Britain, France, Italy and Canada have rejected as totally unrealistic and unacceptable.

A British spokesman said Zorin's moves represented "an even more blatant effort than before to equate the U.N. General Assembly resolution with the Soviet disarmament plan."

After Zorin introduced his paper, French disarmament expert Jules Moch said with a grin: "This looks to me like the same old salad with more Russian dressing."

Replying in the same vein, Zorin said: "I have always admired French cuisine. Perhaps you can put something new in the dressing."

Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Milko Tarabanov came to the defense of the Russian proposal. To this Moch said, "Perhaps this was some kind of Bulgarian fruit salad."

Sukarno, Tito Issue Communique

BELGRADE (UPI)—President Sukarno of Indonesia and Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito appealed to the big powers Friday that small nations' interests be represented at the summit conference.

The two leaders, in a joint communique, said small nations should be allowed "to express themselves and to be heard and their interests should be represented at the forthcoming summit conference."

The communique at the end of Sukarno's visit to Yugoslavia was issued in Zagreb, where the two leaders arrived Friday morning. It was quoted by the official news agency Tanjug.

Both leaders agreed their talks had been "very useful" and that such meetings should be continued. They conducted friendly and cordial talks on current international questions and on cooperation between their two countries, the communique said.

Sukarno flew to Bulgaria Friday from Zagreb Airport after his four-day visit to Yugoslavia.

Britain's Royal Prince Christened

LONDON (AP)—With water from the River Jordan the Archbishop of Canterbury Dr. Geoffrey Fisher Friday christened Queen Elizabeth II's infant son. Andrew Albert Christian Edward.

The first two names were after the grandfathers of the seven-week-old royal prince.

The last two were for his great-great-grandfathers, King Christian IX of Denmark and King Edward VII.

The ceremony took place in the white and gold music room on the second floor of Buckingham palace.

No photographs were taken for publication — but Prince Philip, the child's father, and Antony Armstrong-Jones, a professional photographer who will wed Princess Margaret on May 6, snapped pictures for the royal albums.

Churchill's Daughter Divorced by Sandys

LONDON (AP)—Duncan Sandys, Minister of Aviation, was granted a divorce Friday from his wife, Diana, eldest daughter of Sir Winston Churchill.

Mrs. Sandys did not contest the suit on the ground of desertion in November 1956.

Sandys and Diana Churchill were wed in 1935. They have a son, 23, and two daughters, 21 and 16.

Sandys is 52 and Mrs. Sandys, 50.

Peiping Stand Unchanged on Border Issue

NEW DELHI (AP)—Peiping has reiterated its original stand on the border dispute with India in the latest note received here, official sources said Friday.

The Communist Chinese note in nature was a detailed reply to India's stand taken in a letter Feb. 12, which was forwarded to Peiping along with Prime Minister Nehru's invitation Feb. 5 to Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai to visit India.

In accepting the invitation, Chou En-lai said his Government's reply to India's stand would be sent later.

Peiping continues to maintain the entire 2,600-mile Himalayan border was formally delineated. The Chinese also argue the fine they claim is in conformity with the traditional and customary border and actual jurisdiction.

Nehru told Parliament later that the Chinese note was "merely a repetition of what has been said in the past." It was fairly long, he said, "but contained nothing new."

He said he would present the note to Parliament on Monday.

Nehru to Insist

NEW DELHI (UPI)—Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, in his talks with Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai, will insist that Peiping recognize the MacMahon Line as the boundary between their countries, sources close to the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

The sources said India's first condition will be to get recognition of the MacMahon Line as the demarcation on the northeast frontier.

OBITUARIES

ALFRED KOHLBERG

NEW YORK (UPI)—Alfred Kohlberg, 73, an importer and the man often called the "head of the China Lobby," died Thursday night of a heart attack.

A vigorous foe of communism, especially Mao Tse-tung's Red China, Kohlberg was national chairman of the American Jewish League Against Communism.

He had denied there was a "China Lobby," an organization that was supposed to work for Nationalist Chinese interests.

One of his main attacks was ten years ago against the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) which he charged "was used by the Reds to orientate American Far Eastern policies toward Communist objectives."

LU FU-TING

TAIPEI (AP)—Lu Fu-ting, a member of the Legislative Yuan (parliament), died of cancer Thursday.

He was a native of the central China province of Anhwei.

JUDGE ROBERT M. TOMS

DETROIT (AP)—Retired Circuit Judge Robert M. Toms, an internationally known jurist, died of a heart ailment Wednesday.

The 73-year-old judge who retired from the bench last Dec. 80, was appointed executive presiding judge of the U.S. War Crimes Court in Nuremberg, Germany, in 1946.

LOWELL MELLETT

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Lowell Mellett, nationally-known veteran newspaperman and a wartime aide to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, died here Wednesday night of a heart ailment. He was 76.

ALMA KRUGER

SEATTLE (AP)—Alma Kruger, 88, an actress for more than 40 years on Broadway and in motion pictures, died Tuesday in a nursing home.

Miss Kruger had been in poor health. She retired from Hollywood and the theater 13 years ago.

Peter Tatsuo Cardinal Doi (center) returned to Tokyo early yesterday morning by an AF-JAL jetliner after attending the appointment ceremony held March 28 in Vatican City. Cardinal Doi was one of seven cardinals newly named by Pope John XXIII, and is the first Japanese cardinal to be selected in the papal election.

Shikoku Railmen Snub Rally Orders

TAKAMATSU (Kyodo)—The Shikoku Regional Headquarters of the National Railway Workers Union (Kokuro) yesterday decided to reject Kokuro's instructions to stage a two-hour workshop rally next Friday.

Kokuro had instructed its regional headquarters throughout the country Thursday to rally for a ¥4,900 wage hike.

The Shikoku headquarters, however, decided at its strategy committee meeting yesterday that it would be inadvisable to follow the "extremist" struggle policy.

The regional headquarters will notify Kokuro of its decision tomorrow.

Japan Has 3,259 Political Groups

Japan's political organizations, including regional groups, totaled 3,259 at the end of 1959, the Autonomy Agency announced yesterday.

This represented an increase of 14 during the past six months. However, there was a drop in the number of similar groups not engaged in regular political activities, but working only for the support of candidates for election to public office. These organizations totaled 714, or 40 less than the previous total.

Associations and other quasi-political organizations numbered 4,373, or 202 more than six months ago. Groups of this kind only supporting election candidates totaled 2,044, or 212 less.

The inclusion of self-supporting local chapters of large organizations accounts for the large number of groups.

Japan Decorates German Scientist

BONN (AP)—Prof. Gerhard Domagk, internationally known German scientist and winner of the 1939 Nobel Prize for medical research, Thursday received one of Japan's highest decorations—the Order of the Rising Sun Second Class.

Harumi Takeuchi, Japanese charge d'affaires, who pinned the huge silver star on Domagk, said his scientific work for the development of medicines had contributed toward the improvement of health in Japan.

♠♡◇♣ *Bridge*

Camp Zama Officers Wives Bridge Club: Invitation. (Fri. 1 p.m.) 4½ tables Howell. 24 boards. Average 36. 1st: Mrs. Paul W. Dudley and Mrs. R. L. Ward 41. 2nd: Mrs. Ivan W. Jennings and Mrs. James B. Guthrie 40. 3rd: Mrs. Robert S. Havener and Mrs. Stephen J. Antosy tied with Lt. Col. Frank W. Rhea and Lt. Col. Keith Lain 39.

Grant Heights Officers Wives Bridge Club: Invitation. (Fri. 10 a.m.) Monthly Master Point. 5½ tables Howell. 24 boards. Average 48. 1st: Mrs. Harry C. Bartel and Eizo Mizutani 62½. 2nd: Mrs. Herbert S. Kahn and Kuya Fukuzawa 55. 4th: William Okuda and Jiro Saga 52½.

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Current Radio Reports Will Be Resumed

The Maritime Safety Agency will resume ocean current reports for ships this month for the first time since they were suspended at the end of World War II.

The agency will send the Takuyo, a weather observation ship, to survery the warm Black Current. It is scheduled to leave Tokyo today for Kagoshima.

The current report will be broadcast over the facilities of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) to vessels twice a day on the basis of a check of current conditions proceeding eastward off the southern coast of Japan.

The report is expected to be useful in preventing sea disasters, economizing fuel consumption of sea-going vessels and in promoting fishing.

The Black Current is 80 kilometers wide and 500 meters deep. It runs from Kagoshima, flows along Shikoku and Kii Peninsula and passes off Boso Peninsula, Chiba Prefecture, to the Pacific Ocean.

The survey is also expected to identify the source of the cold water mass which appeared last November off the Kii Peninsula as a result of a sharp curve in the flow of the current.

The temperature of the cold water mass is said to be about 5 to 6 C. below that of surrounding waters and is said to be easily capable of destroying young fish.

In addition to the Takuyo, the board will assign two other vessels for the survey. They will operate between Tokyo and Kagoshima once a month.

Airman Suspected Of Shooting Youth

By United Press International

The U.S. Air Force confirmed yesterday it is holding an American airman on suspicion of firing the pistol that wounded a Japanese youth in Tachikawa, outside Tokyo, Thursday night.

Airman 1.C. William E. Marlin Jr., 30, allegedly fired a .58 caliber pistol at Japanese factory worker Shuichi Hasegawa as he was standing outside a bar in Tachikawa.

Hasegawa, shot in the left foot, was treated at Tachikawa City Hospital and released on the night of the shooting, the Air Force said.

The Air Force emphasized that no charges have been filed against Marlin "pending additional investigation."

The bullet hit the sidewalk and ricocheted, hitting the Japanese in the leg.

Japanese police said that Hasegawa had asked the airman in Japanese for a cigarette. They said the American, not understanding Japanese, thought he was being threatened by hoodlums and pulled out his gun and fired.

The Air Force said that "primary jurisdiction in the case rests with Japanese law authorities." It said that Marlin "is being held under close restriction at Tachikawa Air Base."

Kyoto Mayor Gets Gift From Paris

A beautiful album containing reproductions of masterpieces in the Louvre was presented to Mayor Gizo Takayama of Kyoto yesterday as a gift from Pierre Devraigne, president of the Paris Municipal Council, in commemoration of the inauguration of the Air France-Japan Air Lines joint operation.

The presentation was held at the Nikkatsu Hotel in Tokyo yesterday morning.

The album was handed to Kichiro Kimura, director of the Kyoto Municipal Government's Tokyo branch, by Edmond G. Boeri, district manager for Japan-East Asia, Air France, and Miss Emiko Yamashita, JAL stewardess.

Kyoto and Paris are sister cities.

Devraigne presented the album in return for a goodwill message and gift from Takayama, which was flown to the French capital March 31 aboard Air France's first Intercontinental jet flight via the North Pole under the pooling agreement between the two airlines.

Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi (right) congratulates Kazushige Hirasawa (left), editor of The Japan Times, on having been awarded the Broadcasting Culture Award by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) recently for his outstanding services as a news commentator. A reception in honor of Hirasawa was held at the Tokyo Kaikan yesterday evening under the sponsorship of a group of prominent persons including Kishi, Foreign Minister Aiichiro Fujiyama and other government, political and business leaders. At center is Shintaro Fukushima, president of The Japan Times.

Trade Fairs Encouraged By Rulers in Middle Ages

By TOSHIRO KUDO

This is the second of a series of five stories on the history of trade fairs.—Editor

Rulers in the Middle Ages of different countries encouraged the holding of trade fairs with a view toward stepping up economic development of their cities.

The fairs were protected under a special charter by guards who saw that order was maintained within the fair grounds. The guards were vested with special powers and rights so that they could carry out their duties efficiently.

Even citizens of a hostile nation were guaranteed safety and freedom of trade as long as they observed the regulations and obeyed the guards.

Various entertainment was offered at the fairs to attract visitors, such as plays, music, dancing, acrobatics and animal shows. In some countries, gambling was allowed during the fair and even adultery, normally considered the greatest of crimes, was overlooked.

The fair brought large incomes to the state and cities.

In contrast to fairs in more ancient times, which were held chiefly at places of worship, the Middle Age fairs were generally sponsored by the kings and lords.

In Europe the fairs were held concentrically on the international thoroughfare starting from Italy and leading to Belgium through Southern France.

The most representative ones were those held in the Champagne area east of Paris, which is known for the drink named after the place. The fairs here prospered in the 12th and 13th centuries, when Champagne used to be one of the centers of commercial activities in Europe. The city was located on an important road running along the River Rhone into the Mediterranean Sea, through Germany and Italy.

It was during this time that the modern pattern of sample fair was established. Instead of marking on-the-spot purchases the buyers examined the samples and placed orders later.

Another product of the trade fair of this time is the purchasing agencies, who acted as media for buying and selling in order to eliminate risks. It is said that the proprietors of the hotels where the foreign traders stayed became the first sales agents.

Foreign concessions developed in some cities where international fairs were held frequently.

To Be Continued

People Go Brrr... In Unseasonal Cold

Inhabitants in many districts of the country shivered in unseasonal cold weather yesterday as the mercury dropped below zero.

Temperatures were 2 to 5 C. lower than the normal reading for the day in central and western Japan.

Water froze 5 to 10 centimeters thick in Nikko, Nasu, Shiobara and other mountain areas of Tochigi Prefecture. Utsunomiya and Tochigi reported frost.

The cold weather was attributed to a cold high atmospheric pressure front which passed over the country.

Sixty children of the Air Force Dependent Narimasu Elementary School yesterday visited the Shakujii Gakuen, a government-operated orphanage in Nerima Ward, Tokyo to present the 430 orphans there with a truckload of Easter eggs and candy collected from 1,500 children of the school. The American children have made such donations annually at Easter and Christmas time since 1950.

Kanagawa Leads In Dope Traffic

Kanagawa Prefecture leads the country in incidences of narcotics peddling according to a white paper prepared by the Kanagawa Prefectural Police. It stated that 433 persons were arrested in 1959 in connection with dope transactions valued at ¥1,520 million.

Of the nine kilos estimated to have changed hands last year, only one kilo 700 grams valued at ¥270 million was confiscated. This represented 51 per cent of all dope confiscated throughout Japan last year.

About 88 per cent of the arrests took place in Yokohama but 28 arrests were made in such places as Uraga, Hiratsuka, Fujisawa and Matsuda where not a single arrest had been recorded in previous years.

Of the 433 arrested, 29 per cent were those who made their living from narcotics transactions, 22 per cent were hooligans, 17 per cent prostitutes and 14 per cent ordinary laborers.

Student Found Dead Under Cliff

KAMAKURA (Kyodo) — A high school student was found dead yesterday morning under a coastal cliff here.

He was identified as Toshio Haji, a second-year student at the Komazawa University Senior High School in Tokyo.

Police were investigating whether the boy killed himself by jumping off the cliff or fell by accident.

Passenger Steals Cab From Driver

ATAMI (Kyodo)—A passenger stole a taxicab and drove away, the cabbie reported to police early yesterday morning.

Shigejiro Watanabe of the Asahi Taxicab Co. in Atami said that his fare stole his gray 1956 Toyopet, when he left it for a few minutes on his way from Atami to Numazu.

Watanabe said the car had brake trouble.

Funeral Services Held For Hayashi at Temple

Funeral services for Joji Hayashi, former Deputy Prime Minister and senior leader of the Liberal-Democratic Party, were held at the Honganji Temple, Tsukiji, Tokyo, yesterday under the auspices of the Government party.

Hayashi passed away Monday at the age of 71. Approximately 1,000 persons attended the services.

Kansai Symphony Plans Merger

OSAKA—The Kansai Symphony Orchestra will shortly merge with the Musical Culture Association to organize an Osaka Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, it was announced yesterday.

Police Seize Letters From Matsubakai

Marunouchi police yesterday raided the office of the Matsubakai on the Ginza and also the home of a member of the association and seized various documents in connection with the recent storming of the Mainichi Shimbun printing plant by Matsubakai members.

The office of the racketeers' organization, which is nominally a registered political association, is located on the third and fourth floors of the Kaiyo Building.

Among the documents confiscated was a copy of a protest submitted to the Mainichi by Toshiji Ichibashi, whose Mejiro home was searched by the police.

The protest had been sent to the Mainichi when the paper refused to retract a story on the Matsubakai.

Police will investigate, on the basis of the seized documents, whether the storming of the Mainichi printing plant last Saturday was plotted and directed by Matsubakai leaders.

51 Hoodlums Held In Heart of Tokyo

Tokyo police have rounded up a total of 51 hoodlums in a large-scale antiviolence campaign conducted in the Ginza and Marunouchi areas since the end of last month.

The drive was carried out jointly by five precinct stations under the Metropolitan Police Department, including the Marunouchi, Chuo and Manseibashi stations.

The 51 suspects included 33 different cases of violence reported in the two areas. They belonged to 10 gangster organizations, both old and new, including Matsubakai and Nippon Kancho Shimbun.

MPD officials said the cases of assault, and intimidation, reported in these areas showed increased use of intelligence on the part of the offenders. The gangs of hooligans are operating under the guise of commercial, promotion and other organizations.

Fifteen gamblers were arrested early yesterday morning in a raid on the home of gambling boss Masao Motohashi in Shiinamachi, Toshima Ward, Tokyo, by members of the 4th Investigation Section, Metropolitan Police Department.

Meanwhile, the Asakusa Police Station Thursday night arrested Li Ju-ho, a leader of Toseikai, a group of ruffians, and two others on suspicion of murder and illegal possession of firearms and swords.

Li, according to police investigations, last February instigated two minors, belonging to his organization, to kill a member of Yamaharu Gumi, a rival organization.

The two were arrested shortly after they allegedly stabbed Tsutomu Shibayama of Yamaharu Gumi to death on an Asakusa street on the morning of Feb. 26.

Toshiba Unveils 2 Color TV Sets

The Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (Toshiba) yesterday unveiled two color television receiving set models, one a 17-inch set and the other a 21-inch set, which employ the National Television System Committee (NTSC) method.

The former has 25 vacuum tubes and three diodes and the latter 28 vacuum tubes and two diodes. They are expected to be placed on the market when Japan's color television broadcast standard is decided.

Estimated prices are ¥400,000 to ¥500,000 for the 17-inch set and between ¥500,000 and ¥550,000 for the 21-inch set.

Talks Collapse; Dockers to Strike

YOKOHAMA—The Yokohama branch of the All Japan Dock Workers Union (Zenkowan) yesterday decided to stage a 24-hour strike Wednesday, following the collapse of collective bargaining with the management over the union's pay-hike demand.

Zenkowan's Yokohama branch had demanded a wage increase of ¥3,080.

Sophia U. to Offer NewEnglishCourse

The international division of Sophia University announces it will offer this spring a special noncredit course in Living Practical English.

The course is primarily intended for teachers of English who are interested in the latest methods of oral instruction and for company employes who desire to improve their knowledge of conversational English.

The classes will be taught by native speakers of English and will be kept small so as to allow maximum participation by the students.

The first course runs from April 18 to June 29. The classes will meet three times a week (Monday, Wednesday, and Friday) for two hours 6-8 p.m.

The tuition for the course is ¥4,000 payable at the time of registration. Registration will be received from April 11 to 15 at the university from 6-8 p.m.

Further information may be obtained by telephoning 301-4301 ext. 240.

YADC's First Production, 'Quiet Weekend' Success

A nostalgic sigh from the British members of the first night audience as the curtain rose on the interior of a typical English country cottage indicated that at least the setting for the Yokohama Amateur Dramatic Club's first production of "Quiet Weekend" at the New Grand Hotel had scored a hit. Happily for the club, the performance that followed was no anticlimax.

A lighthearted comedy that depends for its effect on a variety of domestic mishaps and discords is not easy meat for an amateur group, particularly when it demands characterization of some subtlety if it is not to degenerate to the level of slapstick.

The YADC cast met the challenge with an aplomb that reflects considerable credit on themselves and on Claude Bosset, their producer. None perhaps excelled the professional touch which Tony Murray brought to his role as the Justice of the Peach tempted out of his normal propriety into a crime that provides the play's central plot. David Johnston as Arthur Royd, his partner-in-felony, proved an admirable foil while Heather Lean, as Mrs. Royd, evoked a warm affection for the rather bemused housewife whom she portrayed.

As the feminine protagonists of the eternal triangle subplot, Pat Russell and Jean Cherni showed their claws with an appropriate sweet-sour charm. They deserved better treatment from Roger McLellan, the object of their rivalry, who tended to adopt an exaggerated nonchalance that suggested he was tired of the whole thing. Yvonne Williams was certainly tired of husband Geoffery Lucas' devotion to golf and showed it with great spirit.

Minor characters can often provide delightful moments and "Quiet Weekend" is no exception. Handyman Bob Leigh was a trifle wooden but Lesley Jones gave a lively portrayal of a disgruntled schoolgirl and Pat Barr made the most of herself as a film-struck maidservant. Jean Lavender's breathless intrusions to organize the village concert and Leila Farmer's calm unawarness of the "criminal's" designs upon her contributed effectively to the build-up of the whole entertainment.

Yokohama Amateur Dramatic Club has proved that, on this showing, it has something to shout about. One would only suggest that its players remember to shout on as well as off the stage. Some seats are still available for the last performance on Saturday, April 9.

JAWS to Premiere Film 'Tiger Bay'

The Japan premiere of the British movie "Tiger Bay" will be presented by the Japan Animal Welfare Society at the Yomiuri Hall on April 22 at 7 p.m.

The film will be shown by courtesy of the Towa Film Co. and all proceeds will go toward JAWs' many projects for relieving the suffering of animals in the local research laboratories and dog pounds.

A production of the Rank Organization, "Tiger Bay" has received great acclaim from critics in Britain and the United States. It stars John Mills, Horst Buchholz and Yvonne Mitchell and introduces Mills' young daughter, Hayley Mills, whose performance in this film won her an award at the 1959 Berlin Film Festival.

Tickets priced at ¥1,000 (reserved) and ¥300 (unreserved) may by obtained from the Tokyo Foreign Correspondents Club, Miss Watanabe at OAG House, Mrs. Kay Foster at the Meiji Club and Miss J. Strick, phone 231-5850. Tickets will also go on sale at the Yomiuri Hall Monday.

British Art to USSR

LONDON (Kyodo-Reuter)—Britain is to send 141 of its best known oil paintings—insured at £1,250,000 sterling—for exhibition in Soviet Russia, it was announced today.

The British Council, state-sponsored cultural body, said the exhibition will open at the Pushkin Museum, Moscow, on May 4, and will later be transferred to Leningrad.

Before one of the wide bushes which will be in full bloom for their "Azalea Tea and Bridge" are some of the committee members of the Coordinating Board for Foreign Study of the Yokohama International Women's Club. Left to right, kneeling, Mrs. Pacita DeMeyer and Mrs. Morna Nock, at whose home the benefit affair will be held on April 28. Standing are Mrs. Mary Besford and Mrs. Lee Crotinger.

Azalea Tea and Bridge In Benefit of Students

Brilliant deep pink and fuchsia blossoms will be at their peak of beauty for the azalea tea and bridge to be held at the spacious Yokohama residence of Mrs. Morna Nock. The benefit, sponsored by the Coordinating Board for Foreign Study of the Yokohama International Women's Club will be held on Thursday, April 28.

Tables will be arranged to accommodate 100 persons for bridge and other card playing from 1-3.30 p.m. Those who do not wish to play cards are cordially invited to come to the tea from 3:30-5 p.m. Tickets at ¥350 are now being sold by members of the board, which throughout the year offers guidance to Japanese students who desire to study abroad.

Committee members for the azalea tea and bridge are Mrs. Morna Nock, Lee Crotinger, Marcella Patterson, Mary Besford, Pacita deMeyer, Colleen Hart, Barbara Edmunds, LaVerne Hagan, Chellon von Haesler, Connie Ash. Also active on the board are Mrs. Barbara Helm, Shirley Sawers, Mary McLaughlin, Kyoko Nakano, Audrey Sneen, Jean Cherni, Sara Vigden and Joanna Lee. For tickets call Mrs. Besford, 64-0809.

The lovely garden of the Nock home at 62 Asahidai, offers a sweeping view of Tokyo Bay from Negishi Heights. Azalea bushes of all sizes dot the soft green lawn with vivid splashes of color and other flowers bloom in abundance. Interesting Japanese stone lanterns are set serenely on landscaped knolls.

For the past five years, the Coordinating Board for Foreign Study, as an adjunct of the Yokohama International Women's Club, has helped many students to fulfill their hopes of going to other countries for undergraduate and graduate work. Each Thursday at their office in the Yokohama Cultural Center, several board members are on hand from 3:30-5 p.m. for student interviews and inquiries.

Reference books on scholarships, catalogues from colleges and universities and other informative literature on foreign countries is filed in the office for the students' use. As a result of their assistance, the club has seen students of music, social work, art, physics, medicine, journalism and education happily set off for the United States and other countries to attend foreign educational institutes.

Before departing for foreign lands, the young men and women are briefed on the customs and manners of their chosen country of study, and are invited into the homes of the Yokohama families who are from those countries. In every way, they are prepared for what they can expect from everyday living in America and other nations. To date, most of the students have gone to the United States.

Union Church Set For Holy Week

Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of Marsh Chapel, Boston University, will be the special speaker at the 4 p.m. service on Palm Sunday at Tokyo Union Church. Dr. and Mrs. Thurman are in Japan briefly at the beginning of a six-month world tour.

Dr. Thurman was formerly professor of philosophy at Howard University and later pastor of the prominent interracial Church of Fellowship for all Peoples in San Francisco. He now holds the position of professor of spiritual disciplines and resources at Boston.

According to Rev. Howard B. Haines, pastor of Tokyo Union Church, there will also be the regular morning services on Palm Sunday at 9 and 11 a.m. and a half-hour family service at10:10 a.m.

Other services scheduled for Holy Week:

The communion service on Thursday, April 14 at 8 p.m. will be by candlelight at tables in the community hall. On Good Friday, the three-hour service begins at noon, and will consist of a succession of six half-hour units, centering on the words of Jesus from the cross. Speakers will be Miss Esther Rhoads. Dr. James Phillips, Mrs. Paul Winn, Dr. Charles Iglehart, Rev. Kenneth Dale and Rev. Charles Germany. In addition, there will be daily morning devotional services, Monday through Saturday, 7:30-8 a.m.

On Easter, there will be a special schedule of four services instead of the usual three—at 9, 10:15 and 11:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. All services will be substantially the same, with children especially invited to the first two, and Mr. Haines preaching on "The Great Reward."

Announcements

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN will hold its April general meeting at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, April 11, at Sophia House (Sophia University, Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku). Miss Margaret Medley, curator of the Percival David Foundation, University of London, will read a paper entitled "An Official Manuscript of the Ch'ien-lung Period with Painted Illustrations." The public is invited to attend.

STAR MEMBERS WHEREVER you are—Yokohama Star of the Orient, Chapter No. 2 Order of the Eastern Star is about to start a new activity in the Yokohama area and would like all members to be present at the next meeting. The worthy matron, patron, Murray and Rip will be on hand to give you the latest information.

SHRINERS OF YOKOHAMA. Noble Howell K. Stephens is trying to get a new Oriental band together in the area. The qualifications basically requires that the band be composed of nobles who have never had a music lesson. If you qualify, please call Noble Noel the secretary —or Rip Powell.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS Chapel Catholic: Palm Sunday masses, 7:30, 10 a.m., 12:30 p.m. Weekday masses, 8:45 a.m. Holy Thursday mass, 6 p.m. Holy Friday, 3 p.m. Holy Saturday 11 p.m. Holy week confessions: Tuesday, after service; Thursday 4-5:30 p.m.; Friday, 10 a.m.-noon; 4-5 p.m.; after stations of the cross.

TOKYO USO, located on the Ginza across the street from Matsuya Department Store, invites servicemen to exhibit photograph collections on the club bulletin board. Photographs should be 8x10 inches and accompanied by captions. Maximum number of photos that may be used is 10. For further information, call the USO at 561-2086. Currently displayed are pictures by JO3 William Richard Ferell, USN, an editor of the Yokosuka Sea Hawk.

Television

Today's TV Choice

1:00-1:57 p.m.—Kabuki: "Ichijo Okura Monogatari" with Mannosuke, Komagoro, others (ch. 1)
1:15-2:00—Azuma Odori (Shimbashi Geisha Dance) from Shimbashi Embujo (ch. 4): Also 4:15-5:20 (ch. 6)
5:34-6:00—U.S. Movie: (documentary): "Danger Is My Business" (in Japanese) (ch. 1)
7:30-7:58—U.S. Movie: "Highway Patrol" (in English (ch. 1)
7:58-9:45—French Movie: "Copie Conforme" (in French) (ch. 1)
9:15-10:00—Graduation Concert: with new graduates of Musashino Kunitachi Music Colleges (ch. 3)
See calendar on sports page for televised sports events.

(Ch. 1) NHK (JOAK-TV)
7:00 a.m.—News, 7:15—Overseas News; 7:40—Weekly News
12:00 p.m.—News, 12:15 — Popular Songs, 12:40—Cooking, 12:55—Overseas Report
1:00—Stage Drama "Ichijo Okura Monogatari," from Bunkyo Hall (film), 1:57—Davis Cup (Eastern Zone)
3:40—Drama "Hanji Hahakoi Shigure," from Tokiwaza, Asakusa
5:20—News, 5:34 — Documentary Movie
6:00—Surprise Scope, 6:25—Drama, 6:50—NHK Report
7:00—News, 7:15—Drama "Bus Dori Ura," 7:30—U.S. Movie "Highway Patrol," 7:58—French Movie "Copie Conforme"
9:45—U.S. Ballet Movie Short
10:00—News, 10:20—Overseas News
11:00—Feature Film

(Ch. 3) NHK (JOAB-TV)
2:30 p.m. — Drama "Mama-to Watashitachi," (color TV test, Tokyo local)
7:00—Sunday University (talk)
8:00—Today's Problem, 8:30—Art Theater (opera)
10:00—Physics of Atomic Age

(Ch. 4) NTV (JOAX-TV)
7:00 a.m.—News, 7:30—Topics, 7:45—News
12:00 p.m.—News, 12:15—Columbia Hour, 12:45—Women's News
5:00—Cooking Memo, 1:15—Geisha Dance, from Shimbashi Embujo
2:00—Pro Baseball, Kokutetsu vs. Kyojin
4:10—Densuke Drama
5:36—Cartoon Show, 5:50—News
6:15—Amateur Singing Contest, 6:45—News Flash, 6:55—Int'l News
7:00—Drama "Tonma Tengu," 7:30—Hisaya Morishige Hour
8:00—Grand Hall Variety Show
9:00—Today's Events, 9:10—Sports, 9:15 — Drama "Obaka-san," 9:45—Entertainment News
10:00—Documentary Movie and Talk, 10:45—Yoshie Mizutani Hour
11:15—News, 11:25—Weather

(Ch. 6) KRT (JOKR-TV)
7:10 a.m.—Sports Flash, 7:50—Overseas News
12:00 p.m.—News, 12:15—Comedy
1:00—Women's News, 1:15—Overseas Weekly News, 1:30—Movie "Harima-no Kotengu," 1:45—Pro Baseball, Nishitetsu vs. Daimai (if no game, Kunie Imai, Opera)
4:15—Geisha Dance, from Shimbashi Embujo
6:00—Cartoon Movie, 6:15—Puppet "Songoku"
7:00—Movie "Highway," 7:30—U.S. Movie "Lassie"
8:00—Samurai Drama "Wakagimi Nihonbare," 8:30—U.S. Movie "Colt .45"
9:00—Popular Songs, 9:15—Detective Drama "Himanashi Tobidasu," 9:45—News, 9:55—Sports
10:00—Samurai Drama "O-edo-no Taka"
11:05—Overseas News

(Ch. 8) FUJI (JOCX-TV)
11:15 a.m.—Studio Highlight, 11:25—Cooking, 11:45—News
12:00 p.m. — Lunch-time Music, 12:15—Quiz, 12:45—Sports
1:00—Cooking, 1:20—Stage Drama, from Meitetsu Hall, Nagoya
5:10—Musical Play "Hoshi-o Yumemite," 5:40—Studio Highlight
6:00—Overseas News, 6:15—Children's Movie, 6:45—News
7:00—Chiemi Drama, 7:30—U.S. Movie
8:00—Toshiba Theater "Yoko"
9:15—Drama "Korega Shinjutsuda," 9:45—News, 9:55—Sports
10:00—Thriller Drama "Red Handbag," 10:30—Music Prism, 10:45—Overseas Weekly News

(Ch. 10) NET (JOEX-TV)
10:00-11:30 a.m.—TV for School
12:00 p.m.—News, 12:15—Cooking, 12:0—Densuke Drama
1:00—Movie "Chieko-no Sedai," 1:45—Pro Baseball, Nankai vs. Hankyu
6:15—Magic Show, 6:45—News
7:00—U.S. Movie "Bat Masterson," 7:30 — Drama "Endan-no Yukue"
8:00—U.S. Movie "Rawhide"
9:00—Overseas Topics, 9:15—U.S. Movie, 9:45—News
10:00—Movie Short, 10:30—Sports News, 10:35—Overseas News

Radio

Saturday, April 9

FEN TOKYO (810 Kcs.)

NEWS: Every hour on the hour.
6:05 a.m.—Rise and Shine, 6:35—Rise and Shine, 7:10—Morning Meditations, 7:15—The Morning —Temple Hour, 9:05—The Story Princess, 9:30—Robert Q. Lewis 10:05—Marine Band Concert, 10:30—Continental Varieties, 11:05—Teen-Agers on Parade.
12:15 p.m.—Disc 'n Data, 12:45—Kuni Kapers, 1:05 — America's Popular Music, 2:05—Symphonette, 3:05—International Bandstand, 3:30—Bandstand U.S.A., 4:05—San Francisco Story, 4:30—Funny Side Up, 5:05—Navy Hour, 5:30—Teen Talk, 5:45—Church Call of the Air.

JAPANESE STATIONS

JOAK (590 Kcs.) JOAB (690 Kcs.) JOKR (955 Kcs.) JOQR (1,130 Kcs.) JOZ, JOZ2, JOZ3, (3,925, 6,053 & 9,595 Kcs.) JOLF (1,310 Kcs.) JORF (1,480 Kcs.)

A.M. PROGRAM

7:15-8:00—Classic Music. (AB)*
8:05-8:30—Symphony No. 5 in C Min. (Beethoven), Boston Sym. Orch. (AK).* 8:30-9:00—Popular Music, NHK Pops Orch. (AB)
11:30-12:00—Popular Music. (RF)*

P.M. PROGRAM

1:05-2:00—Popular Music: S. Ohara & Blue Coats, Y. Akimitsu Quintet, others. (KR).* 1:10-2:00 — Piano Trio (Mozart), Kraus (piano), others.; etc. (AB).* 1:30-2:00—Chanson. (RF)*
2:05-3:00—Speeches by Dr. Ralph Bunche (revival). (AK). 2:05-3:00—Popular Music. (RF).* 2:15-2:45—Boston Pops Orch. Concert. (LF)*
3:05-4:00—Violin Concerto in D (Brahms), Szeryng (violin), London Sym. Orch. (RF)*
4:00-4:55—Popular Music. (QR).* 4:30-5:00—Popular Music. (RF)*
5:10-6:00—Popular Music. (KR)*
6:00-6:05—English News, Marcell Grilli (AB). 6:05-6:30—Chorus Album. (AB)
7:30-8:00—Latin American Music. (RF)*
8:00-9:00—Popular Music Concert. (AB). 8:05-9:00—Hi Fi Music Time. (RF)*
9:00-10:00—String Quartet in C Min. (Beethoven); etc., Pro Musica String Quartet. (AB). 9:00-10:00—Symphony No. 9 in D Min. (Beethoven), Kyoko Ito (sop.), A. Ishii (ten.), S. Sasaki (alto), Teiichi Nakayama (bar.), Nikkai Chorus, NFC Sym. Orch. (LF). 9:30-10:00—Popular Music. (RF)*
10:30-11:00—Classic Music. (KR)*
11:20-12:00—Popular Music. (RF).* 11:45-12:15—Popular Music. (KR)*

AFTER MIDNIGHT

12:00-12:30—Popular Music. (RF).* 12:05-1:45—Classic Music. (QR).* 12:15-1:15—English Hour: Popular Music: Misao Ikeda & Rhythm King, others. (KR). 12:30-1:00 — Jazz. (RF)*
1:15-1:20—English News. (KR)
2:00-3:30—L'Elisir d'Amore (Donizetti), Italian Radio Orch. (LF)*
4:00-4:30—Popular Music. (LF).* 4:30-4:50 — Comedian (Kabalevsky), Philadelphia Orch. (LF)*

NHK-FM (87.3 MC)

6:35-9:00 p.m.—Opera "Carmen" (Bizet), Concert de Paris Ch. & Orch.*
9:00-10:00—Same as for AB
* Records

SONY
TRANSISTOR RADIO
SONY TOURIST SERVICE
Sanshin Bldg. Arcade
Tel: 591-8471/3

6:15—Weathervane, 6:20—Spotlight on Sports, 6:30—Music by Candle Light, 7:05—Stu Foster Show, 7:30—Hawaii Calls, 8:05—Grand Ole Opry, 8:30—The Top Twenty, 9:10—Dixieland Down Beat, 9:30 Bands of Japan, 10:05—Jazz Is My Beat, 10:30—Swinging Through the States, 10:55—John Conte, 11:05—Let's Dance, 11:30—One Night Stand.

Sunday, April 10

12:05 a.m.—Contour, 12:30—Music Vagabond, 1:05 — One o'clock Jump, 1:30—Entertainment USA, 1:55—Ebony & Ivory, 2:05—While the City Sleeps, 3:05—Music for Everyone, 4:05—Five by Five, 5:15—Morning Star, 5:30—Masters of Melody.

Arthur Waley Made Honorary Member

At its monthly meeting on April 4, the Council of the Asiatic Society of Japan elected Dr. Arthur D. Waley, London, to honorary membership of the society. Dr. Waley, who celebrated his 70th birthday last year, is one of the great orientalists of our time. He is especially known for his translations of Chinese and Japanese literary works. Among his translations from the Japanese, that of the Genji Monogatari has become a classic of world literature.

Tips to Women

NEA

Give bathroom walls and floor tiles an extra gleam and real cleansing by adding a few sprinkles of bleach beads to the water.

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Screen

GRANT HEIGHTS: In Love and War (Robert Wagner, Jeffrey Hunter).
SOUTH CAMP DRAKE: The Little Savage (Pedro Armendariz, Rodolfo Hoyos).
TACHIKAWA WEST: Counterplot (Forrest Tucker, Allison Hayes).
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS: The Lawless Breed (Rock Hudson, Julie Adams).
GINZA SHOCHIKU: Hell's Half Acre, (Sundays from 10:10), 11, 12:30, 2:55, 5:20, 7:45.
HIBIYA THEATER: Estate Violenta, 11:20, 1:30, 3:40, 5:50, 8, (Sundays, 10, 12, 2, 4, 6, 8).
IMPERIAL THEATER: South Seas Adventure. 1, 4 & 7 p.m. (Sundays from 10 a.m.)
MARUNOUCHI TOHO: Machine Gun Kelly, 11:20, 1, 2:45, 4:30, 6:15, 8, (Sundays from 9:30 a.m.).
MARUNOUCHI SHOCHIKU: Career, 11, 1:15, 3:30, 5:45, 8, (Sundays from 9:05 a.m.).
NEW TOHO: A Bout de Souffle, 11:30, 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:50, (Sundays from 9:30 a.m.).
SCALAZA: Il General Della Rovere, 11:20, 2:20, 5, 7:30, (9:30, 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, Sundays).
SHIBUYA KOKUSAI: White Wilderness, 10:50, 2:50, 6:54; Third Man on the Mountain; 12:13, 4:15, 8:10, until April 14.
SHIBUYA PANTHEON: The Big Fisherman, 10:10, 12:55, 4:05, 7:15.
SHIBUYA TOKYU: Der Fuchs Von Paris; Le Gorille Vous Salue Bien; 10:40, 2:25, 6:10, until April 15.
SHINJUKU GEKIJO: The FBI Story; Il Pirata Dello Sparuiero Nero; 9:50, 2:10, 6:30, until April 11.
SHINJUKU TOKYU: Der Fuchs Von Paris; Le Gorille Vous Salue Bien; (Sunday from 9 a.m.), 10:30, 2:20, 6:15, until April 15.
SHINJUKU MILANOZA: The Big Fisherman, 10:10, 12:55, 4:05, 7:15.
SHOCHIKU CENTRAL: Carmen Jones, (Sundays from 9:05 a.m.), 11, 1:10, 3:25, 5:40, 7:55.
SHOCHIKU PICCADILLY: South Pacific, (Sundays 10 a.m.), 12:45, 3:55, 7:05.
THEATER TOKYO: Ben-Hur, 1:30, 6.
TOKYO GEKIJO: Darby O'Gill and the Little People, 10:50, 12:20, 2:45, 5:10, 7:35, (Sundays from 10 a.m.).
UENO TOKYU: Der Fuchs Von Paris; Le Gorille Vous Salue Bien; 9:40 11:25, 3, 6:35, until April 15.
YURAKUZA: Suddenly, Last Summer, 10:30, 12:45, 3:05, 5:25, 7:45, (8:50, 10:50, 1:05, 3:20, 5:35, 7:50, Sundays).

YOKOHAMA

BILL CHICKERING: The Miracle (Carroll Baker, Roger Moore), 1, 3, 6:30, 8:30.
CAMP ZAMA: The Naked and the Dead (Aldo Ray, Raymond Massey).
SAGAMIHARA: Journey to the Center of the Earth (Pat Boone, Arlene Dahl).
PICCADILLY: Cry Tough; Rock All Night; (Sundays from 10:20 a.m.), 11:50, 2:25, 5, 7:35, until April 11.
SCALAZA: Il Generale Della Rovere, 11:20, 2, 4:40, 7:10, until April 16.
TAKARAZUKA: The FBI Story; Il Pirata Dello Sparuiero Nero; 11, 1:35, 5:50, until April 11.

—STAGE—

MABOROSHI WANKYU; An elegant dance by a beauty & her lover.
ONIZOROI MOMIJIGARI; Dance of witches disguised as ladies!
English Program Available
Admission: ¥1,100 ¥600
KABUKI-ZA
Z Ave., & 10th Tel: 541-3131

KABUKIZA: Part I: 11 a.m. "Ayatsuri Sambaso,"; Part II: 4:30 p.m. "Imoseyama Onnateikin," etc.; with Kichiemon Nakamura, Ennosuke Ichikawa Kabuki troupe, until April. 25.
KOKUSAI GEKIJO: "Tokyo Odori" (cherry blossom festival revue, with more than 300 girls of Shochiku Girl Revue Troupe.
NICHIGEKI: Revue "Spring Dance" with Hideo Ko, Yukiji Asaoka, NDT, others.
MEIJIZA: Shimpa, Part I: 11:30 a.m., "Hana-no Inochi,"; Part II: 4:30 p.m. "Ginza Madame," etc.; with Yaeko Mizutani, others. until April 27.
SHIMBASHIEMBUJO: Azuma Odori (Geisha Dance), "Sudachi," "Okonomi Geisha Gakko," etc. with Shimbashi Geisha, 1 p.m. (Sun. & Sat. noon & 4:30 p.m.), until April 25.
SHINJUKU DAI ICHI GEKIJO: Kabuki, Part I: noon, "Kyofu Jidai,"; Part II: 5 p.m. "Hatamoto Gonin Otoko," etc.; with Kikugoro Onoe Kabuki Troupe.

All schedules on this page are subject to change without notice.

This Week's Kitty ¥35,000!

The Japan Times Prize Puzzle

RULES

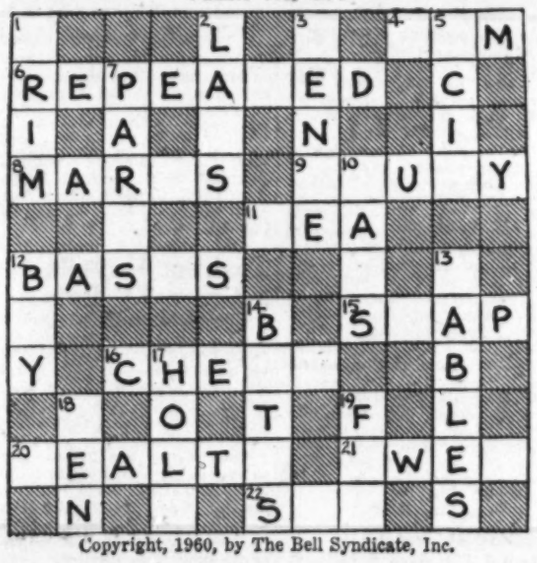
Solve the clues as you would any crossword puzzle. Clip out the puzzle after you have filled it in and mail it to PRIZE PUZZLE, The Japan Times, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, so as to reach The Japan Times office no later than midnight THURSDAY. PLEASE REMEMBER the postage will be 10 yen, not the usual five yen, in case you paste the puzzle on the back of a postcard. If you prefer to bring it in person; the solution should be delivered by 5 P.M. WEDNESDAY. Readers may submit as many entries as they like, provided their solutions are written on The Japan Times clippings. Be sure and write your name and address on each solution.

If more than one contestant succeeds in answering the puzzle correctly, the prize will be divided equally among those having the correct solutions. If no one succeeds in solving the puzzle correctly, ¥5,000 will be added to the prize for the next contest to take place next Saturday.

For the protection of our readers, the correct answers will be mailed directly from the United States to Mr. L. D. Cullings, resident vice president of The First National City Bank of New York, Tokyo, who will hold them in custody until the date of publication in The Japan Times. The names of the winners, if any, with the correct answer to this puzzle and an explanation of the more difficult clues will be published in The Japan Times next Saturday.

Study the clues carefully before you write down your answers and remember there is always one answer and only one answer that is entirely correct. The decision of the judges in this contest shall be final and all contestants taking part must agree to accept those decisions as a condition of entry.

Puzzle No, 268



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NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

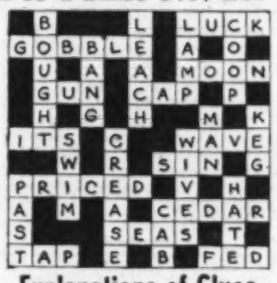
CLUES ACROSS

4. To — — — a door may well lead to damage.
6. Constant demand may result in certain laws being — — —.
8. Markets.
9. Examine or investigate carefully.
11. It obviously consists, of course, almost entirely of water.
12. Where defense is concerned, one must start with the right — — —.
15. If asked to bring rather a special — — — for a person in hospital, you would naturally oblige.
16. Nothing will ever make a proud and righteous person — — —.
20. A person with youth, — — — and good appearance could be envied.
21. Will be handled with care, of course.
22. It's the job that may suffer, if you try to do so very quickly.

CLUES DOWN

1. On duty, one is liable to visualize a policewoman, who's particular, as looking so.
2. Have been known to provide valuable assistance in police investigations.
3. You can't expect a boy to write a good essay if he's — — —.
5. Burning chemical.
7. Quite possibly especially attractive in a general way in springtime.
10. Removing them as marks of identification is quite a simple matter.
12. One you see in the country may be obviously strong and healthy.
13. Stories not founded on fact.
14. They cleanse and refresh us.
17. Sacred.
18. Would naturally fear wolves.
19. Not many.

Sorry, No Winner For Puzzle No. 267



Explanations of Clues

CLUES ACROSS

3. LUCK not lock. "Relied on LUCK," yes; but, rather, "because they relied on" an **inefficient** lock. Also, "**lost** money" (as opposed to having had it stolen) favors LUCK. Lack and lick are poor.
7. MOON not mood. The MOON "**may be described** as romantic." A mood simply is, or is not, a "romantic" mood. Moos is remote.
8. GUN not gin. If he "has" a GUN, yes. There is no implication of "menace" however, about the mere possession of gin, as regards the "hoodlum," for there is nothing to say that he is fond of liquor and especially gin.
9. CAP not cup. The suggestion that it will be possible to "pick it up" favors CAP. "Drop" a cup and it may well be a question of "stooping to pick up" the **pieces.**
15. WAVE not wake. WAVE is the most apt since it implies the sort of situation in which children are liable to get "excited." There is no apparent reason why they should "be excited when they" wake, however, unless it be some special occasion which the clue does not say. Wade (defined as: "walk through any substance that offers resistance; go forward with difficulty") is too vague and needs to be further qualified. Wane is not good.
17. PRICED not prized. "It is" certainly "possible for highly PRICED specimens to fluctuate in value." The fact that a rare "specimen" is "highly" prized by its owner has little direct connection with the cash "value." Primed is weak.
21. TAP not top. "On" TAP (defined as: "ready for consideration or action") makes a sound answer. Being "on" top can mean it's high on a shelf, say, well out of reach. Tip is vague.
22. FED not led. "You don't expect tigers to be FED **like dogs**" and "you don't expect" them to be led at **all,** but rather **driven.** Red is remote.

CLUES DOWN

1. BOUGHT not sought. "In great demand," indicates material goods, such as may be BOUGHT. Such "things" as love, security, etc., are sought "by many people" yet are not "in great demand." Fought is not good.
3. LAMP not limp or lump. If you happened to know that he did not normally walk "with" a limp or have a lump on his head, say, "it **would** surprise you to see" him "with one." There would be nothing "surprising" about his having some use for a LAMP.
4. COOP not crop. By way of "comparison," a **normal** type of crop may possibly fail, but "a normal type of" coop will not do so. Hence, the clue's hint of risk being attached to **experiment** has more point for COOP. Chop is poor.
6. BANG not band. A "loud" BANG, yes. "To describe" a band as being simply "loud" is not a "**good**" description, even though the band may favor a noisy style of playing. Bank is remote.
13. SWIM not slim. It is quite natural to wish "you" could SWIM as "fast" as certain other people. The clue says "effectively," but it may well be dangerous, or unhealthy, for "you" to loose weight too "fast" and so more effective to slim **gradually.** Skim is remote.
14. CREASE not grease. CREASE "in it," but rather grease **on** "his coat."
15. WIVES not wines. The clue stresses "**good** ones," Pointing to WIVES as best. On the other hand, ordinary wines are "appreciated" by those who drink them, otherwise they **wouldn't** drink them. Wiles, wipes and wires are poor.
17. PAST not part. If the "star" is given a part, that tends to contradict the clue phrase, "who's no longer wanted." "A former star who's no longer wanted" may well attach great importance to the PAST. Pact is too vague.
18. HATE not have. No "couples have a lot of children **running about the house**" (i.e. at all times); they simply have "a lot of children." "Running about the house" lends more point to HATE. Haze is poor.

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Braves Score 6th Straight Victory

NEW YORK (AP)—The Milwaukee Braves were a bit shaken Thursday when ace righthander Lew Burdette had to leave an exhibition game with Cincinnati after being hit on the left wrist by a line drive.

But it turned out to be a scare and nothing more when X-rays showed only a few blood vessels were broken after Tony Gonzalez smashed a ball off the heel of Burdette's glove. Even so, Burdette got credit for the Braves' sixth straight victory, 7-5, at Columbia, S.C. He is expected to pitch the second game of the season next Thursday, after Warren Spahn opens.

But things still were not all roses for Milwaukee as 24-year-old righthander Joey Jay was sent home for examination of an ailing back. There is no indication when he'll be ready.

Elsewhere, the New York Yankees scored their third straight victory, 2-1 over Detroit; newly acquired Don Mincher hit two home runs and drove in five in Washington's 10-5 victory over Kansas City; Baltimore edged Pittsburgh 9-8; San Francisco beat the Boston Red Sox 4-2; St. Louis won over Cleveland 10-7; and the Los Angeles Dodgers outlasted the Chicago Cubs 14-12

Joe Adcock's sixth spring homer, a two-run shot off Cal Mclish, sank the Redlegs. Hank Aaron also homered for the Braves while Ed Bailey and Willie Jones had two-run homers for Cincy.

Bob Turley, erratic all spring, gave only one hit until the seventh inning when the Tigers scored on a walk, double and a single. Rhyne Duren finished up and held Detroit hitless. Bobby Richardson homered for the Yanks.

Mincher, who came to Washington in the deal that sent Roy Sievers to the Chicago White Sox, had a two-run homer in the first when the Nats scored six times, and a three-run blast in the eighth. Bob Allison also homered for Washington while Joe Morgan and Marv Throneberry hit round-trippers for the A's.

Gene Woodling cracked a two-run homer for the Orioles and Jackie Brandt had four hits. The Pirates' Bob Friend, named to pitch the season's opener, was touched for 12 hits. Dick Stuart and Bob Skinner homered for the Bucs.

Matty Alou, brother of the Giant outfielder, Felipe, had two home runs and batted in three runs. Lou Clinton hit one for the Bosox while Woody Held had a home run and single for the Indians. Bill White and Ken Boyer each had three hits for the Cards.

Duke Snider and Frank Howard hit home runs to pace the Dodgers, who got seven runs in the second inning. Ron Santo, borrowed from the Houston farm to fill in for the injured Sammy Drake at third base, paced the Cubs with a home run.

Hernandez Signs To Fight Urbina

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Two of the top rated lightweights in the world, Carlos Hernandez of Venezuela and Alfredo Urbina of Mexico, Thursday signed to fight 12 rounds at the Olympic Auditorium April 21.

Matchmaker George Parnassus hopes to match the winner with champion Joe Brown.

Hernandez shocked the boxing world last month when he stopped featherweight champion Davey Moore in Caracas in a nontitle bout.

Urbina gained stature when he knocked out Mauro Vazquez in Mexico City to win the Mexican junior welterweight title.

Takamatsu Wins High School Title

A dramatic sayonara homer by Shortstop Fujio Yamaguchi gave Takamatsu Commercial High School the 32nd national invitational high school baseball tournament championship at the Koshien Stadium yesterday.

A crowd of 40,000 watched Takamatsu edge Yonago East High School, 2-1. It was Takamatsu's first championship in 35 years.

Yonago took an early lead when it drove in one run on a double by Pitcher Yojiro Miyamoto in the fourth inning.

Takamatsu then evened the score by scoring one run on a passed ball in the bottom half of the same inning.

In the ninth with the score still tied, Yamaguchi clouted his dramatic circuit blow to end the game.

Yonago Higashi	000	100	000	1	1	2
Takamatsu	000	100	001x	2	5	3

W-Matsushita. L-Miyamoto. HR-Yamaguchi (T).

Salas' 1st Fight Here Ends in Draw

Former world lightweight champion Raoul Salas' first fight in Japan with third-ranked featherweight Osamu Watanabe ended in a draw at Shinjuku Gymnasium last night.

The Mexican and Watanabe both weighed in at 132 lbs.

Referee Nicky Pope scored it 47-47. Judge Haruo Ishiwatarido had it 47-46 in favor of Salas, but the other judge, Kuniharu Hayashi, had it 47-46 for Watanabe. The Japan Times score was 46-46.

The 33-year-old Mexican, who held the world title in 1952, was slow on his feet and lacked stamina, but still showed some flashes of his old form that gave him the world title.

Salas' left uppercuts and left hooks were especially effective.

Salas floored Watanabe for a count of five in the fourth round.

Watanabe, 10 years younger than Salas, turned aggressor in the sixth, eighth and 10th as Salas began to falter.

Cubs Acquire Zimmer From L.A. Dodgers

MESA, Ariz. (UPI)—The Chicago Cubs announced Thursday night they acquired infielder Don Zimmer from the Los Angeles Dodgers in exchange for three minor league players and $25,000.

The trade will fill out a badly needed hole left by the Cubs' trade of Alvin Dark to the Phillies during the winter trading.

Zimmer, a Dodger veteran who was fighting for the shortstop spot with the Los Angeles team, will report to the Cubs Friday and play third base against the Cardinals in a spring training game.

P.L. Flag Race Opening Today

The Japan champion Nankai Hawks open the Pacific League season today with a game against the Hankyu Braves at Osaka Stadium.

In other Pacific openers, the Daimai Orions tangle with the Nishitetsu Lions at Heiwadai Stadium in Fukuoka and the Toei Flyers take on the Kintetsu Buffalo at Komazawa Stadium in Tokyo. All the tilts will start at 2 p.m.

The six clubs of the Central League, Japan's other pro circuit, opened their flag chase a week ago.

St. Louis Ties Boston

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The St. Louis Hawks Thursday night did it the hard way, almost blowing a 26-point lead, but managed a 105-102 victory over the Boston Celtics, squaring the professional basketball's world series 3-3.

The Hawks bombed the Celtics 36-12 with a tremendous display of shooting, rebounding and defense in the third quarter for a 90-64 lead.

But led by the Jones boys, Sam and K. C., the Celtics spurted back and before the Hawks woke up shaved the lead to four points, 102-98. Bob Pettit made a lay-up but quick goals by Bill Russell and Tom Heinsohn made it 104-102.

Then Si Green, a 21-point scorer, clinched it with a free throw with eight seconds left.

The Hawks' victory sends the National Basketball Association title series into a deciding seventh game in Boston Saturday afternoon.

China Paddle Stars Play in Tientsin

By The Associated Press

Communist China's 1960 national exhibition table tennis tournament opened in Tientsin Thursday, Peiping Radio reported.

More than 180 Chinese players described as "aces" by Peiping are competing in the tournament. They include Communist China's reigning world men's single champion Jung Kuo-tuan and Swaythling and Corbillon Cup players Wang Chuan-yao, Yang Jui-hua, Hsu Yin-cheng, Chiu Chung-hui, Sun Mei-ying and Yeh Pei-chun.

Peiping said 18-year-old Li Fu-jung, who defeated Jung Kuo-tuan at last year's national games and Chuang Tze-tung who, together with Li Fu-jung, won several trophies for the Chinese youth table tennis team during a European match tour last year, are also seeded players in the current championships.

Olson Scores TKO Over Maravilla

PORTLAND, Ore. (UPI) — Carl (Bobo) Olson started another of his many comebacks here Thursday night with a seventh-round technical knockout of Rocque Maravilla.

The victory came after the seventh round when the attending ring physician refused to let the fight resume because of Maravilla's cut left eye.

Nakayama Races

Track—fast. (f) first choice (c) contender (d) dark horse (s) sleeper.

1st race: Arabs; 1,800 (7): (f) Akehaya 2 (c) Ginsachi 3 (d) Kaneyoshi 6 (s) Makino Hikari 1 Hamaminato 5 (2x3) (2-6) (2-1)

2nd race: Arabs; 1,800 (12): (f) Nobumasa 5 (c) Tokuyamaichi 6 (d) New Hikari 4 (s) Kimihime 1 Happy Record 5 Masatada 3 Whole Pine 2 (5x6) (5x4) (6-2)

3rd race: 3-y-o; 1,200 (10): (f) Senari 3 (c) Mitsuhiro 5 (d) Leader Homare 4 (s) Katatora 1 Fusamidori 6 (3-5) (3-4) (3-1)

4th race: Arabs; Hurdle; 2,050 (f) Great Horse 6 (c) Kagetsu 4 (d) Masahana 2 (s) O-Tetsu 5 Ichihime 3 (6-4) (6-2) (6-5)

5th race: 3-y-o; 1,800 (7): (f) Septer 1 (c) Muraichi 3 (d) Go Terry 6 (s) Bricanip 4 Ginho 5 (1-3) (1x6) (6-4)

6th race: Arabs; 1,800 (8): (f) Snailed 3 (c) Halward 5 (d) Ineminoru 1 (s) Tokinokaze 4 (3x5) (5-1) (3-1)

7th race: Hurdle; Handicap; 2,850 (8): (f) Kumonidori 2 (c) Wakatenpu 6 (d) Hatafumi 4 (s) Hanafubuki 1 Miss Shiranui 5 (2x6) (2-4) (1-6)

8th race: 4-y-o & up; 1,800 (6): (f) Gosei 4 (c) Hikarugenji 2 (d) Glory Wine 1 (s) Tokitsunami 3 (4x2) (4-1) (2-3)

9th race: 3-y-o; 1,700 (6): (f) Big Korka 3 (c) Shachihomare 4 (d) Taigon-O 6 Takamagahara 2 (3x4) (3-6)

10th race: 3-y-o; Special; 1,800 (11): (f) Grace Kelly 5 (c) Arbeit-O 2 (d) All One 1 (s) Makino-O 4 Minatofubuki 2 Kaneizumi 6 Umenohomare 6 (5x2) (5-1) (2-6) (2-1)

11th race: 3-y-o; 1,700 (9): (f) Yashima Giant 5 (c) Lucky Time 3 (d) Tokino Taisei 2 (s) Lady-Lastum 4 Nasuno Zakura 6 King Way 1 (5x2) (5-2) (3-4)

12th race: 4-yo- & up; 2,000 (5): (f) Super Ogon 2 (c) Clark 1 (d) Minato Kate 5 (s) Autumn Sun 3 (2x1) (2-5)

Osamu Ishiguro (facing camera) turned back Lee Sang Yun in the opening singles of first-round Eastern Zone Davis Cup play between Japan and South Korea at the Denen Colosseum in Tokyo yesterday. Ishiguro won in straight sets.

Japan Davis Cup Team Swamps Korea

By KATSUNDO MIZUNO

Japan yesterday made a sweep of the opening singles to take a 2-0 lead in the first-round Eastern Zone Davis Cup playoffs against South Korea at the Denen Colosseum in Tokyo.

Japan's third-ranked Osamu Ishiguro subdued Lee Sang Yun, the Korean champion, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 in the first match.

Jo Furuta, 1959 Kansai champion, beat Um Wha Yung, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

Japan is heavily favored to take today's deciding doubles match of the best-of-five competition to gain the right to meet the Philippines April 23-25, in Manila in the second round playoffs.

Yasuo Tsuruta, Japan's nonplaying captain, picked Masao Nagasaki and Akira Ichiyama for today's doubles. Lee Sang Ryun and Kim Ke Hwan will represent Korea.

A crowd of 1,500, including Crown Prince Akihito and his sister Mrs. Hisanaga Shimazu, formerly Princess Suga, saw the Japanese netters swamp the Koreans making their Davis Cup debut.

The Koreans, whose caliber of play was hardly on the international level, were no match for the Japanese.

Ishiguro won the first set in 20 minutes and dropped only one game.

The second lasted only 15 minutes. Only the third set took the semblance of a match.

Taking advantage of Ishiguro's errors, Lee went ahead 4-3 in game count at one time but the Japanese won the next three to take the set and the match.

Playing for the first time in Davis Cup competition, Furuta appeared to suffer from nervousness and was erratic as he took on Um in the second singles.

But he proved steadier than his Korean opponent and managed to win the match in straight sets in less than an hour.

Ex-Major Leaguer Dutch Ulrich Dies

FRESNO, Calif. (UPI)—H. K. (Dutch) Ulrich, 48, a former major and Pacific Coast League baseball player, died Thursday in a Fresno hospital following a long illness.

Ulrich was affiliated with the Philadelphia Athletics and Boston Braves and played for 10 years in the Coast League. He also was a professional umpire for a time.

For the past 21 years, he was a wholesale liquor salesman in Fresno.

Army Sextet Cops Semifinal Match

MOSCOW (AP)—The Moscow Army team, hockey champions of the Soviet Union, won its first semifinal match of the national championships Thursday, defeating the Wings of the Soviets team of Moscow 7-1, the news agency Tass reported.

Aussies Gain Tennis Finals

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica (AP) — Roy Emerson of Australia beat Mexico's Antonio Palafox 7-9, 6-4, 6-2 in international tennis semifinals Thursday. Australia's Neil Fraser defeated Barry MacKay of the U.S. 6-3, 11-9 in another semifinals match, making it an all-Australian final contest coming up Saturday.

Danes Easily Defeat N.Z.

BALTIMORE (UPI) — Denmark advanced to the challenge round of the Uber Cup women's badminton with an easy victory Thursday night over New Zealand in the interzone finals. Denmark swept the first four matches of the best-of-seven series.

Denmark won the three singles matches and then clinched victory as Birte Khristiansen and Aase Winther defeated Sonia Cox and Betty Meyer, 15-9, 15-3, in the first doubles match.

The Danish doubles team, showing superior team work and a much better overhead game, led all the way. The best the New Zealanders could do was pull to 6-9 and 7-10 in the first game. In the second game the Danes led 13-0 before the New Zealanders were able to rally briefly to score three points.

Denmark now plays the United States in Philadelphia Saturday for possession of the cup. Denmark was runnerup for the cup when it last was contested three years ago.

"We have faced this same situation before," said Danish team leader Edward Christiansen. "I don't think we can beat that very strong United States team."

YCAC Sponsors Rugby Series

Sixteen teams are entered in the second annual one-day seven-a-side rugby competition scheduled to begin tomorrow at the YCAC Ground in Yokohama.

The first round of the competition starts at 10 a.m. with a match between two electric appliance companies, Yokogawa and Toshiba, and this will be followed at 10:20 by a game between Nihon University and the YCAC.

Yawata will meet Ellis at 11. The Self Defense Force Matsudo will be playing at 12 against last year's runnerup, Hino, and the final game of the first round will be between Acorn Club and Keio at 12:20.

The second round commences at 1 p.m. with the semifinals at 2:40 and the finals for the big trophy at 4 p.m.

Canadiens Beat Toronto, 4-2

MONTREAL (AP)—The Montreal Canadiens scored three times in the first period and once in the third Thursday night and defeated the Toronto Maple Leafs 4-2 and took a 1-0 lead in the Stanley Cup playoffs.

Palmer Fires 67 For 2-Stroke Lead In Masters Meet

AUGUSTA, Ga. (UPI)—Arnold Palmer met his ancient 12th Hole Waterloo and conquered it with help from the rule book to fire a spectacular five-under-par 67 Thursday and take a two-stroke lead in the opening round of the Masters golf tournament.

That treacherous par three 115-yard water hole, often called "Palmer's Pond" because that was where his hopes of winning sank in the dark Georgia mud last year, was the site of another monumental blow-up Thursday, except it was Ken Venturi who came a cropper this time instead of Palmer.

Playing before a packed, sunbaked gallery of 17,000, the largest throng ever to witness the opening round of a golf tournament in the United States, Palmer calmly shot a 33-34 over Augusta National's 6,980-yard layout while Venturi soared to 73 after equalling the course record with a blazing 31 over the front nine.

Palmer's closest pursuers were 44-year-old Claude Harmon, Fred Hawkins, Jay Hebert and former PGA titleholder Dow Finsterwald, all of whom had 69s.

Right behind them came Don January, Harry Weetman of England and Dr. Bud Taylor. Each had a 70, and they were followed by Gene Littler, Billy Casper, and amateur Deane Beman in the 71 bracket.

Those 11 bettering the card made it the second highest par busting round in the history of the tournament, exceeded only in 1956 when 13 golfers turned the trick over this difficult course.

Ten of the 84 competitors who teed off under a bright 72-degree sun shot even par 72. They were Wally Burkemo, Julius Boros, Billy Maxwell, Lew Worsham, Stan Leonard of Canada, Ted Kroll, Jackie Burke, Gary Player of South Africa, Mike Souchak and former U.S. amateur champion Charlie Coe.

Sammy Snead, the second choice to Palmer in this 24th Masters extravanganza, and Ben Hogan were among the cluster of players in the 73 bracket while Cary Middlecoff and Jimmy Demaret were in the 75 group.

Palmer, Rosburg In British Open

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—Arnold Palmer, the year's leading money winner, and PGA champion Bob Rosburg announced Thursday they would play in the 100th anniversary British Open golf tournament this year at St. Andrews, Scotland. Sam Snead, who won the tournament in 1946 over the same course, said there was a possibility he would compete. The event is scheduled July 4-9.

South Korea Winner of Soccer Meet

KUALA LUMPUR (Kyodo-Reuter)—Defending champion South Korea retained the handsome $12,000 (Malayan) Rahman Gold challenge cup when it easily beat Malaya, last year's runner-up, 4-0 in the final.

At halftime, South Korea led 4-0. There was no score in the second half.

The game was a disappointment for the 30,000 capacity crowd, who had come to cheer the local team.

The earlier match between Indonesia, second to South Korea in Group B, and Japan, second to Malaya in Group A, was thrilling all the way and the result was in doubt until the last minute. Japan, which won 3-1, earned third place. The Indonesians, who had looked very much the better team finished fourth.

Other teams that took part in the competition were Burma and the Philippines, who finished third and fourth in Group A and Thailand and Singapore who finished third and fourth in Group B.

Open Tennis Question Slated to Be Taken Up

PARIS (UPI)—The long-debated question of "open" tennis tournaments comes up before the executive committee of the International Lawn Tennis Association (ILTA) on Saturday.

The mere fact that ILTA was taking up the thorny argument represented the most solid step forward yet by those who want to see professionals compete along with amateurs in such major tournaments as Wimbledon and Forest Hills.

Until now most ILTA officials have fought the project, but the powerful campaign led by such all-time greats as America's Jack Kramer and French veteran (Bounding Basque) Jean Borotra, appear about to pay off.

Borotra, still an active player at 61, is a member of the executive committee which meets Saturday at the headquarters of the Racing Club de Paris in the Bois de Boulogne.

ILTA president Eaton Griffith of Britain will be in the chair. Other members are America's J. Kellog, Peter Gelhand of the Netherlands, Guy de Bazillac of France and S. B. Ray, British secretary general of ILTA.

Jacques Brugon will sit in as French ILTA secretary general in place of the indisposed Antoine Gentien.

ILTA officials stressed there is no question of the executive committee's taking a decisive vote on the issue at the Saturday meeting. The committee does not have the power to do so.

"Only the federation's general assembly can take a vote on such an issue," Borotra told the UPI. "But we hope to get a majority in favor of open tournaments which will mean a great step forward for World tennis."

Today's Sports With TV Programs

Pro Baseball—Pacific League, Toei vs. Kintetsu, 2 p.m., Komazawa Stadium; Nankai vs. Hankyu, 2 p.m., Osaka Stadium (TV-Ch. 10, 1:30 p.m.); Nishitetsu vs. Daimai, 2 p.m., Heiwadai Stadium (TV-Ch. 6, 1:45-4:15 p.m.); Central League, Kokutetsu vs. Yomiuri, 2 p.m., Korakuen Stadium (TV-Ch. 4, 2-4:10 p.m.); Taiyo vs. Chunichi, 2 p.m., Kawasaki Stadium; Hanshin vs. Hiroshima, 2 p.m., Koshien Stadium. Tennis—Davis Cup Eastern Zone, Japan vs. Korea, 2nd day, 2 p.m., Denen Colosseum (TV-Ch. 1, 1:37 p.m.). Basketball—Kanto Industrial Spring League, 12:20 p.m., National Gym. Track and Field—Kanto University Track Federation Relays, 11 a.m., Hosei University. Horse Racing—Nakayama Races, 3rd day, 11 a.m., Nakayama; Kyoto Races, 3rd day, 11 a.m., Yodo; Urawa Races, 4th day, noon, Urawa.

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Head Turns With the Swing

EPS

One of the first rules any professional golfer will throw at you is not to move your head during the swing.

Basically, this is sound advice, for your head is the center of your swing—the hub, so to speak. However, the player who keeps his eyes so glued to the ball that his head doesn't move at all builds up tension through his neck muscles.

Tension, of course, is the deadly enemy of the golf swing. The tension-free golfer will rotate his head clockwise on the backswing and counter-clockwise on the downswing and follow-through. This serves to make the swing a more natural action.

However, you must guard against raising or lowering your head, since this will raise or lower the arc of your swing and cause a topped or scuffed shot.

In the accompanying illustration notice that my nose points to a spot quite a bit to the right of the ball, as I look at it. This is a fact even though I'm in my downswing.

Allow your head to rotate

naturally as you swing—it will help simplify the whole operation.

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As July 1 Approaches

European Economic Blocs Still Cause Misgivings

NEW YORK (UPI)—A European economic union, created with high hopes in March 1957, today is causing worried thoughts among European statesmen who fear it ultimately may split Western Europe into two sharply divided economic, political and even military camps.

Robert Shawan, assistant secretary, U.S. Department of Commerce and deputy director of the Office of International Trade Fairs, arrived in Tokyo Thursday night on a Japan Air Lines plane to attend the Osaka International Trade Fair. Shawan will stay here for two weeks.

With a deadline approaching July 1, Western leaders are spending almost as much time on this problem as they are on preparations for the East-West summit conference in May.

It was the subject of worried cabinet meetings in Bonn and was a major topic for President Charles de Gaulle and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan during the former's current visit to London.

Concern also is felt in Washington, both for the possible effects on U.S. business and the possibility that a plan to unite Europe may actually result in dividing it for decades to come.

At the root of the concern is a recommendation by the executive commission of the six-nation European Common Market that internal tariffs be cut 20 per cent on July 1, with corresponding protective barriers going up against nonmember nations.

Bitterly opposed are the nations of the rival European Free Trade Association. As opposed to the Inner Six of the Common Market, the members of the EFTA are known as the Outer Seven.

In the Common Market are West Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg and Italy.

In EFTA are Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria and Portugal.

EFTA is strictly an economic grouping set up as a weapon against the Common Market. The Common Market is both political and economic, with an important objective in the intertwining of the various economies in such a way as to make war among the member nations an impossibility. It particularly hoped to avoid any future conflict between France and Germany. It hoped to abolish all tariff and other barriers among the Six in 12 to 15 years.

Fearful of being shut out of a rich market, Britain long sought a compromise solution which would permit her to participate in the Common Market. No solution could be reached, partly because of French suspicions of British motives and partly because of Britain's own Commonwealth commitments.

Until recently the prospect was for two sharply divided economic groups—in which, for example, British automobiles shipped to West Germany would pay an 8 per cent higher tariff than similar automobiles shipped from France or Italy.

Serious efforts are now being made at compromise and to prevent the erection of the new barriers which could divide Europe more surely than the best efforts of the Kremlin.

British Viewpoint

LONDON (Kyodo-Reuter) — The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Derick Heathcoat Amory, said Thursday night Britain welcomed the forward move in political cooperation represented by the six-nation Common Market.

"We wish it well. We have no wish or intention to frustrate it in any way," he told the House of Commons in a debate on his budget proposals.

"The Franco-German rapprochement, which is such a noble achievement of recent years, is something which cannot fail to be of fundamental benefit to the future of Europe," he said.

But he hoped proposals for an accelerated reduction of tariffs by the Common Market countries would not materialize.

IMF Chief Warns Against Inflation

UNITED NATIONS (AP)—Per Jacobsson, director of the Interanational Monetary Fund, declared Friday that the expanding production of goods may be counted upon to keep world market prices steady for at least the next few years.

Under such conditions, the Swedish director of the fund told the U.N. Economic and Social Council, one of the most important tasks for individual nations "is to learn how to live without inflation."

"Those people and those countries who make this adjustment most rapidly will be profited from the advantages of modern techniques of production and marketing, and will be able to achieve a higher standard of living," he said.

But he also warned:

"Considering that the experience of businessmen and labor leaders over the last 20 years has been gained under conditions of an inflationary rise in prices, there is a need for a readjustment in attitudes and behavior that may not always be easy."

He said that if the trend of international prices is steadier, "any individual country that embarks upon inflation will do so at much greater risk, for gone are the days when any one country that inflated might hope to be saved by inflation elsewhere.

"Any country which today permits the price level to go on rising will be exposed to balance of payments difficulties, and also before long, as its competitive power declines, to a deterioration of its employment situation."

He credited the outflow of funds from the United States for the smooth build-up of financial reserves of countries of Western Europe and Japan, and added: "With the upsurge in business activity more pronounced in Europe than in the United States, there are now distinct signs of an increase in U.S. exports, together with a reduction in the over-all deficit in the U.S. balance of payments."

Dept. Store Sales At All-Time High

Department store sales in Japan in calendar 1959 shot up to an all-time high of ¥342,900 million, showing an increase of 13 per cent over calendar 1958, according to the Japan Department Store Association.

Leading the list of goods sold during the year was clothing, reaching ¥161,900 million in value or 47 per cent of total sales. Household utensils followed with ¥44,700 million and sundries came next with ¥36,600 million.

Sales of household goods scored the fastest rate of increase—20 per cent. This was understood to have stemmed from the latest trend toward modernized living.

The department store sales were highest in Tokyo and five other major cities, acounting for ¥250,000 million or 73 per cent of the total.

U.S. Raw Silk Imports Increase in March

NEW YORK (AP)—U.S. imports of raw silk rose to 3,987 bales last month, the American Silk Council reported Thursday. Of this amount 3,729 bales came from Japan and 20 from Italy. The total compared with 2,667 bales received in February and 3,096 bales in March last year.

Deliveries, including re-exports, totaled 3,684 bales last month compared with 3,776 bales in February and 3,563 bales in March 1959.

Stocks on hand at the end of March totaled 5,951 bales compared with 5,648 bales at the end of February and 3,488 bales at the end of March last year.

Hongkong Quotations

HONGKONG (UPI)—Friday's closing money quotations: Hongkong dollars 5.735 per U.S. dollar for cash; 5.76 per T.T.; 15.96 per pound sterling; 252.5 per tael of gold; 149 per ¥10,000.

Coal Production Reduced by 1.3%

The International Trade and Industry Ministry yesterday announced that Japan's coal output in fiscal 1959 was 47,877,400 tons, or a decline of 1.3 per cent below that of the previous year.

Hokkaido showed a production increase of 7.4 per cent, while the output of other sections declined.

Industrial coal production broke a postwar record of 10,627,900 tons, or an increase of 18.5 per cent over the previous year.

Coal stocks at collieries as of the end of March totaled 759,200 tons against 699,300 tons recorded in 1958.

In regard to regular employment as of March 31, the total of miners decreased by 26,892 less than that for 1958, while pit workers also declined by 13,989 due to industrial modernization.

Spanish Freighter Arrives in Y'hama

YOKOHAMA—The S.S. Pedro de Alvarado, the first Spanish freighter to call here in 25 years, arrived in this port Thursday night en route to New York.

The Spanish Orient Lines vessel left Cartagena in Spain last Dec. 5 and came here via Marseilles, Australia and Osaka.

Capt. E. B. Echevarria was presented with a bouquet yesterday morning by "Miss Yokohama"—Miss Yoshiko Ono.

Bank Clearings

(April 8)

Bills Cleared ...	228,751
Value	¥53,283,940,000
Balance	¥ 4,063,568,000

Trade Pact With Sweden Extended

Japan and Sweden yesterday exchanged notes extending their trade agreement, expired March 31, for one year.

The Foreign Office announced that the notes were exchanged in Stockholm between Japanese Ambassador Akira Matsui and Swedish Foreign Minister Osten Unden.

Under the new program, the two nations agreed to maintain, in principle, liberal and nondiscriminatory treatment of each other's goods.

Sweden had urged Japan to buy more Swedish goods to correct Japan's constant export excess.

Observers said this country's trade liberalization efforts moved Stockholm to agree to the creation of a joint committee which will study the possibility of expanding trade between the two countries.

Japan exported $21,697,000 worth of goods to Sweden last year against imports of $8,016,000 from that country.

The continued imbalance is attributable to the fact that Japan wants only a few items from Sweden.

The Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) yesterday decided to send a 12-member trade mission to Sweden to discuss adjustment of trade between the two countries. The group will be headed by Ino Dan, president of the Fuji Precision Machinery Co. It will leave for Sweden June 6.

'59 Iron, Steel Output New High

The nation's iron and steel output in fiscal 1959 marked a new high in every category, topping 1958's production, the Iron and Steel League announced yesterday.

The iron and steel industry expected crude steel production in fiscal 1960 to reach the 20 million-ton mark.

Meanwhile, the iron and steel output in March also registered the highest monthly record in every category with 920,000 tons for pig iron, 1,800,000 tons for crude steel, 1,250,000 tons for hot-processed rolled steel and 97,000 tons for hot-processed special rolled steel.

Soviet Trade Fair In Tokyo Proposed

The Japan-Soviet Union and Eastern Europe Trade Association yesterday proposed to the All-Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry that a Soviet fair be held in Tokyo in the spring or fall of next year.

The proposal was contained in a letter sent to the Soviet group, which also contained a proposal for spot sales at the fair with $100,000 the maximum for a single deal. The same suggestion was made in regard to the Japanese fair to be held in Moscow this August.

Association officials said that G. F. Petolenko, an official of the Soviet chamber, would come to this country shortly to arrange details of the proposed Soviet fair.

Fish Meal Fleet Leaves Hakodate

HAKODATE (Kyodo)—Twenty-five catcher boats left Hakodate for the Aleutian waters yesterday to catch fish for production of fish meal.

The boats belong to the Taiyo Fisheries' Soyo Maru fleet.

The 12,000-ton Soyo Maru is to leave Tokyo for the fishing grounds Wednesday. It will produce 12,000 tons of fish meal.

The mother ship and the catcher boats will return to Japan at the end of October.

Four more fleets are expected to leave their home ports in Hakodate shortly to engage in fish meal production.

Travelers

Michio Uchida, president of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly, left here yesterday by AF-JAL on a five-week tour of Europe and the United States. He will attend a ceremony in New York marking the inauguration of "sister city" relations between Tokyo and New York.

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Vincent Stoltenberg, manager of Aall and Co., Tokyo, left here yesterday by SAS for Oslo and Copenhagen on a four-month vacation and business trip. He was accompanied by his two daughters.

• • •

L. Jacquinot State Minister of France, left Tokyo yesterday by AF-JAL for home after winding up his tour of Japan.

• • •

Count E. Borromeo d'Adda of Italy left Tokyo for home yesterday by AF-JAL after a one-month tour of Japan.

• • •

L. A. Hussel, El Salvador counsel in Germany, and his wife left here yesterday by AF-JAL for Hamburg after a one-week sight-seeing trip.

• • •

A. L. Mayall, counselor of the British Embassy, Tokyo, and his family left here yesterday by BOAC for London on a two-month home leave.

• • •

M. Perry, president of the Plews Oiler Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., arrived in Tokyo yesterday by NWA for a two-week business trip.

The 10,100 gross ton freighter Colorado Maru, which was completed by the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd. recently, was handed over to the owners, the Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd., Thursday. The ship will operate on the Far East-New York route. It left for New York Thursday on its maiden voyage.

Tragicomedy of Radio Check Prices Unraveled

By SHELDON WESSON

One of the great comedies of modern business history in Japan has been enacted in recent weeks, revolving around the issue of check prices for transistor radios.

The name of the production is: "If we don't admit it is happening, even though everyone knows it is, maybe it will just go away."

The principal actors have been a couple of MITI bureaus. But the cast keeps changing, and Gaimusho slipped in during the third act, unexpectedly, by way of the "hana-michi."

Now everyone is so confused that the curtain can't even come down, and the actors are all milling around wondering whether to bow or what.

It is really great fun, for everyone except the people in the transistor radio business, Japanese and American alike.

How It Has Been

Here is the historical review:

Exports of transistor radios have multiplied and re-multiplied in the past few years. Biggest market is the United States.

With mass production, costs in local factories have come down—not only of the sets themselves, but of the transistors and other components.

Check prices were originally set a year ago on the basis of $14 for a six-transistor set—that price presumably representing the minimum (calculated at that time) at which a set of proper quality could be made and sold at or above cost of production.

Ultimately, the industry petitioned MITI to approve reduced check prices, based on the argument that cost of production had come down, and the old minimums were no longer realistic.

Meanwhile, exports continued to expand rapidly, and prices had come down below the $14 check price and, more recently, even below the new $11 check price asked. This is clearly in the pattern of all check prices in Japan. They are observed only when convenient.

Rebate Yen Accumulate

The result is that American importers have been accumulating large quantities of rebate yen here, since the shipments have had to be invoiced at the check price, and covered by payments in dollars at that level. The importer also has to pay duty on the $14 f.o.b. price.

The six-transistor sets, exported in largest numbers, have come down to around $9 for standard types and even lower in some cases.

It is important to note, however, that large, better-quality sets, with better audio characteristics and multiple-band features, etc., have remained relatively steady in price. It is equally important to note that the industry here continues to develop new table models and portables of higher quality for the growing American export business.

U.S. Industry's Appeal

At the same time, the American industry has appealed to Washington for import restrictions (a subject discussed several months ago and requiring no further analysis here).

So, finally MITI promised to have the new check prices approved by April 1, when the old ones presumably expired. The trade bureau and the machinery bureau then got into a hassle. The latter wanted to approve the lower prices while the former insisted on an accompanying export quota to all countries.

While the two bureaus argued this issue out, the businessmen involved twiddled their thumbs for three months. Then the trade bureau gave in to the extent of confining the proposed export quota to the U.S. and Canada only. Finally, it is understood, they agreed to the new check prices, if accompanied by a warning that a quota would be imposed if export quantities increased "too much, too rapidly."

Of course, no one—least of all MITI—will ever tell you how much is "too much" or how rapidly is "too rapidly." But this a great face-saving gesture.

Gaimusho Intervenes

At literally the last moment, Gaimusho intervened at the instance of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, which claimed that lower check prices would have an unfavorable effect on the pending import-restriction business before the OCDM.

Ready to announce the decision at the last moment, MITI then drew back. And that is where the matter stands at this writing.

Government people perhaps understand such esoteric doings; but businessmen are awestruck. Everyone knows that the radios are being sold for $9. So the check price is to be reduced from $14 to $11. If that hasn't already prejudiced the case before the OCDM, it never will.

The assumption that mere official (and, at best, partial) acknowledgement of facts already quite public will change the situation, is naive at best.

The only changes that the new check price will introduce are: To reduce the proportions of the false invoicing and rebating; and to reduce the importer's overpayment of duty.

Business Withheld

Meanwhile, many Americans are withholding business while they wait for MITI and Gaimusho to make up their minds. Stocks are accumulating here, and working hardship on smaller companies.

At this writing, MITI and Okurasho are awaiting new word from Washington.

This discussion started off by describing the situation as a comedy. Perhaps it isn't. Perhaps it's a tragedy.

• • •

The writer is Japan correspondent for Home Furnishings Daily (one of the Fairchild Publications, New York), leading American trade newspaper in the home appliance field.

Tokyo's Airline, Airmail Schedules

(Subject to Change Without Notice)

Saturday

Departures

	Mail Closing Time Ordinary	Registered
BOAC 1000 Sun	2300	2300
Hongkong, Bangkok, Calcutta, Karachi, Baghdad, Beirut, Frankfurt, London.		
Air France 0930	2300	2300
South Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Iran, Italy, Malta, French West Africa, Kuwait, Paris.		
NWA 1430	—	—
Ryukyu, Okinawa-Manila		
JAL 2110	1640	1510
Hawaii Is., U.S.A., South America (except Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay), San Francisco.		
PAA 2230	1850	1625
Honolulu-Los Angeles		
PAA 1300	0540	2310
Wake Island-Honolulu-San Francisco		
CPAL 1815	1430	1320
Canada, Mexico, British Honduras, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Buenos Aires.		
KLM 2300	1130	1000
Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Fr. West Africa, the Netherlands, West Germany, Austria, Amsterdam.		
JAL 2330	1950	1835
Hongkong, Macao, China, Malaya, Indonesia, Thailand, North Korea, Hongkong-Bangkok-Singapore.		
CAT 1715	1950	1825
Ryukyu, Taiwan, Taipei.		
KLM 1535	1040	0910
Anchorage-Amsterdam, Belgium, England, Ireland, France, French Morocco, French West Africa, West Germany, Holland.		
NWA 1900	1430	1320
Seattle-New York, U.S.A.		
CPA 1000		
Hongkong		
All 2345	1950	1835
India, Nepal, East Pakistan, Hongkong, Bangkok, Calcutta.		
Air France 1300 Sun. 0540 Sun. 2300		
Paris, French Morrocco, French West Africa, Spain, Spanish Morrocco, Britain, Sweden, W. Germany, Switzerland, Albania, Buigaria, Italy, Uganda, Soviet Russia.		
CAT 0800 Fri. 2300		2300
Seoul		

Arrivals

1625 CAT Seoul
1300 JAL San Francisco-Honolulu-Wake
1228 NWA Seattle
0720 PAA San Francisco-Honolulu-Wake
1650 NWA Taipei-Manila
1555 CPAL Hongkong
2130 PAA London-Brussels-Frankfurt-Istanbul-Beirut-Karachi-Rangoon-Bangkok-Hongkong
2215 BOAC Rome-Beirut-Tehran-Karachi-Calcutta-Rangoon-Hongkong
1730 JAL Hongkong
1125 KLM Biak
1805 All Bombay-Calcutta-Bangkok-Hongkong
1740 SAS Copenhagen-Dusseldorf-Zurich-Rome-Cairo-Karachi-Calcutta-Bangkok-Manila
0730 PAA San Francisco-Honolulu

Japan-Malaya Trade Pact Seen Shortly

KUALA LUMPUR (UPI)—The trade talks between Japan and Malaya will be concluded within two weeks, leaders of both delegations said Friday.

The delegates said only a few points remain to be thrashed out before a draft agreement of a trade accord will be signed by the chief delegates and submitted to their respective governments.

Details of the treaty have not been disclosed.

Cuban Reserves

HAVANA (AP)—Capt. Antonio Nunez Jimenez, executive secretary of the National Agrarian Reform Institute, said Cuba's foreign exchange reserves stood at $121 million. This is a gain of $71 million over the total reported in a government announcement last November.

Currency Report

The Bank of Japan note issue declined by ¥7,200 million to ¥804,900 million Thursday while loans outstanding also decreased by ¥1,700 million to ¥409,400 million. The bank's national bond holdings increased by ¥1,300 million to ¥403,900 million.

Domestic and Foreign Market

TOKYO STOCKS

Kyodo

The stock market opened bearish on an early sell-off, but later perked up in moderate trading. Blue chips and neglected brands led the rally.

The Dow-Jones average was ¥1,074.24, showing an increase of ¥4.83 from Thursday.

Some issues in the sugar, machinery, trade and communications apparatus sections lost ¥5 to ¥15 on profit-taking. Gains ranging from ¥6 to ¥18 were scored by the chemicals, shipbuildings, fisheries, heavy electrical machineries, bearings and automobiles. The largest gainer was Nippon Electric, which soared by ¥23 on buying at a decline.

An estimated 85 million shares changed hands.

	Apr. 7	Apr. 8
SPECIFIED STOCKS		
Heiwa Real Estate ..	207	206
Tokio Marine & Fire	270	272
NYK	60	58
Mitsubishi Heavy Ind.	255	259
Nisshin Spinning ...	186	185
Ajinomoto	627	624
Mitsukoshi	219	219
Mitsubishi Estate ...	363	373
MARINE PRODUCTS		
Kyokuyo Whaling ...	66	66
Nichiro Fisheries ...	53	57
Nippon Suisan	75	79
Taiyo Fishery	140	146
MINING		
Mitsubishi Metal Min.	79	80
Nippon Mining	112	115
Sumitomo Metal Min.	78	80
Mitsui Min. & Smelt.	79	78
Mitsui Mining	50	51
Mitsubishi Mining ..	40	49
Furukawa Mining ..	55	55
Hokkaido Colliery ..	50	50
Ube Ind.	73	72
Teikoku Oil	129	131
FOODSTUFF		
Nippon Flour Mill ..	—	—
Nisshin Flour Milling	138	138
Dai Nippon Sugar ..	415	410
Taito	370	365
Morinaga Conf.	181	178
Meiji Seika	200	198
Nippon Breweries ..	375	376
Asahi Breweries	401	399
Kirin Breweries	506	507
Takara Breweries ...	127	127
Nippon Reizo	104	104
TEXTILE		
Toyo Spinning	114	114
Kanegafuchi Spinning	88	86
Fuji Spinning	76	76
Japan Wool Textile .	112	113
RAYON		
Teikoku Rayon	112	112
Toyo Rayon	315	310
Toho Rayon	78	78
Kurashiki Rayon ...	150	145
Nippon Rayon	95	93
Asahi Chemical	239	237
Mitsubishi Rayon ...	100	101
PULP		
Sanyo Pulp	51	51
Nippon Pulp	66	66
Kokusaku Pulp	51	51
Tohoku Pulp	50	50
PAPER		
Oji Paper	137	136
Honshu Paper	126	125
Jujo Paper	200	200
CHEMICAL		
Toyo Koatsu	95	105
Showa Electric Ind..	194	194
Sumitomo Chemical .	272	270
New Japan Nitrogen	126	125
Mitsubishi Chemical.	192	191
Nissan Chemical	81	83
Nippon Soda	77	81
Toa Gosei	115	122
Mitsui Chemical	128	128
Kyowa Fermentation	116	118
Japan Gas-Chemical .	118	124
Sekisui Chemical ...	203	207
Sankyo	140	140
Takeda Pharmaceutical	233	221
Chugai Pharmaceutical	84	84
Fuji Photo Film	238	243
Konishiroku Photo ..	123	132
OIL		
Nippon Oil	151	132
Showa Oil	128	128
Maruzen Oil	113	111
Mitsubishi Oil	206	208
Toa Oil	386	385
Koa Oil	—	—
Daikyo Oil	192	192
RUBBER, CERAMICS & GLASS		
Yokohama Rubber ..	147	144
Asahi Glass	251	250
Nippon Sheet Glass .	319	316
Nippon Cement	173	171
Iwaki Cement	386	385
Onoda Cement	102	101
Nippon Toki	534	532
Nippon Gaishi	475	475
STEEL & METAL		
Yawata Iron & Steel	116	115
Fuji Iron & Steel ...	91	91
Kawasaki Steel	73	73
Nipon Steel Tube ...	70	69
Sumitomo Metal	65	65
Kobe Steel Works ...	90	91
Japan Steel Works ..	131	134
Japan Special Steel .	93	92
Nippon Yakin	61	64
Tekkosha	96	101
Kubota Iron Machine	215	220
Nippon Light Metal .	485	477
MACHINERY		
Komatsu Mfg.	228	230
Ebara Mfg.	495	479
Japan Precision	336	340
Toyo Bearing	398	404
ELECTRIC MACHINERY		
Hitachi Ltd.	261	266
Tokyo Shibaura Elec.	285	298
Mitsubishi Electric ..	206	210
Fuji Electric	260	255
Furukawa Electric Ind.	125	126
Sumitomo Electric Ind.	110	110
NEC	616	639
Sony	1283	1280
Matsushita Electric .	474	478
Hayakawa Electric ..	303	300
Yokokawa Electric ...	408	415
Hokushin Electric ..	401	397
SHIPBUILDING		
Mitsubishi Shipbld. ..	108	113
Mitsubishi N. Heavy	91	94
Mitsui Shipbuilding .	90	95
Hitachi Shipbuilding .	68	68
Harima Shipbuilding .	39	40
Uraga Dock	39	38
Kawasaki Dockyard .	64	64
Ishikawajima H'vy Ind.	118	122
AUTOMOBILE		
Nissan Motor	342	344
Isuzu Motor	225	228
Toyota Motor	560	562
Hino Motor	119	120
Honda Motor	565	560
CAMERA		
Canon Camera	236	233
Nippon Kogaku	190	197
TRADING		
Mitsui Bussan	500	495
Mitsubishi Shoji	224	220
FINANCE		
Bank of Tokyo	72	72
Fuji Bank	70	70
Mitsubishi Bank	—	70
Taisho Marine & Fire	—	—
Sumitomo M. & F. ..	67	—
TRANSPORTATION & SHIP		
Tokyo Electric Express	101	100
Nippon Express	122	123
OSK	33	34
Nitto Shosen	42	41
Mitsui Steamship	46	43
Yamashita Steamship	27	27
Iino Kaiun	30	29
Mitsubishi Shipping .	40	40
Daido Kaiun	30	30
Nippon Oil Tanker ..	30	30

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market closed mixed Thursday after its four consecutive advances. Trading was less active.

The market was higher and active at the opening following Wednesday's good gain. Prices improved during the first hour, but profit-taking in the second hour cut the gains. Gains were extended again in the early afternoon, but a second round of profit-taking left the market mixed at the close.

Most price changes ranged from a few cents to around $1 a share.

Most of the motors and steels declined after their good rise Wednesday. Some chemicals, rails and selected issues advanced.

The Associated Press average of 60 stocks rose 0.40 to 217.20.

Volume totaled 3,070,000 shares compared with 3,450,000 shares traded Wednesday.

The business news included a slight decline in railroad freight carloadings last week, and a decline in auto output this week.

Universal Oil Products, riding on hopes that its antismog device will sell well in California now that the state requires this equipment for automobiles, was the most active stock. It rose 1⅝ to 31⅛ on 91,400 shares.

Second was American Motors, off ½ at 26⅞ on 85,300 shares. Third was American Viscose, up ⅝ at 35¾ on 47,400 shares.

Liggett & Myers, affected by a widely-publicized suit linking cancer with cigarette smoking, fell 1⅛.

Polaroid gained ¾ and Texas Instruments 1½. Union Carbide rose 1½, Eastman Kodak ¼ and Allied Chemical 1⅛.

Standard and Poor's 500-stock index: 425 industrials: open 60.58, high 60.96, low 60.16, close 60.39, plus 0.01; 25 rails: 31.01, 31.27, 30.81, 31.02, plus 0.08 50 utilities: 45.59, 45.74, 45.23, 45.60, minus 0.02; 500 stocks: 56.67, 57.01, 56.27, 56.52, plus 0.01.

Dow-Jones stock averages: 30 industrials: open 631.35, high 634.08, low 626.91, close 629.03, up 0.72; 20 rails: 145.06, 146.06, 144.03, 144.91, up 0.02; 15 utilities: 88.96, 89.44, 88.64, 89.18, up 0.57; 65 stocks: 207.83, 208.88, 206.50, 207.43, up 0.42.

	Apr. 6	Apr. 7
Allied Chemical	49⅛	50¼
Allis Chalmers	32⅞	33¾
Aluminium Ltd.	32	32
Aluminum Co.	94½	95
Amerada Petroleum	66½	67
American Airlines ...	19⅛	19¾
American Can	41¼	41⅞
American Cyanamid	51	50¾
Amer. Smelt & Ref.	44½	44⅞
American Sugar ...	27⅝	28¼
American Tel.	89⅜	89⅝
American Tobacco	106¼	106¼
Anaconda Co.	51¾	51¾
Armour & Co.	35	35⅛
Assoc. Dry Goods ..	60½	60¾
Atlantic Refining ..	37¾	37
Baltimore & Ohio ..	35⅞	35⅝
Bendix Aviation ...	67	66¾
Bethlehem Steel ..	46¾	46
Boeing Co.	24	24
Borden Co.	45¼	45
Borg-Warner	41⅜	41¾
Bridgeport Brass ..	34⅜	35⅜
Burroughs Corp. ...	33½	33⅝
Canadian P. Ry.	25⅜	25½
Case J.I. Co.	13	13
Celanese Corp. Am.	27⅝	27⅜
Cerro de Pasco	31½	31½
Chesapeake & Ohio	64	63¾
Chrysler Corp.	55¼	54⅞
Cities Service	43½	43½
Coca-Cola	52¾	53⅛
Colgate Palmolive ..	38⅞	39
C'wealth Edison ...	58⅞	58⅛
Consolidated Edison	64⅜	64¼
Continental Oil	48¼	48½
Corn Products Ref.	47⅛	47½
Crane Co.	55⅛	55¼
Crown Zellerbach ..	44½	45
Curtis-Wright	20¾	20⅝
Dis. Corp. Seagrams	31¼	31½
Douglas Aircraft ...	32¾	32⅞
Dow Chemical	92⅜	92¼
Du Pont	225	225
Eastern Air Lines ..	25	25
Eastman Kodak	110¾	111
Food Mach. & Chem.	51	51
Ford Motor Co.	74⅜	73½
General Dynamics ..	43¼	44½
General Electric ...	94⅜	93⅞
General Mills	28⅜	28⅝
General Motors	47¼	46⅝
General Tel.	82¼	83
Georgia Pacific Corp.	56⅛	55⅞
Getty Oil	15½	15¼
Gillette Co.	71	71½
Goodrich B.F. Co. ..	74⅜	73½
Goodyear Tire	37½	37⅞
Grace W.R. & Co. ..	39⅞	39⅜
Gulf Oil	31	31⅛
Ingersoll Rand	80	80½
IBM	461¼	471
Int'l Harvester	45	45
Int'l Nickel	106	106½
Int'l Paper	117	116
Int'l Telephone	39½	39
Jones & Laughlin ..	68¾	68¾
Kaiser Aluminum ..	46⅞	47⅛
Kennecott Copper ..	78½	77⅞
Libby Owens	60½	62¾
Liggett & Myers ..	83¼	82½
Lockheed	23¾	23⅝
Loew's Inc.	28⅛	28¾
Lone Star Cement ..	27¼	26⅞
Lorillard, P. Co. ...	38½	38½
Marshall Field	49⅛	49¼
Martin Co.	38⅛	38½
May Dept. Store ...	47⅛	46½
Merch & Co.	84¾	84⅜
Minn. Honeywell ..	148	147
Monsanto Chemical	44	44¾
Montgomery Ward ..	45	46
Motorola Inc.	171	169½
National Biscuit ...	51¾	53¼
Nat'l Cash Reg.	60⅛	62½
Nat'l Dairy Prod. ..	49⅝	49¾
Nat'l Distillers	30⅛	30¾
Nat'l Gypsum	57	56¾
Nat'l Lead	98¾	98⅜
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Pacific Lighting	47¾	48
PAA	17⅝	17⅜
Paramount Pic.	42¾	43
Penn. Railroad	14	13⅞
Pepsi Cola	40	40
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Philip Morris	60¼	61
Phillips Petroleum ..	42⅝	44
Pure Oil	31¾	31⅞
Quaker Oats	45¾	44¼
RCA	71½	71
Raytheon	44¾	44¼
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Reynolds Metals	65½	64½
Reynolds Tob	63	63⅜
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Shell Transport	21⅜	21¼
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Socony Mobil Oil ..	38	38⅛
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Texas Co.	75⅛	74½
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Tide Water Oil	20⅝	20½
20th Century-Fox ..	37	37¾
TWA	14½	14½
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Japan's Economic Prosperity

In a speech at Osaka on Thursday, the American ambassador pointed out that Japan's accomplishments in the last decade constituted proof that economic growth could best be achieved under a system of free enterprise in a political democracy.

We think Mr. MacArthur's inference is a just one, and particularly do we believe that the success of private enterprise is bound up with a properly working system of democratic government. Under a totalitarian system of government, private enterprise, even if it is permitted to exist in theory, is bound to be hampered and shackled by all kinds of restraints emanating from the government, at all times afraid that its absolutism will be threatened from too much liberty being granted to individuals and their enterprises.

The cry that even in Japan there is too much interference by the government with business is sometimes heard, but on the whole we feel that the system which has evolved here is a reasonable one. The general economic atmosphere is liberal and progressive, and no one with a worthy business proposition need feel discouraged.

Mr. MacArthur noted that many people defended, or at least excused, Communist political regimes because, they said, only such regimes could organize countries for rapid economic and industrial progress. But Japan refuted this claim, he said. "Japan's economic and social accomplishments," he went on, "in recent years are not just impressive—they are outstanding."

And to show that this success had not been obtained through the regimentation and exploitation of the workers, the American ambassador claimed that Japanese workers had been able to choose their own places of employment; they had formed trade unions, and they were able to strike for higher wages and for better conditions of work.

So we are happy in the knowledge that the great industrial boom in this country is continuing without putting any burdens upon the mass of the workers but, to the contrary, is enabling them to enjoy advantages in everyday life unknown in any other Asian country. And, despite the attempts of the leftist elements in this country to arouse discontent among the organized workers, we believe that the vast majority are well aware of their good fortune. Individual cases of hardship there may be, but the great mass of the Japanese people are convinced that their feet are set firmly in a path which is leading to ever greater prosperity.

In bringing about the present economic progress of this country, a number of significant factors are observable. First and foremost, we would place the energy and enterprise of Japan's businessmen and industrialists, always on the lookout for new opportunities, together with the courage and patience of the rank-and-file of the workers who have succeeded in raising themselves from the desperately poor conditions immediately succeeding the end of World War II to the decent status most of them enjoy at the present day.

But we must not forget to pay a thankful tribute to the assistance the United States has given in the rehabilitation of this country—assistance of an even more generous and practical character than that afforded to European and other countries.

That assistance has taken on a new character of late, best seen in the technical tie-ups between Japanese and American firms by means of which Japan is able to acquire the most modern methods of producing valuable articles of commerce. Not only that, but the exchange of ideas has resulted, in a number of instances, of this country making its own contributions to the commercial knowledge of the world.

The importance of Japan's economic connections with the United States, although it does not seem to please the leftist elements in this country, cannot be exaggerated. According to the Finance Ministry, Japan's exports during the fiscal year 1959 reached the postwar record of $3,612 million with shipments to North America topping the list. North America moved up to first place on the export list from second place in 1958, replacing Asia. Most of this trade, of course, was done with the United States.

While realizing the supreme value of the American market, Japanese businessmen are not neglecting opportunities elsewhere. Japan does not want to have all its eggs in one basket any more than anyone else.

What are the present-day prospects for more business with other parts of the world? On the whole, we think they are good. In Europe, it remains to be seen how far developments of the Common Market and Outer Seven organizations will affect Japanese trade with that continent, but we have no doubt that a modus vivendi will be found. Prospects for business with African and Asian countries have improved to some extent as a result of recent developments but the poverty of many of the newly independent countries is a drawback to their development as export markets. But as time goes on this situation should improve.

Japan has, of course, to think of her imports as well as her exports. With the coming of a trade liberalization program the situation is changing here to some extent. All modern trading nations are today engaged in an intensified search of the globe for raw materials but we believe that we can confidently leave Japan's needs in this direction in the hands of her enterprising businessmen. Where the Government can help, the help will be welcomed.

Japan's Corporate Farming

Diet to Get Bill for Creation of Agricultural Firms

By KAZUO KURODA

To most Japanese, the idea of corporate farming still appears almost as foreign as collective farming in the Soviet Union and Communist China. But the Cabinet is expected to approve next week a law bill on corporate farming for presentation to the current session of legislature.

Japan's corporate farming, however, is neither political nor ruthless like the collectivization of farms in Communist countries. It is an attempt only to draw a parallel in agriculture to the corporate form of enterprises that are now common practice in the manufacturing industry.

It was the farmers themselves who proposed corporate farming and the Government showed great reluctance to the idea at first. The projected legislation for corporate farming, therefore, must be acknowledged as a laudable example of realistic pliability on the part of our Government.

The Government was at first unfavorably disposed to the idea, because it feared the new institution would jeopardize tax revenue. In 1956, 103 orange growers at Katsuura, Tokushima Prefecture, registered their farms each as a company with limited liability. They hoped that they would be allowed to deduct labor cost as wages and thereby reduce their tax. In other words, they wanted to account family labor as wages paid to the company's employes.

Tax Bureau Objects

When they declared their income in 1957, however, the local tax bureau raised objection, finding faults in legal technicalities under the Farm Land Law. One hundred and one of the 103 orange growers submitted to the view of the taxation authorities and filed individual income tax forms. But two of them sued and the case is still pending at the Takamatsu District Court.

Despite the tax dispute, the idea of corporate farming cannot be dismissed as a trickery to utilize loopholes of law to evade taxes. Corporate farming will separate the household from the farm and give farmers a chance to reappraise their enterprise from a rational viewpoint. Proper management of the corporate firm will indeed enable the farmers to use tax reduction for increased investment and attainment of higher agricultural productivity. Wage payment to, and participation in management by, individual members of a farming family are expected to give them added incentive for work and improve their morale.

Productivity Upped

Above all, the collective use of farm land and equipment will raise productivity and increase farmers' income. Corporate farming in Tokushima did not mean integration of individual farms but it logically demands just that to assure higher farm productivity.

In fact, at Yoshida, Kitauwa, Ehime Prefecture, 328 fruit growers had established 41 corporate orchards by the end of August 1959. In other words, five to 16 proprietors of individual orchards joined their resources to form a juridical person, which jointly procures agricultural implements and pools the sales of fruits. Under the legal restrictions now imposed by the Farm Land Law, this degree of integration is considered to be the maximum.

The need to integrate and enlarge farming operation has been long felt in this country. It has been regarded as a prerequisite to any substantial introduction of machinery to agriculture. During the Pacific War, Japan faced an opportunity to accomplish just that, because the so-called "surplus" labor in farms was drafted into military service and industrial production.

But Japan could not undertake the agricultural reform simply because of the acute wartime material shortage. Consequently, Japan still has the same problem unsolved. Japan will not and cannot use totalitarian means to achieve higher productivity. Progress in this country must be accomplished through free initiative as in the case of corporate farming.

Gradual Recognition

The merits of corporate farming and its significance for future agricultural progress have gained gradual recognition in this country. On this matter, indeed, there is a bipartisan agreement. The ruling Liberal-Democrats in February last year and the opposition Socialists in March last resolved in favor of corporate farming at their respective special committees. Subsequently on March 27, 1959 the Lower House Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Committee passed a resolution urging the Government to give legal basis to corporate farming.

The law bill, which is expected to be approved by the Cabinet next week, will authorize juridical persons such as a company or an agricultural cooperative to undertake farming by hiring or lease of farm land. But the juridical persons may not undertake farming as a side line. Farming must be pursued exclusively.

This is one precaution taken to prevent emergence of absentee landlords in the form of corporate persons. The land reform undertaken under the Allied supervision after the war was successful in that it contributed to attainment of higher productivity and higher living standard in farming villages.

Other Safeguards

Besides the precaution taken against absentee landlords, the new legislation has other provisions to safeguard the achievement of land reform. For instance, only farmers possessing land and ready to continue its cultivation can become members of the corporate farm.

The Farm Land Law limits farm ownership to about 7.3 acres, another provision against emergence of landlords. But the corporate farming law will permit enlargement of the area of cultivation to the aggregate total of individual farm areas owned by the corporate members.

Obviously, the corporate farming legislation alone will not solve Japan's agricultural problems. But it is certainly a constructive step forward.

In bygone days, there was a wrong idea that poverty and austerity of farm life was a moral asset of the nation. The idea is not only false but it is utterly impossible to perpetuate that idea. Newspapers, radio, television and movies prompt the farmers to demand equality in living standards with the urban populace.

Every proposal to raise productivity and the living standard must be welcomed. Higher agricultural productivity is indeed an urgent need, because trade liberalization will also expose Japanese agriculture to foreign competition.

Pen Pals

P. L. HOK, male, photographer. Interests: Exchanging stamps, photographs, magazines. Address: Dj. Sudirman 48, Makassar, Indonesia.

MASAMICHI OIKAWA, 24, male. Interested in languages, radio, music, sports. Would like to correspond with anybody in English, French, Spanish, Russian. 26-B, Communication School, Kurihama, Yokosuka-shi, Kanagawa Pref.

Readers in Council

Denial of NHK Facilities to U.S. Forces

To the Editor:

From a financial viewpoint, the American taxpayer who will have to pay for setting up duplicating facilities may well question the sense of America's continuing its over-all aid to Japan.

From a human viewpoint, it looks like a slap in the face for Japan's best friends and customers, in an attempt to curry favor with Japan's most inimical neighbors.

From a security viewpoint, if the idea really originated in NHK, no personnel from this organization should be permitted to enter the United States on visits of inspection to sensitive communications industries.

If the denial is an attempt on the part of the Government to remove a shouting-point from the so-called "Socialists," this should be spelled out clearly to avoid misunderstanding on the part of those whose good-will and tax monies are now mainly supporting Japan in the style and independence to which she has become accustomed.

RICHARD W. CHILD

Tokyo

'Press Brownout in Asia'

To the Editor:

Under the title "Press Brownout in Asia" an excerpt from Ordinance No. 13 Feb. 20, 1956, of the Republic of Vietnam was published in today's issue (April 7) of The Japan Times. For better information I deem it necessary to state that decree No. 23-TTP dated Feb. 19, 1956 brought to an end the censorship of the press.

These two documents are not contradictory. Particularly ordinance No. 13 providing against Communist and anti-national activities in no way infringes the principle of freedom of the press.

It is to be recalled that the Republic of Vietnam is anti-Communist. The people in free Vietnam remember the bad records of the Vietminh Communists. Is it not enough for these people to demand the partition of the country, and inflict so much hardship to the unfortunate Vietnamese unable to flee from North Vietnam in time? The Communists should not complain that the press is free as long as it refrains from helping communism.

I shall be very grateful if you would be so kind as to publish this letter.

NGUYEN-KHAC-BANG
Press Section, Embassy of Vietnam

Tokyo

Overseas Image of Japan

To the Editor:

Mrs. A. Hori's letter in the April 4 issue of The Japan Times was a fine piece of writing. About the current overseas image of Japan, she appears to have much to write that is worth reading. Should this be so, it would be a shame for her to disappear from your pages after a single letter. The Japan Times could be enriched by a series of contributions expressing in the same sensitive lucid style, her thoughts from Chicago on the changing concept of Japan as the boom in its culture and products extends.

ROBERT W. MILLER

Nagasaki

3 Minutes a Day

By JAMES KELLER

Honesty Will Out

EPS

Two contrasting attitudes toward honesty were displayed by a husband and wife in Alaska.

A man who lost his wallet in Anchorage discovered this when it was returned to him five days later with its valuable papers and identification, but minus the cash. This note accompanied it:

"Needless to say, this wallet had money in it and I wanted to notify you and give it back to you. The money is rightfully yours. However, my husband's opinion varies from mine and I am at a loss to get it back to you.

"The old adage of truthfulness seems to have somehow faded out of our present day living. But I want you to know that this letter is written in all sincerity, and I'm sorry I cannot give you the $50 which is your money. If I had picked it up you'd have it."

Honesty "will out" in one way or another. The Creator has endowed everyone with a sense of right and wrong. You can help everyone by taking a stand for truth.

"The wicked man maketh an unsteady work; but to him that soweth justice, there is a faithful reward."

(Proverbs 11:18)

Give me the courage, O Holy Spirit, to be honest in all that I think, say and do.

10 Years Ago Today

(From the files of The Japan Times)

April 9, 1950

WASHINGTON—The United States Army announced a five-year plan aimed at doubling the number of reservists to be called up for training periods.

NEW DELHI—Premier Jawaharlal Nehru's agreement with Pakistan Premier Liquat Ali Khan, which means an end to Hindu Moslem rioting, ran into stiff opposition in the Cabinet and one Cabinet member reportedly resigned.

WASHINGTON—U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson has recalled Ambassador John J. Muccio from South Korea for consultation on the "critical inflation" in that country.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith

"We're washing cars to earn money for our club, but we'd rather tell your fortune or give you a dancing lesson!"

A Woman's Viewpoint

By TSUGI SHIRAISHI

The Food for Children drive closes formally on April 11, almost a month later than scheduled. The grand total will be over ¥4 million, thanks to a lump sum of ¥1 million donated by two visiting Portuguese businessmen from Goa.

The campaign was launched on the enthusiastic initiative of two American ladies who are readers of The Japan Times. They read in the paper about the plight of the jobless coal miners' children in Fukuoka, who cannot take lunches to school and asked their friends to cooperate in the relief campaign.

Responses to the appeal have been generous. Many foreigners have written that they were grateful for the chance to give their share, while hundreds of school children all over the country who read about the drive in a Japanese paper said in their letter that they were sorry to have been ignorant of the suffering of children almost of their same age and sent contributions out of their small pocket money.

The campaign has been supported by the Japanese as well as foreign individuals and business firms. If this spirit of sharing prevails among the peoples of the world a great deal of tension caused by poverty and ignorance will be removed.

The wealth of the world is unevenly divided. Some countries are highly developed and wealthy while people in many parts of the world live in misery. That half of the world's population are hungry and two-thirds are illiterate shows how unevenly the world's wealth is divided. Madame Pandit, Premier Nehru's sister, once said when she visited Japan that freedom for Americans and other Western countries meant that they had the right to vote while for hungry Indians it meant one additional bowl of rice. This is true with the people of many other underdeveloped countries.

The fact that people have become conscious of their responsibility to share what they have with the less fortunate people is evident in the work of the United Nations specialized agencies through which the countries of the world pool their funds and know-how to help the underprivileged people.

Sharing is often misunderstood among the Japanese as sharing money and goods, but even those whose material possession is not abundant can share their time, understanding and even ideas, according to the amount they have, like the parable of the talents in the Bible.

During the Community Chest campaign I always wonder if the campaign is making the right progress in Japan, because during the campaign each household is requested to give a certain amount. Those who come to my house to canvass for a donation refuse to take more than the set amount which is less than ¥100 though I often suggest that those who can give more should do so while those who cannot, need not fill the quota.

Those who are connected with the Community Chest drive say that the system of voluntary donations does not work in Japan. I do not like to think that the spirit of sharing cannot take root in this non-Christian country.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

"I really was worried about my son Timothy," confessed his doting mamma to her bridge cronies. "He had gotten into the habit of tucking all sorts of things into his pockets: $20 bills off my dressing table, other people's silver spoons, things like that. . . . Then my husband suggested that I take the boy to see that Dr. Thing-a-ma-bob who studied analysis with Freud in Vienna, and do you know, girls, my husband was absolutely right. That doctor solved my Timothy's problem after talking to him for just one hour. He told me with real professional frankness, 'Your son is a thief.'"

• • •

Note jotted on the side of a menu by the last of several speakers at a big banquet:

"The speaker colleagues made a hit;
Their speeches rang the bell.
Too bad that they accomplished it
With jokes I'd planned to tell!"

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Focus on West Europe

By J. E. D. HALL

Britain and Europe

LONDON—After the main purpose of the British Prime Minister's mission to Washington last week—the settlement of a joint Anglo-American approach to a new and promising phase of the Geneva Conference on Nuclear Tests—had been so successfully accomplished it was a pity that the 'atmosphere should have been clouded by publication of garbled versions of what Macmillan had said in further private conversations with his hosts on European trade.

For the sake of good relations between the Western Powers it was as well that the British Prime Minister so promptly took an opportunity to give the true version in the British House of Commons. There he made it clear that what he had said to the Americans about problems arising from a European trade division was no more and no less than what he had consistently said to President De Gaulle and Chancellor Adenauer. And the British views on this have been stated on a number of occasions.

Not only the Prime Minister but the President of the Board of Trade last December and Selwyn Lloyd, Foreign Secretary, at the Council of Europe at Strasbourg have made it plain that Britain welcomes the establishment of the six-nation Common Market as a step in the direction of European unity and have emphasized that the European Free Trade Association does not seek and has never sought to thwart its purposes.

But Britain's concern from the beginning has been to prevent the taking of hasty and irrevocable decisions which might make the present economic division of Western Europe a permanent one. This could be avoided by timely consultation and mutual adjustment.

Sharing the Load

There is one day of the year when even the least politically minded Briton is keenly aware of what is going on in Parliament—and that is budget day, which this year was April 4. For every man and woman is a taxpayer or dependent on a taxpayer. It is true that if a man has a very low income or has a large family to support he may pay no income tax, but he can hardly avoid contributing to the exchequer through some indirect tax.

Most of the things he buys are subject to purchase tax and the man who smokes and drinks is exposed to heavy customs and excise duties. On an average it is estimated that the British taxpayer pays about five shillings in every pound he earns to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, more or less evenly divided between direct and indirect taxes.

Budget day generally provokes discussion about the merits of these two forms of tax. Advocates of indirect taxation argue that with these at least what taxes a man pays are related to the goods and services the taxpayer chooses to enjoy. Against this it is argued that indirect tax bears on all sections of the community and may indeed oppress the poor more than the wealthy.

Direct tax, which can be graduated according to a man's income, avoids this disadvantage. On the other hand, it may discourage individual enterprise and ambition. The general feeling in Britain at the moment is that the present balance between direct and indirect taxation is about right. The Chancellor ofthe Exchequer's budget this week, the main features of which were an increase in tax on company profits and in duty on tobacco, has done little to change it.

Man of Europe

The career of Prof. Furler, who has just succeeded Schumann as president of the European Parliamentary Assembly of the Six is characteristic of many in Western Germany, where men of distinction in politics often seem to emerge from an academic background; a notable example is Prof. Hallstein, president of the Commission of the European Economic Community, who was rector of Frankfurt University before he became State Secretary in the German Foreign Ministry.

Prof. Furler himself began his career in 1930 in double harness, practicing law in Karlsruhe and combining this with teaching at a technical university. Ten years later he was still combining the two at Freiburg, where he was visiting professor at the university. He was elected to the Bundestag, the Lower House of the federal German Republic, and is now chairman of its Foreign Affairs Committee.

Since his entry into political life he has been prominently associated with the cause of European integration. He was president of the Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community, which was the forerunner of the European Parliamentary Assembly, and he is a member of both the Council of Europe and of Western European Union. The Assembly of Parliamentarians of the Six have evidently chosen a most practiced and influential champion of European unity to preside over their deliberations.

Round the Capitals

London reports that a warm welcome has been given in the British House of Commons to a bill which will enable Britain to contribute £47 million over five years to the new International Development Association, which is to provide capital for the less developed countries of the world on easier and more flexible terms than the International Bank itself can offer. Out of the total of $1,000 million to be subscribed to the association, which is an affiliate of the bank, the largest initial subscription of $320 million will be made by the United States. Britain will be the second largest contributor.

London reports that a NATO grant of £25,000 has been made to Bristol University to finance an international expedition to the Mediterranean next year to conduct cosmic ray research. Research workers from many Western European countries will take part in the expedition, which will be organized by Prof. C. F. Powell, Nobel Prize winner for physics in 1950. To measure the intensity and composition of cosmic rays, equipment-carrying balloons will be sent up to heights of a hundred thousand feet.

Bonn reports that last summer troops on maneuvers spoiled a government experiment in pest control. Soldiers had destroyed anthills which were part of a government scheme to breed ants which would prey on insects damaging trees. This year troops are being instructed to leave ants alone. It looks like being one of the minor tests of endurance in the maneuvers.

"See, if just two monkeys could make the first trip to Mars, they'd have time to organize their forces and repel any human invasion."

Senator Soaper

By BILL VAUGHAN

NANA

The President's travels have put the Secret Service half a million dollars in the red, but have given it some lovely memories.

Wall-to-wall carpeting for the bathroom is the latest in gracious living. In the average bathroom, however, it's wall-to wall children.

Press Comments Summarized

Miike Mine Dispute

The labor dispute at the Miike Colliery has much in common with last year's steel strike in the United States in that both cases were drawn out, with the management trying hard to recover the once-lost initiative in labor-management relations. The conciliatory plan issued Wednesday by the Central Labor Relations Commission is criticized as being not quite fair to the union. It is imperative, however, that the labor union of the colliery know when and where to concede and accept the CLRC conciliation, because it is apparent that the longer the dispute lasts, the less profitable the situation will become for both labor and management.—**Asahi Shimbun**

Wipe Out Violence

"The people's voice against violence" is mounting. With this as an opportunity, the Government is urged to resort to powerful measures in order to wipe out violence. It is regrettably suspected that some of the nation's politicians are affiliated with organized gangs of hoodlums. It is recalled in this connection that "the Matsubakai" raided this paper's printing plant when the paper refused to correct an article criticizing some politicians' presentation of wreaths on the occasion of a funeral service for the late wife of the Matsubakai president. It is possible to presume that in an attempt to secure the support of organized gangs, the politicians are apt to help organized hooligans. It is most urgently required that political circles sever the "notorious" relations with organized gangs. —**Mainichi Shimbun**

Bank Rates

The Federation of National Bank Associations has recently decided its basic policies regarding the liberalization of trade and industry. While opposing artificial reduction of money rates neglecting business conditions in Japan, the federation called as desirable the introduction of stable foreign capitals to this nation. Though the Finance Ministry and a segment of the business world in the nation are reportedly strongly advocating the immediate reduction of money rates, these principal stands of the federation are generally approved. The reduction of bank rates must surely be objected to as hampering the effective function of banks as adjusting organs for business conditions, while the introduction of foreign capital is also desirable in respect to the improvement of the capital structure in Japan's industries. —**Nishi Nippon Shimbun (Fukuoka)**

Women's Week

Women's Week this year is to begin April 10. This year's target advocated by the Labor Ministry's Women and Minors Bureau is that the nation's women will have time of their own in order to promote the welfare of themselves and others. It was 15 years ago that the nation's women came to enjoy the same voting rights as men. But the fact is that there are a lot of regions where women have still to be "emancipated." Particularly in agrarian communities, women have yet to have their own free time. In the circumstances, it will be essential to advocate the creation of holidays in farming regions for women so that they may have time of their own to promote the welfare of themselves and others. It is a clear fact that women in agrarian communities need free time to do what they want and rest as well.—**Sankei Shimbun**

Ripley's—Believe It or Not!

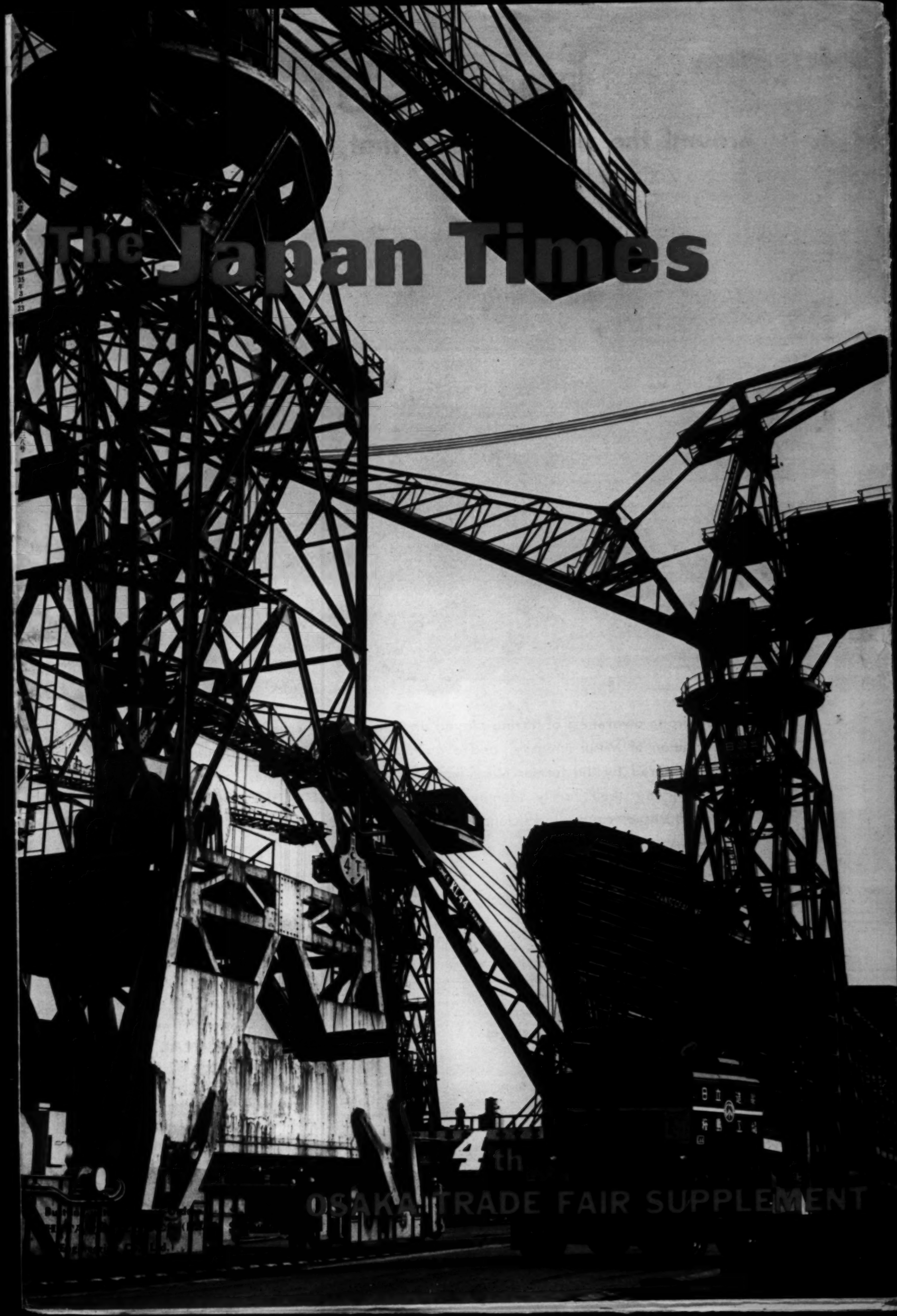
THE SHIP THAT WAS MADE SEAWORTHY BY A ROCK

THE "HIPPOGRIFFE" AN AMERICAN CLIPPER COMMANDED BY CAPT. DAVID SEARS STRUCK A SUBMERGED ROCK IN THE CHINA SEA IN 1858 - YET IT CONTINUED ITS VOYAGE TO HONGKONG, WHERE IT WAS FOUND THAT A HUGE PIECE OF STONE HAD LODGED IN THE PLANKING SO FIRMLY THAT THE SHIP WAS WATERTIGHT!

ROSAMOND CLIFFORD

SWEETHEART OF KING HENRY II OF ENGLAND, WHO DIED IN 1176 WHILE THE MONARCH WAS AWAY WAS EXHUMED FROM HER GRAVE UPON HIS RETURN SO THE KING COULD GAZE ONCE MORE UPON HER FEATURES

"BABY" A PART-PERSIAN CAT IN ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. WAS WILLED THE INCOME FROM A $23,000 ESTATE


The Japan Times
4th
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Main entrance to the Minato main exhibition site of the Fourth Osaka International Trade Fair

Curtain to Rise on Orient's Biggest Fair

Mammoth Osaka Exhibit Opening Tomorrow for 18 Days

Heralding the arrival of springtime in this commerical capital, the fourth Osaka International Trade Fair will open tomorrow for 18 days, April 9 through 26, at three sites—Minato, the International Fair building and Dojima.

These annual international trade fairs have been held alternately in Tokyo and Osaka since April 1954.

This year's fair will last two days longer than any of the previous fairs. Consisting of 4,861 booths occupied by representatives from 26 different nations, this is expected to be the largest international trade fair ever held in the Orient.

With an unexpected increase in the number of requests for space, which came pouring in since the fair commission started accepting applications a year ago, the fair facilities had to be expanded.

Increased Size

In addition to the regular Minato and Honmachi sites, the Osaka International Trade Center, which was completed this February, had to be requisitioned for the occasion. The Minato exhibition area, moreover, was enlarged to include the adjacent Osaka Municipal Playground.

As a result, the present Osaka fair covers a total area of 92,235 square meters (992,807 square feet), 1.4 times the size of the previous Osaka fair. It also has 1,750 more booths.

In comparison, the present fair is five times larger in area and has six times as many booths as the first Osaka fair. It also has 300 more booths than the last Tokyo show.

In order to service the huge number of machines on display, the Kansai Electric Power Co. has laid a special underground 20,000 volt cable to each site, supplying the fair with some 6,000 KWH of electricity daily.

This corresponds roughly to the daily power consumption of city with a population of 40,000, which shows, eloquently, he scale on which this fair is set up.

Foreign Participants

Foreign countries participating in the show this year number 26, an increase of two over the last fair in Osaka.

The Soviets which displayed a Sputnik model in 1958, rivaling the United States, are not participating this year.

Government-sponsored exhibitions have been undertaken by 14 nations: the United States, West Germany, Australia, Czechoslovakia, South Vietnam, Ryukyus, El Salvador, Colombia, Thailand, China, Austria, Dominican Republic, Turkey and Israel.

The nations represented by non-governmental displays are: Britain, West Germany, East Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Australia, Belgium, Eire and Canada.

Among them, five nations will have their own pavilions, featuring the special offerings of their respective countries. They are: the U.S.A., West Germany, Australia, South Vietnam and Czechoslovakia.

Japanese industrialists, evidencing an unusual interest in having their own individual halls, will have five of them in addition to the conventional plastics and woodworking halls. Sponsoring the special halls are: Iwatani Sangyo, Fuji Iron and Steel, Yawata Iron and Steel, Hitachi, Ltd. (open air) and Mitsui Bussan (open air).

Stress on Machinery

It is noted that each year machinery has come to take up a larger and larger portion of the fair, the tendency being particularly conspicuous this year. Some 73 per cent of the booths this year are occupied by machinery, mainly machine tools. In the past, roughly a half of the fair was taken up by machinery.

The marvelous advancement of domestic machine tools is also very noticeable in the current fair. Over the past several years, the machine tool makers of this country have made tremendous progress, receiving particular recognition from Southeast Asian, Middle East and African countries for their excellence. The rapid industrial development of those areas and their need for modern machines have done much to stimulate exports of Japanese machines, according to an official of the trade fair.

At the present trade fair the visitors' attention will likely be centered upon various machines including the machine tools displayed at the five special Japanese halls and by the United States and Britain.

Britain, unlike Japan, will feature textile goods. It will also exhibit a variety of instruments related to atomic energy, in the hope of selling Calder Hall reactors to Japan. France will present its enviable, fashion-setting perfumes and other cosmetics, while West Germany will display a wide assortment of goods, from machines to sundries. The Netherlands will rival others with its famous cheeses.

Some 180 Japanese manufacturers will exhibit automobiles and motorcycles, as well as their parts, including tires for the first time. Medium and small cars, along with the car radios to be shown in great numbers, will be a new center of attraction.

Rush of Visitors

The number of visitors to this international show case continues to soar year by year. In 1958 the attendance was 153,000, 70 per cent more than the previous year. The sponsors of this year's fair expect the number will exceed the 200,000 mark.

Visitors from abroad are also increasing. Toward the end of last year, 30,000 visitor's cards were distributed to chambers of commerce and economic organizations throughout the world.

According to reports reaching here, about 60 businessmen from Vancouver, Canada, will fly here in a large plane specially chartered for the occasion. A list compiled here indicates that some 5,000 buyers are visiting Osaka during the fair. Topping the list is the United States with 1,010 representatives, seconded only by Hongkong's 354 buyers. Australians total 264, while Malaya, Taiwan, Indonesia and Fiji, each have more than 100 representatives.

The volume of transactions this year is expected to run as high as ¥60,000 million ($167 million) marking an impressive jump from the past ¥40,000 million ($111 million) level.

With the opening of the fair just a day away, excitement is running high in this highly competitive arena. May the best man win.

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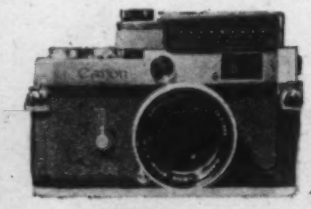
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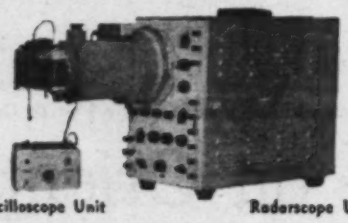
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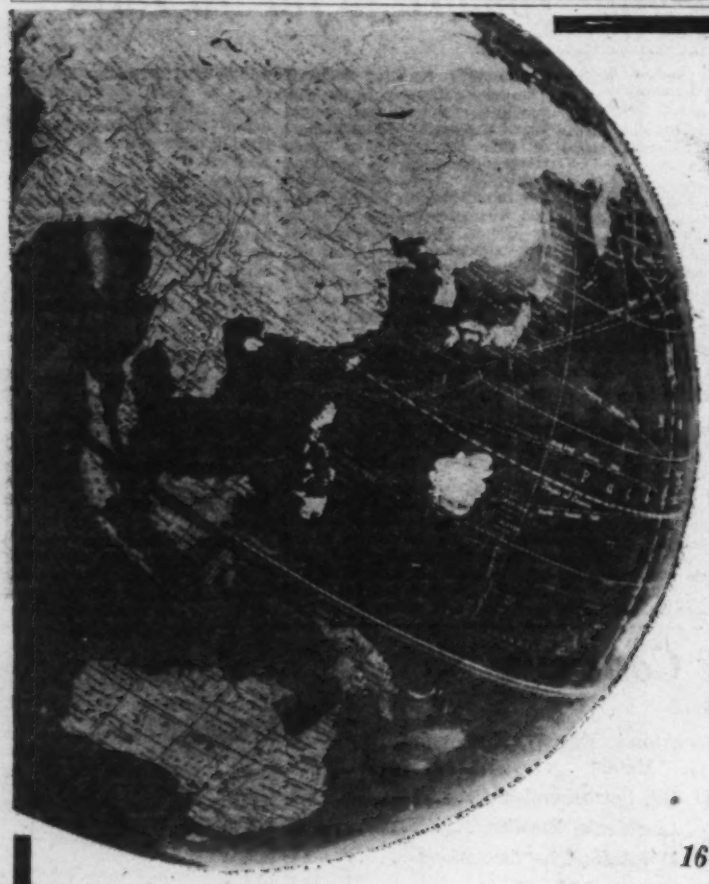

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World's Products Displayed at Three Sites

Booths Increased Over Three Times From Last Fair

With the curtain rising on the fourth Osaka International Trade Fair tomorrow, all exhibition items are already neatly on display at three sites—Minato, Honmachi (International Building) and Dojima (Osaka International Trade Center).

While the past three Osaka fairs were held at the Minato and Honmachi sites, this year's fair has two additions—Dojima and an outdoor exhibition site at the former Osaka City Ground. This is the largest-scale fair ever held in Osaka since World War II.

A ferro-concrete No. 2 permanent exhibition hall covering a total floor space of 8,253 square meters has been completed in the Minato main exhibition site where there was only one permanent exhibition hall until last year.

With the addition of the new hall which cost ¥200 million and use of the municipal athletic ground as an outdoor exhibition area booths have been increased by 1,300 from the last Osaka fair to reach 4,234.

There are 10 other buildings, from exhibition hall No. 3 to No. 12, along with the two large buildings in the Minato site.

Besides these, there are 11 special exhibition buildings covering a total floor space of 12,049 square meters and other facilities including a buyers' club.

In use since the first fair in 1954, the Minato site is now well known to both foreign traders and Japanese exhibitors.

Displayed there are special products of various nations, machine tools, clocks and watches, miscellaneous goods, cameras, electric and communication instruments, textile machines, light electric instruments, precision instruments, chemical products and business machines of both Japanese and foreign make.

About 10,000 square meters at the outdoor exhibition lot is apportioned for the display of construction machines and farm implements. There will be 490 booths there.

Other facilities in the Minato site include the fair secretariat, a police station, press information center, customs station, registration office, transaction promotion center, buyers' club, dining hall, snack bar, candy stands, first aid room, telephone booths and parking lots.

Five foreign governments and six Japanese industrial firms and organizations are displaying their exhibits in special pavilions which cover 12,049 square meters and will have 602 booths.

Governments of the United States, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Australia, and south Vietnam have their special exhibition buildings. The U.S. pavilion is the largest with 123 booths, followed by West Germany 45 booths, Australia 30, Czechoslovakia and Vietnam 20 each.

Among the domestic exhibitors, manufacturers of woodworking machines have the largest pavilion with 91 booths. Hitachi Ltd. is displaying its products on a 40-booth outdoor exhibition site. The Yawata Iron and Steel Co. is exhibiting its products in a 33-booth pavilion. Iwatani Co. has set up a 20-booth pavilion.

Twenty-two booths covering 546 square meters on the seventh floor of the annex of International Fair Building have been added to the Honmachi site which had so far been composed of first, second and third floors of the old building. The total floor space of this site has thus been increased to 3,377 square meters.

Main exhibits at the Honmachi site are textile goods presented by members of the Japan Chemical Fabric Association.

The items include woollens, staple fiber, rayon, silk, cotton, lace, knit fabrics and blankets. Also on display are accessories and ornamental fabrics for interior decoration.

A total of 105 Japanese and 18 foreign makers are represented.

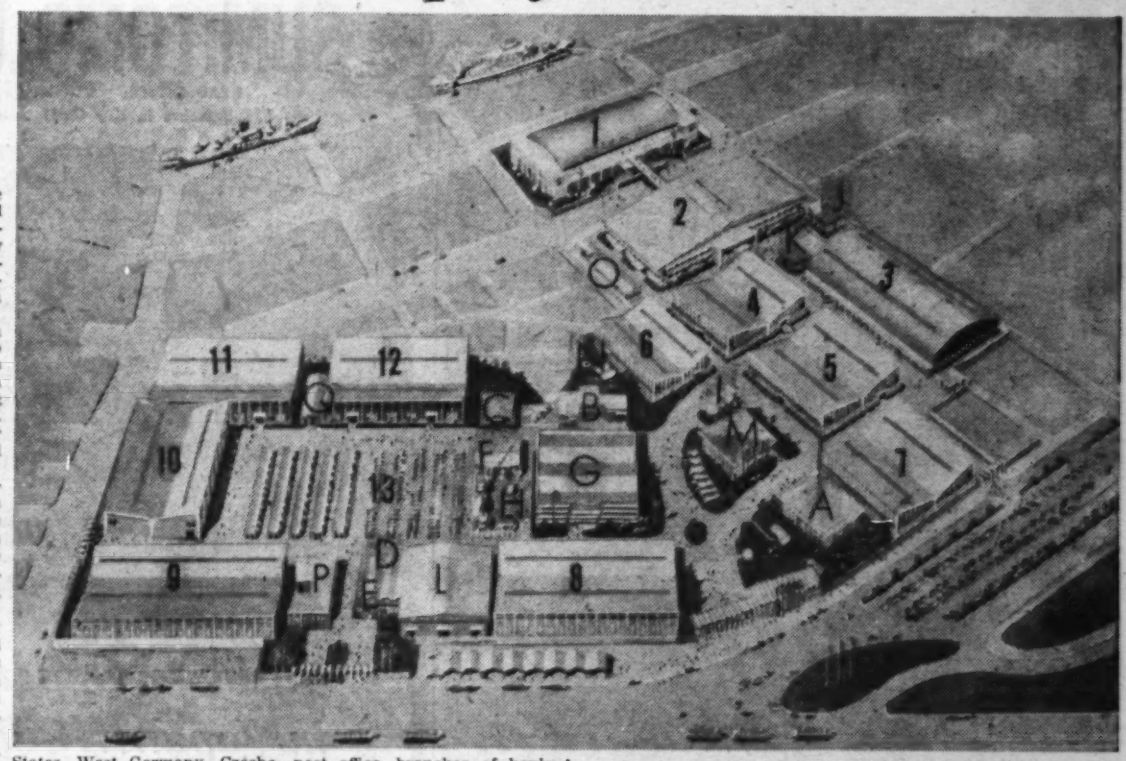
Attached facilities include a registration office, fair office, a post office, branches of banks, a parking lot, a tea room, grill and bar.

The new Dojima exhibition site is composed of the main and annex buildings of the newly completed Osaka International Trade Center and an outdoor exhibition lot. There are 403 booths in the 11,000-square meter area.

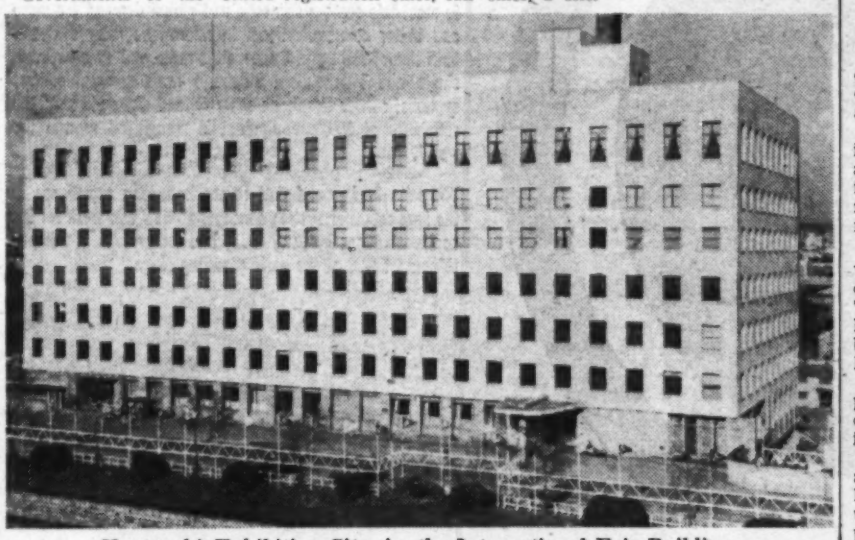
The five-story main building and the two-story annex were built at a cost of ¥600 million. It was jointly financed by the Osaka Prefectural and Municipal Governments, financial circles and traders and manufacturers in the Osaka-Kobe area for the purpose of providing a permanent place to display products of the area.

Displayed on the first floor of the main building are light motorcycles and light three-wheel trucks. Rubber goods exhibited by the Japan Rubber Industry Association will occupy the second floor while the third and fourth floors will be devoted to automobile parts and allied industries.

Large cars will be displayed on the first floor of the annex and light three-wheel trucks and light motorcars will be exhibited on the second floor. One hundred and eight automobile and automobile parts manufacturers, 40 rubber goods manufacturers and 2 organizations (the Japanese Automobile Tire Association and the Hyogo Rubber Industry Association) will be represented at the Dojima site.



Plan of Minato Main Exhibition Site
Nos. 1 to 12: Exhibition Halls
No. 13: Outdoor Space
(A) U.S. Pavilion; (B) West German Pavilion; (C) Australian Pavilion; (D) Vietnam Pavilion; (E) Brazil Pavilion; (F) Czechoslovakian Pavilion; (G) Plastics Pavilion; (H) Hitachi Outdoor Space; (I) Yawata Iron & Steel Pavilion; (J) Iwatani Industrial Gas Pavilion; (K) Fuji Iron & Steel Pavilion; (L) Japan Woodworking Machinery Pavilion; (M) Buyers' Club; (N) Snack Bar; (O), (P), (Q) Restaurants.



Honmachi Exhibition Site, in the International Fair Building

Minister of Int'l Trade Welcomes Osaka Fair

By HAYATO IKEDA
Minister of International Trade and Industry

I believe it is of great significance that The Japan Times, the most influential English-language daily in Japan, is publishing a special supplement dealing with the Fourth International Trade Fair in Osaka.

The amazing growth in size and the improvement shown in the management of this annual event, each year since its inauguration in Osaka in 1954, is truly remarkable. As a result, this grand fair, held alternately in Tokyo and Osaka, is now recognized as one of the largest and best-managed trade fairs in the world.

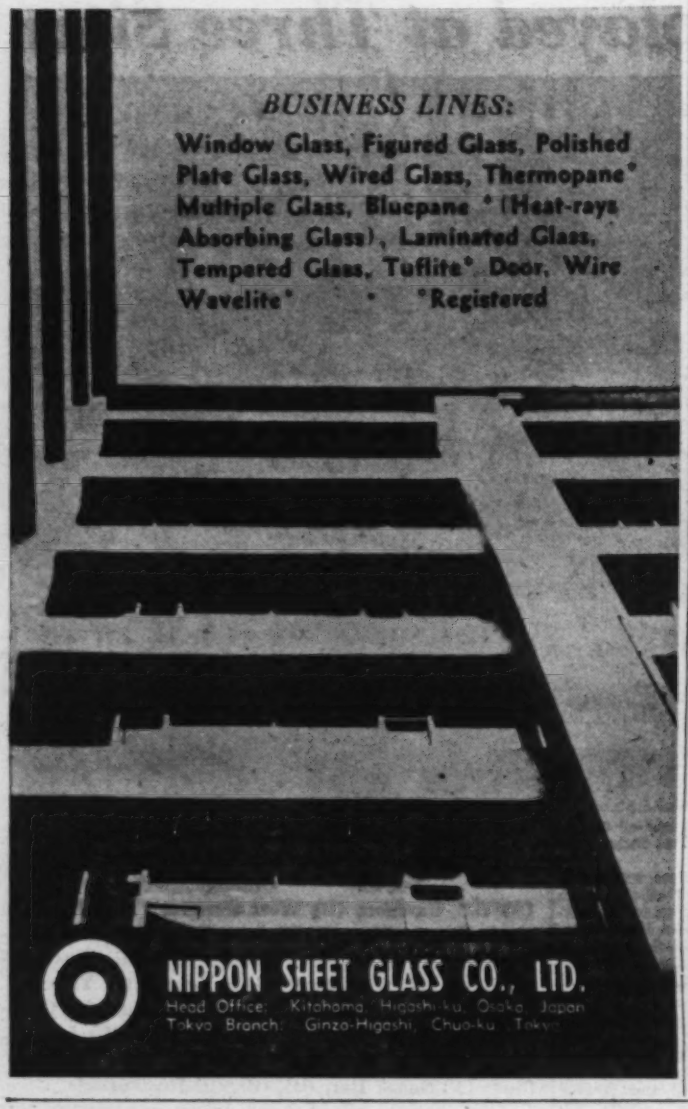
The success of this fair undoubtedly is due in a large measure to the wholehearted cooperation extended by foreign governments and firms as well as to the strenuous efforts put forth by fair officials and the Japanese exhibitors. I wish to take this opportunity to express my highest regard for these parties and their noteworthy efforts.

It goes without saying that the promotion of trade is essential for the development of the world's economy and the furtherance of public welfare. The necessity of international trade is especially urgent for Japan, which faces such adverse conditions as a shortage of land and natural resources and an unusually large population.

Thanks to the increased prosperity throughout the world during the latter half of 1959, the economy and trade of Japan, likewise, have been improving most favorably. The maintenance and development of this favorable trend, however, requires not only continued unsparing effort but also realistic and practicable implementation of a trade liberalization plan.

Looking ahead, I am convinced that this fair will provide a golden opportunity for Japan to display the excellence of its goods and to bid successfully for an increasing amount of world trade.

My regards also go to your newspaper for publishing a trade fair supplement, which, I am sure, will not only help heighten public interest in the fair but will also underscore its significance in the over-all picture of the progress being made by Japan in the field of international trade and industry.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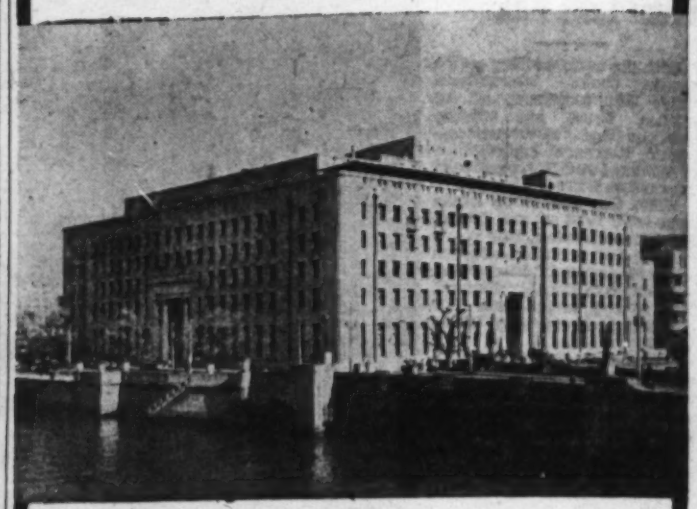

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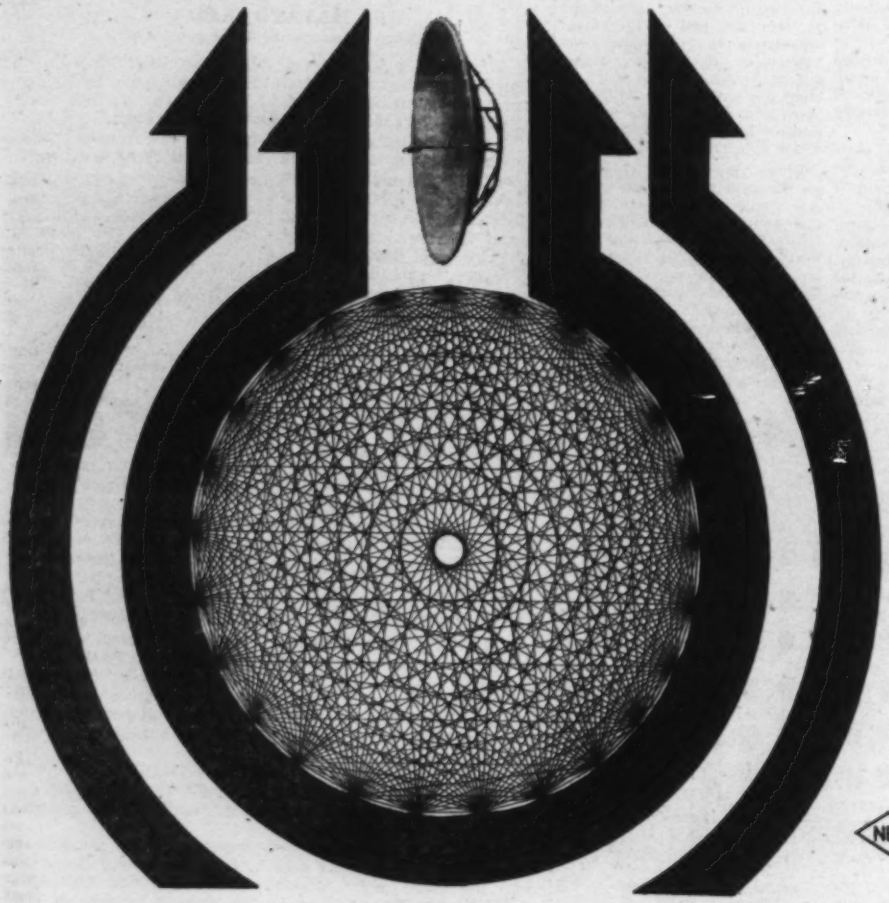
The coming boom in global communications



From the signal fires of the aborigine to today's super-channel transmissions, the central problem of communications engineering has always been to transfer information quickly, reliably, and economically from one point to another.

The last decade has seen tremendous progress in global communications. Techniques using the principles of information theory, scatter propagation mode, and higher and higher frequencies have all combined to advance the state of art to a high level.

It has been predicted that traffic density of international communications will increase eight times by 1970. This prediction states that it is possible technically to handle this expected load, but only if engineering and management recognize the magnitude of the problem and devote sufficient effort to it.

The research and development program at NEC is designed to meet this coming domestic and global demand for more and better communications. In microwave relay system—both line-of sight and troposcatter-radio and tv broadcast, single and independent sideband radio communications systems, carrier telephone systems, and dial switching, the reliability of NEC's equipment is recognized around the world.

The solid background that comes from long experience in the application of system concepts at NEC can work for the communications industry today and tomorrow. It will pay to contact NEC at the early planning stage.

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Guide to Main Exhibits And Exhibition Sites

Minato Fair Site

1. Indoor Exhibits

Building No.:	Number of Booths	Main Exhibits
No. 1-1st Floor	446	Foreign machine tools & other machines.
No. 1-2nd Floor		Foreign clocks, watches, sundry goods, cameras.
No. 2-1st Floor	456	Domestic machine tools exhibited by the Japan Machine Tool Industrial Association.
No. 2-2nd Floor		Cameras exhibited by the Japan Photographic Industry Association.
No. 3	363	Foreign and domestic machine tools, other tools, spinning and weaving machines.
No. 4	183	Electrical, communication and general machines.
No. 5	219	" " "
No. 6	143	Spinning and weaving machines, industrial sewing machines.
No. 7	187	Machine tools, tools and light-electrical apparatuses.
No. 8	249	Metal products, generators, oil-pressure machines, speed change gears.
No. 9	279	Transportation machines, fan-driven and hydro-generators.
No. 10	208	Optical, precision, physics and chemical machines and apparatuses.
No. 11	218	Sundry goods, foreign governments' exhibits, beverages, office machines and apparatuses.
No. 12	220	" " "

2. Outdoor Exhibits

With roofs	205	Civil engineering, construction, and transportation machines, farming machines, foodstuff processing machines, and other industrial machines.
Without roofs	285	" " "

3. Special Sites

American Pavilion	123	
West German Pavilion	45	
Czechoslovak Pavilion	20	Machines, glass products, beverages.
Austrian Pavilion	30	
South Vietnamese Pavilion	20	Special home products.
Plastic Industry's Pavilion	165	Plastic processing machines and products, raw materials etc.
All-Japan Wood Working Industry's Pavilion	91	Wood working machines.
Hitachi Ltd. Open Air Exhibit	40	Civil engineering and transportation machines.
Yawata Iron & Steel Co. Pavilion	15	Iron and steel products.
Fuji Iron & Steel Co. Pavilion	33	Iron and steel products.
Iwatani Co. Pavilion	20	Gas industry machines.

4. Adjuncts to the Fair

Among the facilities installed at the above site are an exhibition management office, police detachment offices, a customs office, an office of the International Trade & Industry Ministry, registration offices, information booths, interpreter and transaction-agent pools., buyers' clubs, dining rooms, snack bars, postal-telegraph-telephone service station, and medical clinics.

Honmachi Site

(International Fair Building)

1st Floor	11	Woolen, rayon, silk and cotton products, hosiery, lace products, blankets, towels exhibited by the member companies of the Japan Chemical Fibers Association, and women's accessories and fabrics for interior decoration jointly displayed by 11 companies affiliated with the Japan Spinning and Weaving Industrial Association.
2nd Floor	61	
3rd Floor	75	
7th Floor	22	

Dojima Exhibition Site

(Osaka International Trade Center Building)

Main building 1st Floor		
Annex building 1st Floor	128	Automobiles, small trucks, bicycles.
Main building 2nd Floor	71	"Rubber Hall" displaying products of the Japan Rubber Industry Association.
Annex building 2nd Floor	44	Three-wheelers and bicycles.
Main building 3rd Floor	70	Automobile parts and allied products.
Main building 4th Floor	70	" " "
Outdoor site	20	Small cars, both foreign and domestic.

Dojima Exhibition Site, in Osaka International Trade Center building

Reservations From Abroad Reach 5,000

Some 5,000 foreign visitors have already reserved tickets for the Osaka International Trade Fair prior to April 1.

Among the distinguished foreign visitors will be King Bir Bikram Mahendra of Nepal and his wife, scheduled to visit the fair on April 24, and State Minister Aly Sabry of the United Arab Republic who will be present on April 23.

Also listed as certain to visit the fair: the Asian Industrial Development Mission of the San Francisco International Trade Association, a 50-man mission from the Vancouver Board of Trade, a Taipei Chamber of Commerce and Industry mission, a 15-man party of the West German Plastic Processing Union, a group of 40 representatives of Nairobi's commercial and industrial circles, the Okinawa Air Service K.K. mission and a Panama tourist group.

A six-man U.S. Trade Mission, which arrived here late last month, is scheduled to make an inspection tour of Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Hiroshima, Mihara, Matsuyama, Niihama, Kobe, Osaka and Kyoto before visiting the fair.

Members of the U.S. trade mission are as follows: Joseph A. Mack, deputy director, Office of Field Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. (Head of the mission); Philip M. Creighton, chief, Foreign Trade Division, U.S. Department of Commerce Field Office, San Francisco (Deputy head of the mission).

W. G. Chater, research director, Biddle Purchasing Co., New York; Harry G. Ellers, special assistant to the Vice President, IBM Corp., New York City; Jack Klenioder, general manager of Volkert Stampings, Inc., Long Island, N.Y.; and Paul B. Reinhold, president, Atlas Equipment Corp., Pittsburgh, Penn.

Open to Public Saturday, Sunday

The Osaka International Trade Fair, scheduled to run from April 9 through the 26th, will be open to the general public on Saturday and Sunday, April 25-26. The admission fee will be ¥200, or, for groups of 30 or more, ¥160 per person.

Working Demonstrations Of Machinery Featured

A special new feature of this year's trade fair will be the increasing number of demonstrations in which machines will actually be placed in operation for the edification of the visitors.

A special room will be air-conditioned for instance, to conduct the first demonstration in Japan of the parkin-Elmer Company's infra-red spectrum photometer. A documentary film in Japanese on the infra-red spectrum will also be shown.

The trend to use mobile rather than static displays is particularly strong in the case of medical instruments, farming and industrial machines.

The impending lowering of barriers against imports by Japan has prompted the Amertool Service Inc. of the United States and its agent in Japan, the Marubeni-Iida Co., Ltd., to pack 70 booths with tools and machines, from automobiles to bearings.

These machines, reportedly capable of speeding up production by a wide margin, are expected to give a powerful shot in the arm to Japan's machine tool industry.

The world's most up-to-date grinders will be displayed in the U.S. pavilion by the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Their local agent, the Adachi Industries, Ltd., will handle the business end of the negotiations.

The Sumitomo Machinery Co., Ltd. will enter a Bayer gearbox in the No. 5 pavilion; the International Machine Vibration Co., Ltd., a frequency analyzer in the No. 1 pavilion; and the Toshin Industries Co., Ltd. an Ichinose-type automatic multicolor screen printing machine. These machines will compare favorably with the best produced in any other country.

Another special feature of the coming trade fair will be group exhibits by affiliated companies, combining forces in order to meet more adequately increased international competition.

The Sumitomo affiliates will occupy 80 booths at a total cost of ¥20 million ($55,555). The Kobe Steel Works, Ltd. and its affiliates will spend ¥10 million ($27,778) on 20 booths.

'Mother, Pin A Rose on Me'

A brilliant array of colors at the Osaka International Trade Fair will show at a glance, if you can remember which is which, just who is who.

Here are the officially-proclaimed colors to be used for the badges which will distinguish the sheep from the goats, the wolves from the lambs and the bulls from the bears:

Foreign visitors	gold
Exhibitors	silver
Guests from trading circles	gray
Guests in general	brown
Representatives of newspapers and news services	green
Officers of the fair and attendants	dark blue

This would make it appear that everything, and everybody, is in good order. But we wonder how many badges they would pin on a foreign visitor, in charge of an exhibit, authorized to shop around for his firm, and accredited by his home town newspaper to report on the fair.

Special Services Planned for Fair

Fat ladies, sword swallowers and hootchy-koochy dancers will not be featured at Osaka's gala International Trade Fair, but there will be, nevertheless, a certain amount of hoopla, falderal and whoopee (all in good keeping, of course)—plus a lot of superservice for the ducat holders.

"Peace" cigarettes will appear on April 6 dressed up in a new commemorative pack unfurling the brilliant red trade fair flag on a blue background.

Special commemorative postage stamps will be available during the fair at every post office in Osaka, including one especially set up on the fair site.

TV cameras will be on the lookout from April 9 to 26 ready to pick up anything and anybody worth looking at.

Bilingual bulletins will be issued daily, spieling about the day's special events, transactions culminated, the number ber of foreign visitors etc.

Special bus service and water transportation by seven chartered boats will be available to shuttle guests between the three trade fair areas located at the port, the International Fair-Building and the Osaka International Trade Center.

And for the busy-busy businessman the Nittoh Airline will have helicopter air taxis available so that the port of Osaka or its International Airport can be reached from the Osaka Grand Hotel in a matter of five minutes.

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U.S. Highlights Trade, Technology, Tourism

The American Pavilion in the Osaka International Trade Fair features a pictorial review of trade relations between the U.S. and Japan during the past 10 years.

The American exhibit, arranged by the U.S. Department of Commerce, is housed in a prefabricated building resting on pillars, designed especially by the well-known American architect Welton Backet for the 1959 fair in Tokyo. It is the first time that such a structure is appearing in Osaka.

The whole display area, covering a floor space of 2,475 square meters is divided into 123 booths for exhibits from 30 American industrial firms.

The display will embrace the three fields of trade, technology and tourism. In the trade secton are shown charts and pictures illustrating the Japan-U.S. trade relations in the decade 1950-1959. Each panel consists of six pictures.

The technological sector features the latest American developments in that field. They include machines and electronic devices for quality control manufactured by the Tinius Olsen Co. Most noteworthy among them is the 12,000-pound universal testing machine with an electro-mechanical loading system, which is popular with the American aircraft industry.

The ultrasonic measuring device presented by the Branson Instruments, Inc. is used for detection and measurement of flaws and cracks in solid bodies, such as tanks and vessels. An ultrasonic degreaser is also exhibited.

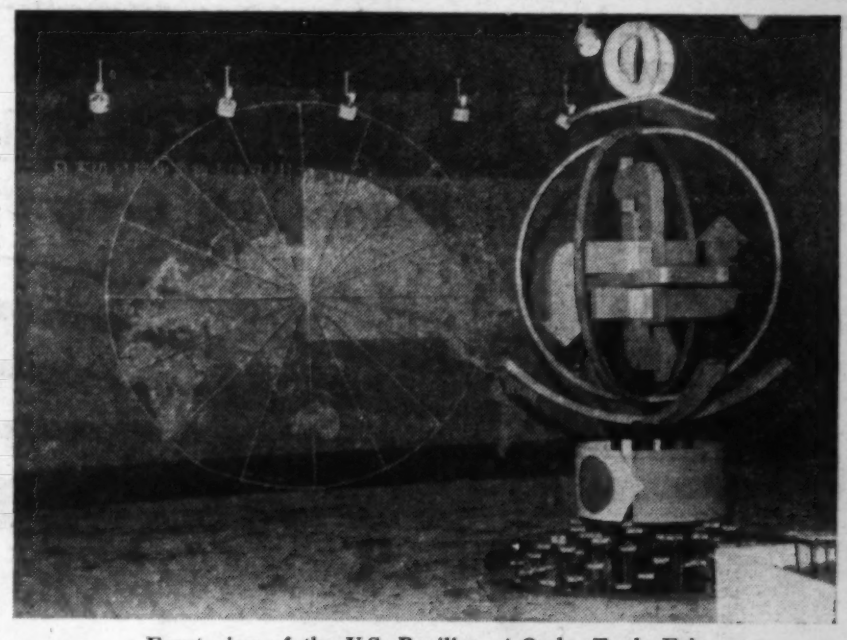
The plain grinding machine of the Brown & Sharpe Co. Ltd. has an accuracy of one 10,000-90,000th of an inch. The automatic screw-making machine displayed here is said to be the fastest now in existence.

General displays in this area include an ultrasonic drill with an automatic regulator of the Culton Industries, the No. 3 jig grinder of the Moore Special Tool Co., and precision instruments for the manufacture of minute parts of watches, office machinery, cameras and electric motors.

Demonstrations will also be given on the highly refined powerturn engine lathe of the Lodge & Shipley Co. Color television can be seen at the model TV studio of the Ampex International. Visitors will also be shown demonstrations of the "Sealzit" plastic sprayer.

The small cars, Falcon of the Ford Motors and Chrysler's Valiant, are certain to draw the attention of Japanese car lovers. The Cedar Rapids Engineering Co., Circo Equipment Co. and Storm Vulcan Co., will display repairing machines for automobile, aircraft and ship engines. Auto testing machines will be put on display by the Sun Electric Corp.

In the tourism section the visitors will be greeted by U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower's proclamation on "Visit the United States of America Year," and enticing sceneries from tourist centers all over the country. All information on travel in the U.S. is available here.



Front view of the U.S. Pavilion at Osaka Trade Fair

Greetings From U.S. President

The following message, along with a large picture of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, is displayed at the entrance to the U.S. Pavilion:

To all who attend this fair I send greetings. The theme of the United States Exhibit is "Trade, Technology and Tourism." The display on the balance of payments speaks for itself. The products on exhibit here promote not only our own economy but also those of other countries which avail themselves of such equipment, and the exhibit on tourism means that we would like you to visit the United States this year just as much as we hope that many more thousands of our own people will view the ancient beauties of Japan.

I extend my best wishes and those of the people of the United States for the success of the Fourth Osaka International Trade Fair.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Bright Future Predicted

Japan-Australia Trade Relations

The following article is from a review of the Japan-Australia Trade made recently by John McEwen, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade for Australia. McEwen negotiated the Japan-Australia Trade Treaty in 1957 and has visited Japan twice during his term of office as Trade Minister.—Editor

Japan and Australia, two of the leading powers in the Pacific, are strongly linked by both geographical location and trading ties.

By a prodigious effort, Japan has created a huge industrial machine supplying the world with manufactured goods of every description. She has a population of some 90 million people whose living standards are rising rapidly, and whose need for clothing, food and other requirements of life cannot be met solely from her natural resources.

It is because of these needs that Japan's modern industries have been created and with them an increased demand for imported raw materials.

In this context Australia is a natural and economic producer of some of the essential raw materials which Japan imports to feed her people and supply her industries. Among the major commodities that Australia now supplies to Japan are wool, wheat, barley, sugar, iron and steel, coal, copper ores and lead.

Japan is dependent for her export income upon the value she can add to the raw materials her industries process. In this respect Japan enjoys some particular advantages of a large labor force, modern equipment and advanced technological sources.

This need has focused attention on Australia, which in addition to the natural advantages she enjoys over other countries has the advantage of a short freight haul to Japan and enables her to produce high quality raw materials at low cost.

The complementary nature of the two economies is clearly reflected in the pattern of trade that exists between them. While Australia exports raw materials she imports from Japan such manufactured goods as textiles, wearing apparel, machinery, earthenware, glassware, china, cement, toys and canned fish.

The importance of the two countries to each other can be seen from the respective positions they occupy in each other's trade. Japan buys more goods from Australia than from any other country except the United States, and, next to Britain is Australia's second biggest market. As a supplier to Australia Japan has moved up in recent years from the 10th to the fifth position.

Japan's exports to Australia have risen from ¥22,815 million in fiscal 1957-58 to ¥29,917 million in 1958-59 and are expected to exceed ¥40,000 million for 1959-60. In 1958 Australia exported goods worth ¥81,000 million to Japan, only ¥16,000 million less than supplied by the entire continent of Europe in that year.

The trade agreement of 1957 has proved to be of great advantage to both countries, not only in expanding trade but also in other ways which are not less important. Political leaders, businessmen and tourists have exchanged visits which have given way to a much clearer appreciation of the problems of each country, the way of life of the people and of the potentialities for friendly dealing.

Prior to the agreement in 1957 Japanese goods entering Australia paid the highest tariff rate—the General Tariff. The agreement conferred the right of "most-favored-nation-treatment" under GATT to Japan.

For Australia's part the agreement secured the existing access to the Japanese market for Aus-

Continued on Page 10

Bohemian crystal glassware, one of the items on display in the Czechoslovakian Pavilion

West German Pavilion Contrasts Old With New

The 900-square meter special pavilion of West Germany in the center of the Minato site is intended chiefly to show the development of industrial designing in the country, from olden days to the present time. In contrast with ultramodern products, some of the antiquated items from the German Museum in Munich are also exhibited. They include one of the first television sets made by Lorenz in 1936, an Edison-Heim phonograph made in 1910, typewriters of 1880, sewing machines of 1880 and several of the first telephones and radios.

The present-day machinery, electronic equipment, measuring instruments, furniture, porcelain, typewriters, and sewing machines were selected from among the leading German firms by Verbundkreis (Association for Industrial Designs).

The pavilion, with some 45 booths partitioned into eight sections, is the second largest special hall, next only to that of the United States. About 10 firms on West German industries will be screened daily.

Outside the pavilion, some 152 West German firms are exhibiting a variety of products ranging from heavy machinery to measuring and testing equipment, precision apparatus, cameras, electrical machinery, clocks and watches, sundries, machinery for printing, wrapping and for plastics molding and textile machinery.

Colombia Offers Cups of Coffee

The South American republic of Colombia will participate in the Osaka trade fair in a unique fashion and the Colombian booth is likely to prove very popular.

The "land of mountain coffee" will offer 10,000 cups of Colombian coffee to the fair visitors every day throughout the 18-day exhibition. All the ingredient—coffee, sugar and milk—are direct imports from Colombia. These are good advertisements for the South American republic which thrives on agriculture and cattle raising. These two industries represent 40 per cent of Colombia's national income.

Czechs Put Stress On Specialties

Unlike other special pavilions, the Czechoslovak Pavilion is devoted to introducing the conditions of the country rather than publicizing particular products.

Built in a 1,300-square meter space adjoining the Plastics Pavilion, this beautifully designed structure has 20 booths housing representative products of Czechoslovakia.

The exhibits are mostly specialties of the Communist country, including glassware, Tabionce jewelry and Pilsen beer. Czechoslovakia's musical instruments, whose superiority has been demonstrated by the Czechoslovakia Symphony Orchestra to the rest of the world, are also on display.

Among 100 items exhibited by 15 firms are machine tools, welders, farming implements, meters, testers, printing machines, shearing machines, industrial machinery, foodstuffs and sundry goods.

Welcome to

PLASTICS INDUSTRY HALL

at the Minato Fair Ground

A chance to look into Plastic Industry of Japan. Latest products that will help modernize your business and rationalize your livelihood are on display.

List of Exhibitors

Asahi-Dow Ltd.
Asahi Fiber Glass Co., Ltd.
Bando Rubber Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Bōki Seizo K.K.
Cemedine Co., Ltd.
Chugai Boyeki Co., Ltd.
Shibaura Koki Co., Ltd.
Daiichi Jitsugyo Co., Ltd.
Daiko Seiki Co.
Dainichi Seika Colour & Chemicals Mfg., Co., Ltd.
Dainippon Celluloid Co., Ltd.
Dainippon Printing Ink Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Denki Kagaku Kogyo
Fuji Chemical Pipe Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Fuji Electronic Ind. Co., Inc.
Fujikoshi Seiki K.K.
Fujimoto Sangyo Co., Ltd.
Fukui Vinyl Kogyo Co., Ltd.
Fu-se Vacuum Forming Laboratory Ltd.
Hanai Iron Works, Ltd.
High Polymer Chemical Industries, Ltd.
Hitachi, Ltd.
Horai Iron Works
Ikegai Iron Works, Ltd.
Ishihara Heater Mfg. Co.
Japan Steel Works, Ltd. The
Japanese Geon Co., Ltd. The
Kaito Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.
Kato Seisakusho Co., Ltd.
K.K. Seiki Seisakusho
Kobe Electric Machinery Co., Ltd.
Kobe Leather Cloth Co., Ltd.
Kurashiki Rayon Co., Ltd.
Kureha Kasei Co., Ltd.
Leather Sakamoto Co., Ltd.
Maruni Celluloid Co., Ltd.
Marusho Industrial Co., Ltd.
Matuda Seisakusho Co., Ltd.
Meiki Co., Ltd.
Meiwa Gravure Printing Co., Ltd.
Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., Ltd.
Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd.
M.T.P. Kasei Co., Ltd.
Nakao Sewing Machine Works
Nikkokasei Co., Ltd.
Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo K.K.
Nissei Plastic Industrial Co.
Nitto Boseki Co., Ltd.
Nitto Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.
Onamba Kako Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Osaka Kinzoku Kogyo Co., Ltd.
Osaka Plastics Machinery Association
Osaka Sanyo K.K.
Plastics Boeki Co., Ltd.
Risho Kogyo Co., Ltd.
Sanjo Seiki Seisakusho, Ltd.
Sankei Trading Co., Ltd.
Sanwa Kogyo K.K.
Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd.
Shell Sekiyu K.K.
Shibata Rubber Industry Co., Ltd.
Shibaura Machine Works, Ltd.
Shimada Physical & Chemical Industrial Co., Ltd.
Shindo Kinzoku Kogyosho, Ltd.
Shinwa Industrial Co., Ltd.
Showayuka K.K.
Star Lite Industry Co., Ltd.
Sumitomo Bakelite Co., Ltd.
Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.
Sumitomo Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.
Sun-Star Chemical Ind. Co., Ltd.
Tabuchi Plastics Industrial Co., Ltd.
Taihei High-Frequency Laboratory Inc.
Taiyo Kogyo K.K.
Takehara Kasei Kogyo Co., Ltd.
Takiron Chemical Co., Ltd.
Teraoka Plastics Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Tigers Rubber Co., Ltd. The
Toyama City
Toyo Artificial Flower Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Toyo Koatsu Industries, Inc.
Toyo Rayon Co., Ltd.
Tsutsunaka Plastic Industry Co., Ltd.
Ube Industries, Ltd.
Yamamoto Denki Seisakusho Ltd.
Yamamoto Vinyl & Co., Ltd.

Alphabetical Order

207 Booths At Plastics Pavilion

The two-story Plastics Industry Pavilion, with a floor space of about 3,400 square meters, features a beautiful design using plastic construction materials. On the first floor there are 207 booths, 87 of which are used to house plastic products and the remaining 120 to display production equipment and machinery.

A total of 96 firms are represented. The number of equipment and machinery on display is about three times that at the previous fair.

Among the highlights are injection molding machines, extruders, blow molding machines, high frequency welders and vacuum molding machines, whose performance has been steadily improving these years. One of the eye-catching items on display is a mammoth plastic-making machine weighing 12 tons.

On the second floor is a negotiation room for makers and visitors to conduct business talks as well as to take a rest.

The pavilion, made up for the most part of plastic materials, attracts the attention of visitors as a landmark descriptive of the progress that has been made by this fast-growing industry.

Items on Display at Plastics Pavilion

Materials and Products:

Phenol resin, urea resin, melamin resin, polyesther, polystyrene, polyethylene, vinyl chloride, polyamide, polyvinyl alcohol, methacrilic resin, fluorine resin products, film leather, sheets, rods, boards, pipes and other molded products.

Machinery:

Injection molding machine, compression molding machine, extruder, vacuum molding machine, automatic packaging machine, high-frequency welder, blow molding machine, automatic bag-making machine and their demonstration.

Trade With Australia

Continued From Page 9

tralian goods and provided that Japan would extend most-favored-nation-treatment to Australia.

The balance of trade has been in Australia's favor for some years, as is usual for those countries which are major purchasers of Australian wool. But whereas before the trade agreement this gap had been widening, the growth of Japanese exports to Australia subsequently has, from the Japanese viewpoint, led to a marked improvement in the balance of trade.

In the past Japan has supplied Australia mainly with consumer goods. The scope for continued expansion in this field is not so promising, as Australia is not now so much in need of imports of this type.

Only one-fifth of Australia's imports in 1958-59 comprised consumer goods, the bulk being made up of those items which were necessary for the development and maintenance of growing domestic manufacturing industries.

It is in this field that the greatest opportunity lies for the expansion of Japanese exports, particularly in those commodities where Australia's needs are wholly or largely met by imports from other countries and in those products which do not compete with established domestic industries.

The vigorous growth of the two economies will inevitably lead to an expanding demand for the products of the other and with this in mind it can confidently be said that there is a bright future ahead in the trade between the two nations.

Japanese Industries Have Own Displays

Six Special Pavilions at Minato Site

Six special pavilions have been set up at the Minato Site of the Fourth Osaka International Trade Fair by Japanese firms. They are the Plastics Industry Pavilion, the wood-working Machinery Pavilion, Iwatani Gas Pavilion, the Yawata Iron and Steel Co. Pavilion, the Fuji Iron and Steel Co. Pavilion and the Hitachi Ltd. Outdoor Exhibition Lot.

Yawata Pavilion

Erected near the entrance to the fair site, the Yawata Iron and Steel Co. Pavilion is a T-shaped two-story structure which itself serves as a sample of Yawata's highly reputed products.

Walls in this 130-square meter pavilion are lined with "Keystone" plate manufactured by the Mishima Iron and Steel Co., one of Yawata's affiliate firms. This building, located near the buyers' club, was designed by Takayoshi Kono of the Desca Co. Ltd.

On the first floor there are only two pillars and steel frames lined with the "Artbond," a vinyl film. Photographs illustrating the role of iron and steel in daily life are printed directly on these pillars. This is the first time that direct printing of photos on walls has been used in Japan.

The exhibition hall on the second floor contains a model of a comprehensive iron and steel plant and the products of Yawata and its 11 affiliate firms. This is not the model of a particular plant in operation but that of an ideal version of a steel plant. After the fair is over, it is expected to be displayed in other exhibitions.

Fuji Iron & Steel Pavilion

A light steel model house measuring 60 square meters is a highlight of a special pavilion built by one of Japan's largest iron and steel firms—the Fuji Iron and Steel Co.

The 600-square meter pavilion itself is also made of the same light metal as that of the model house with its outer and inner walls lined with "Fuji Kote," a new product of Fuji—vinyl-coated steel sheet.

Items displayed here include broad steel plate which is being produced since last spring and a roll of steel sheet weighing 13 tons and measuring 1.2 meters in diameter.

The rolled steel sheet, eight meters in width, is produced only by the Fuji and Yawata iron and steel companes. Thanks to this sheet, Japan's automobile industry has succeeded in producing large cars at far lower cost than otherwise.

Besides, all the products of Fuji are on dispay at 33 booths in the Fuji Pavilion.

Hitachi Ltd.

Hitachi's products, mostly construction and transportation machines, are on display at 15 outdoor booths covering 800 square meters next door to the Plastics Pavilion at the Minato fair site.

Major items are machine tools, power shovels, F03 truckdozer, mobile crane, angledozer, bucket crane, car coolers, car electric equipment, carburetors, room coolers and X-ray equipment.

Wood-Working Machine Pavilion

The Wood-working Machinery Pavilion contains a complete selection of wood-working machines manufactured by 30 top-flight makers throughout the country. With a floor space of 1,950 square meters, this pavilion houses 136 items including a V24-C veneer rotary lathe. Among other items on display are shapers, automatic timber feeders, planers, corner-rocking machines, sandal-making machines, chain saws, table-type band saws, boring machines, universal round saws, veneer-making machines, belt-sanders and timber drivers.

Iwatani Gas Pavilion

The Iwatani Gas Industry Pavilion, set up by the Iwatani & Co. Ltd., is a comprehensive collection of gas equipment that has a close bearing on daily life.

This 400-square meter pavilion, lined beautifully with vinyl resin (S-low rib), accommodates 50 items, including gas-making, combustion and other related equipment manufactured by Iwatani.

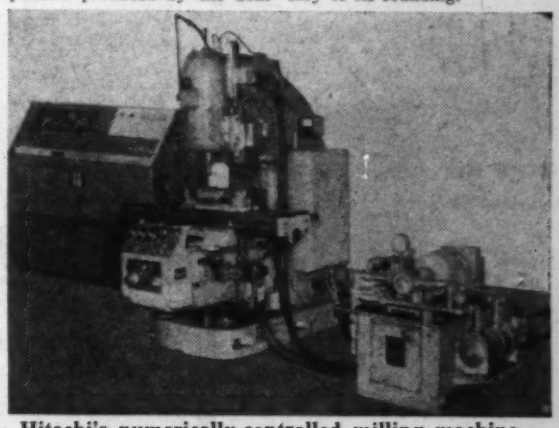
The highlights of this pavilion are the Remgas Plant, a gas refining apparatus, designed by the Government's Industrial Technology Agency and the Mitsufuji Iron Works, and a heating system. The former in particular is claimed to be better than any other similar apparatus in the world. It is designed to produce city gas from hydrocarbon obtainable from oils ranging from methane to heavy oil. Mitsufuji is applying for a patent on this. Priced fairly cheap but having a large production capacity, this plant is expected to be a big attraction.

The heating equipment using conductive particles is another revolutionary product. Completed by the Toa Chemical Industry Co. late last year, this plant has drawn worldwide attention due to its ability to generate high temperatures of more than 2,000 C. through the action of gas and electric current on carbon powder. Patent applications have been filed with the governments of 11 countries including Japan, the U.S., Britain, France and West Germany.

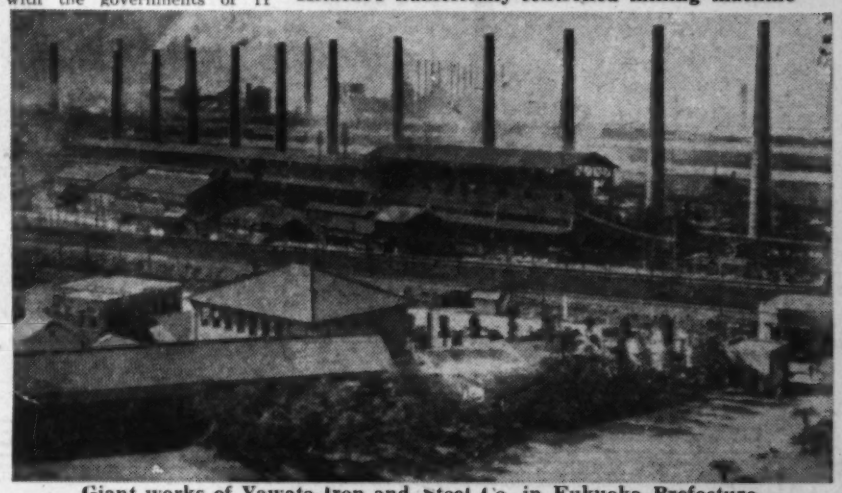
This pavilion also houses a movie room where 8-mm slide films will be shown to visitors to illustrate how propane gas is made and sold and the relationship between gas and daily life. Three other films will also be shown here.

Women visitors will be charmed by a model kitchen built with plastics produced by the Sekisui Chemical Co. Modern and convenient gas utensils are on display inside the kitchen. Demonstrations will be held at about 23 places in the pavilion divided into six departments: gas, propane, welding, machinery, chemical synthesis and miscellaneous.

A trading firm specializing in various gas equipment, Iwatani opened its pavilion in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of its founding.

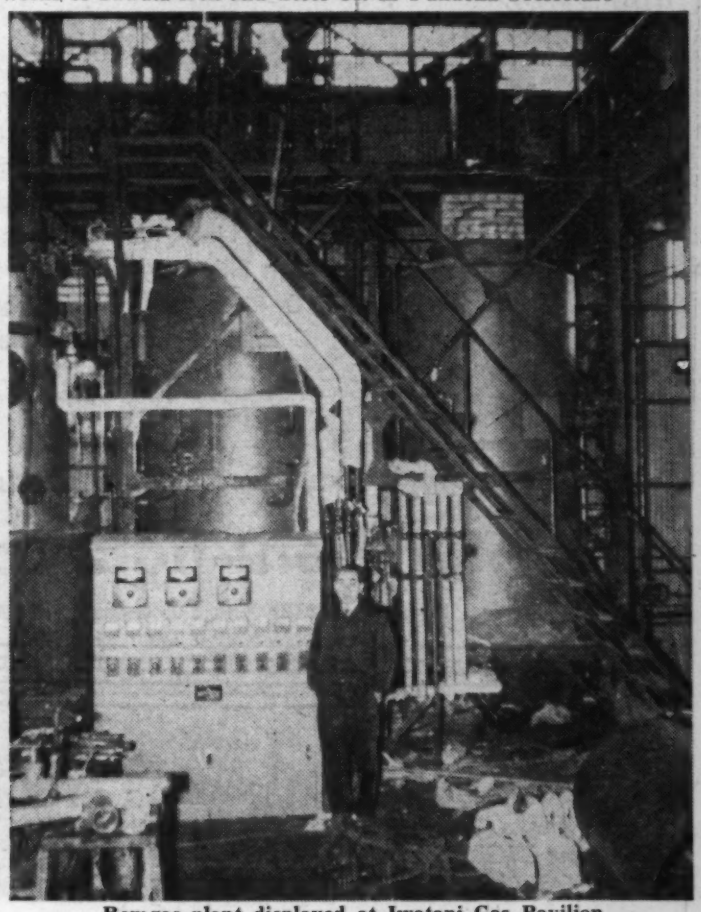


Hitachi's numerically-controlled milling machine



Giant works of Yawata Iron and Steel Co. in Fukuoka Prefecture

Cold strip mill at Fuji Iron and Steel's Hirohata Works



Remgas plant displayed at Iwatani Gas Pavilion

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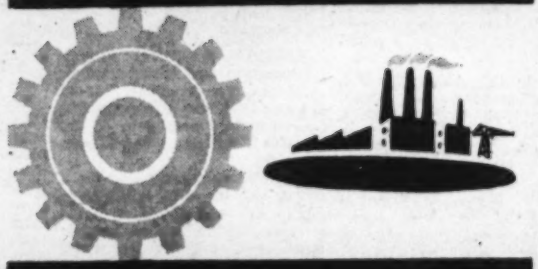

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Japanese Industry Faces Challenge of Free Trade

Trade liberalization has brought Japan's industrial world to a crucial turning point in its development.

The postwar rehabilitation era has ended. The rate of economic growth has gradually slowed down and industry must more and more compete on a qualitative rather than a quantitative basis. From now on Japanese industries must face honest to goodness, and very severe, international competition.

The Government's announced trade liberalization policy is now the hottest issue among Japanese business circles. To what extent does the Government plan to liberalize Japan's trade in the next few years? What effect will it have on the economy of the country?

The Government program calls for trade liberalization amounting to 50 per cent by October this year and to 70 per cent by April next year.

The Government pledged it will enforce its measures in a manner that will minimize unfavorable effects.

First to be affected by lifting the existing import restrictions will be scrap iron, pig iron, soybeans, cotton and wool: products which are expected to be affected least by the freer flow of foreign goods.

It is likely, however, that no industry will be absolutely free from some repercussion to the liberalization measures inasmuch as all of Japan's industries have been protected more or less by import restrictions.

Back to Cartels?

For instance, the textile industry which is regarded as one of Japan's strongest industries insofar as international competition is concerned, fears the possibility of overproduction when the automatic approval system for the importation of its raw material is put into effect next year. Surplus production may well lead to excessive competition, which in turn would tend to encourage cartels in the industry.

It is likely, therefore, that demands for the removal of the existing restriction on the formation of cartels may grow louder. This would call for revision of the Anti-Monopoly Law and the Export-Import Transaction Law.

It is necessary, therefore, that the Government as well as the industries themselves take drastic steps in preparing to meet whatever problems develop as a result of trade liberalization.

Weak Capital Structure

The first problem to tackle concerns the capital composition of Japanese industries. The mean ratio of owned capital to authorized capital of all Japanese industries stands at around 30 per cent. With such an unbalanced capital composition, Japan's industries are likely to suffer from fluctuations in overseas business if and when the trade liberalization measures are enforced.

The heavy liability for the mounting debts of Japanese industries keeps production costs at a high level and makes competition in international markets difficult. The unbalanced capital composition also acts as a serious deterrent to the induction of foreign capital for Japanese industries.

Trade liberalization, nevertheless will also open the way for foreign capital to take over Japanese industries through stock acquisition. In this regard, too, it must be noted that stock increases are strongly called for in order to reinforce the weak capital composition of Japanese industries.

To promote stock increases for Japan's industries, it will also be necessary for the Government to take appropriate measures in connection with current tax and bank interest rates.

Likewise, numerous readjustments within the various industries are necessary for their stabilization or, as it is now called, their "rationalization."

Continued Protection?

Expectations are increasing that the heavy machinery and automotive industries may be overwhelmed by competitive products from technically-advanced foreign countries. On the other hand the sewing machine, camera and spinning machine industries are regarded as having become strong enough to withstand foreign competition.

Unless some drastic stabilizing measures are taken on behalf of the weaker industries, they may not be able to stand up under the impact of trade liberalization. Even though the Government may not apply its liberalization measures to these weaker industries until they acquire additional competitive power, it is indispensable that these industries voluntarily undertake rational measures that will enable them to face the facts of life.

Closely connected with the problems of trade liberalization is the present unsatisfactory condition of Japan's roads, harbor facilities, industrial areas, and railways. Since fiscal 1958, the Government has placed a high priority on their improvement and it is expected that the Government will make further efforts along this line.

On the brighter side, trade liberalization will give impetus to foreign capital investment in Japanese industries. The induction of foreign capital in various forms, such as through technical cooperation and the establishment of affiliate enterprises, may make up for the chronic shortage of capital in Japanese industries, and eventually contribute to their development.

Thus it appears that trade liberalization is likely to bring about numerous revolutionary changes in Japan's industrial world.

The keener competition becomes among enterprises, the stronger is the tendency, at least in Japan, to develop systematic affiliations among them. However, Japan's industrial world may well be reorganized in accordance with the law of "survival of the fittest." Trade liberalization will, in any event, blot out the most inefficient enterprises, and in doing so, will serve to reform Japan's industry in general.

The enforcement of trade liberalization measures, which means, essentially, the removal of existing import restrictions, will have a tremendous, and not too predictable, impact upon Japan's industrial world for the time being. In the long run, however, it will contribute immeasurably to the development and strengthening of Japanese industries.

The fact that the unprecedented increases in production during the past years were not accompanied by inflation is proof of Japan's solid economic growth. The Government's courageous decision to go ahead with trade liberalization was made in recognition of the nation's economic development and out of consideration for its continued prosperity.

From Now On

Taking all of the above circumstances into account, it is evident that Japan's industrial world is facing a crucial turning point in its development.

Trade liberalizaiton will bring to Japan many advantages and, undoubtedly, some disadvantages. The strong will become stronger and the weak, weaker. The moribund will perish, no longer susceptible to governmental artificial respiration.

Competition will be keener than ever before. The best salesmen with the best products will get the orders.

Already many of Japan's products have won an unprecedented reputation for their superlative quality. No longer does the man in the street have to

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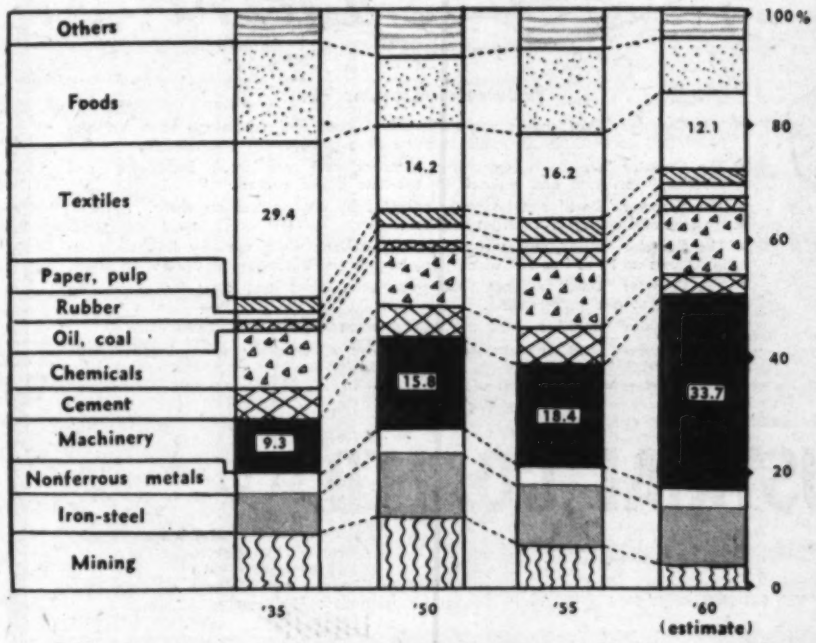
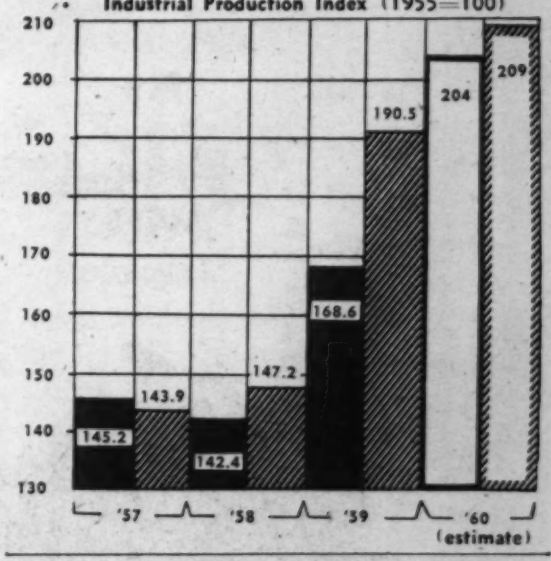
INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION



PRODUCTION TO RISE 15% IN '60

Industrial Production Index (1955=100)



Mining, Manufacturing Industries Riding High

Japan's mining and manufacturing industries as a whole continue on the upswing, though there are a few divisions which are not riding high.

Mining and manufacturing output during fiscal 1959 jumped up about 27 per cent over the previous fiscal year. This marked increase is chiefly attributable to unexpectedly heavy exports and to a sizable increase in Government spending, capital investment, and the purchase of consumer goods. Also contributing to the increase were the heavy purchases made to replenish inventories depleted during the recession of 1958.

The increase in the production of mined and manufactured items was particularly outstanding in the first half of fiscal 1959 when industry was recovering from the last recession. Production slowed down a bit in the latter half, indicating the influence of inventory investment upon the upward swing.

Industry-wise, almost all except the coal and chemical fertilizer industries enjoyed the boom. Machinery, iron and steel, rubber, nonferrous metal, oil, coal products and textiles showed the biggest gains.

Demand for Consumer Goods

Production increases in the machinery industry were backed up by the increased demand for household electric appliances and automobiles at the height of the consumers' durable goods boom. The construction and machine tool industries prospered and in turn had a favorable effect upon related industries.

The increased demand for durable consumers' goods reflected what has been called the "income revolution" or "consumption revolution," during which there has been a steady rise in consumer income in spite of fluctuations in the nation's economy, resulting in the increased consumption.

In a similar way prosperity in the United States called for increased Japanese exports to that country, thus contributing considerably to the growth of the mining and manufacturing industries here.

Coal Industry in the Dumps

While others prospered, the coal mining industry continued to suffer from a serious depression. Coal consumption dropped appreciably while that of electricity, natural gas and oil rose markedly, due to various technical developments in those fields.

Despite laborious efforts at rationalization, the coal industry was not able to effect a reduction in coal prices, due to the ceaseless demands by labor unions for pay hikes and to a continuous decline in demand. Consequently the industry has been forced to give way to heavy oil, the new and economical source of energy.

With the demand for coal declining sharply the situation calls for a drastic, fundamental reevaluation and reorganization of this moribund industry.

Also at a low ebb, the fertilizer industry likewise failed to lower its high production cost. With export prices lower than production costs, increased exports mean increased deficits for the industry.

The recent so-called rationalization programs of the industry resulted only in additional deficits, inasmuch as the industry had no other outlet than exports to absorb its increased output.

The industry, hoping to reduce production costs, is now changing its fuel from expensive cokes to the cheaper natural or petroleum gas.

General Outlook Good

From a general overall outlook of Japan's industry, it appears that mining and manufacturing output will continue their upward swing during the first half of fiscal 1960, followed by a minor slowdown during the latter half.

At that time, when the extensive capital investments of the past four years gradually take effect, the nation's industrial production capacity will have expanded to the point where supply equals demand.

The fact that production, and consumption, has increased tremendously without any appreciable increase in prices, clearly indicates that the present prosperity is not inflationary.

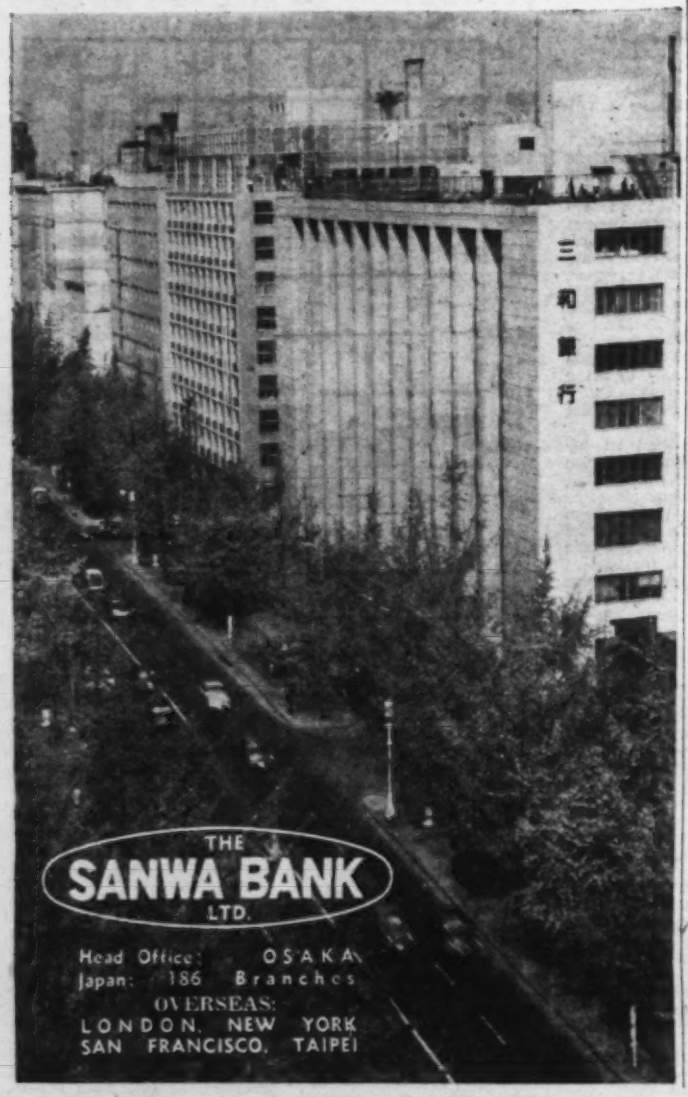
As a matter of fact, some segments of the paper, textile and iron and steel industries have experienced a price decline due to overproduction, and are considering curtailing their output.

Japan's industrial world in general, however, is likely to continue its increased production, thanks to good prospects for expanding exports, greater Governmental as well as private spending, and growing consumer income.

The national budget for fiscal 1960, a great portion of which is earmarked for road construction, forest conservation and other public works, will no doubt increase the demand for iron and steel, cement, aluminum and construction machinery.

The demand for such durable consumers' goods as TV and radio sets, electric refrigerators, automobiles and motorcycles is expected to remain firm. Fiscal 1960 will see a particular increase in the production of high class durable consumers' goods such as air conditioners, electric refrigerators and cars.

Increased production of blast furnace pig iron, electrolytic copper, light metals, rolled metals, oil products, paper, synthetic fiber, electric wire and machinery is almost certain.



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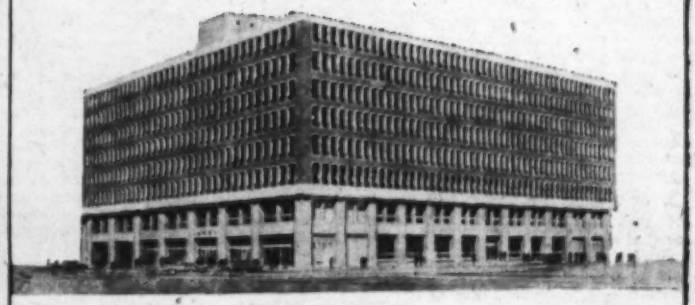

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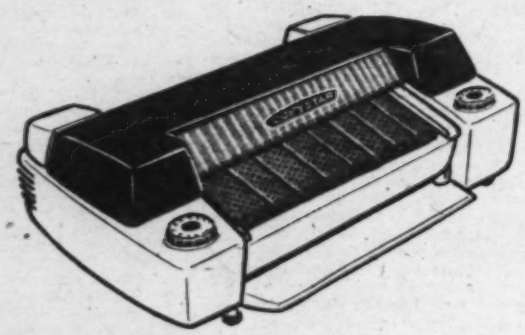

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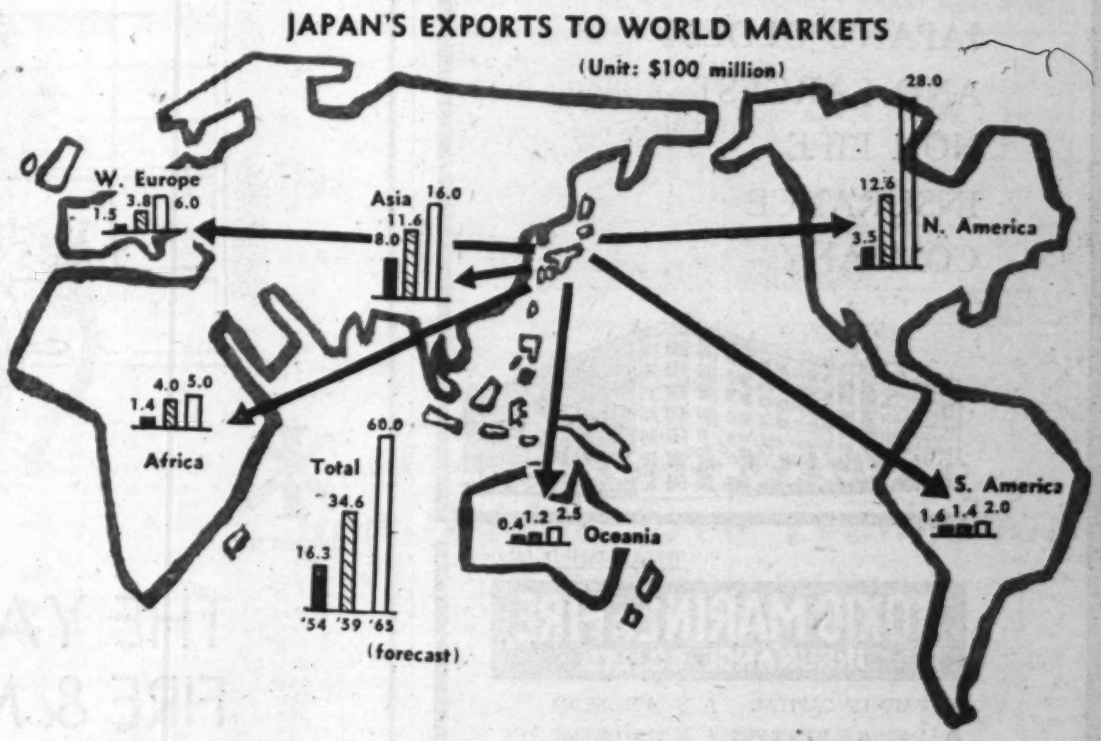
Japanese Exports Reach All-Time High

Expected to Climb Further This Year



Japan's export trade continues on the upswing. The volume climbed to an all-time high of $3,457 million in 1959 and the favorable trend is expected to continue through 1960.

Japan's export boom, needless to say, reflects the prevailing worldwide economic prosperity.. In the United States, the center of world economy, business conditions began to perk up in the spring of 1958 and the boom has continued since then. Europe and the underdeveloped countries of Southeast Asia and other parts of the world also shared in this prosperity last year.

The table indicates that exports to all areas increased in 1959 with the exception of Africa. Specially notable was the fact that North America replaced Asia as Japan's largest export market as a result of a sharp increase in exports to the United States. The amount of increase for the United States totaled $350 million, which represented 60 per cent of the total increase.

The heavy increase in exports to advanced nations was due to mounting demands for highly-processed and highly-priced goods. This brought about a big structural change to Japan's export trade.

Export of almost all kinds of goods increased in 1959. Making a specially good showing were sundries, such as chinaware, plywood, toys and sheet glass, and durable consumer goods, including radios, sewing machines, cameras, binoculars and automobiles. Textile goods and ships were also in brisk demand.

Goods on the decline included cement, nonferrous metal products, rolling stock and plant equipment.

Item by Item Report

Following is a brief item by item survey of actual exports in 1959 and the outlook for 1960.

The 1959 exports of food totaled $260 million in value or 10.7 per cent more than 1958. Itemwise, canned salmon exports were limited because of production controls, while canned mandarin oranges increased. Food exports are expected to mark time this year.

Textile exports, which suffered a big slump in 1958, recovered notably, with the volume outstripping the previous record registered in 1957.

The year 1960 will see a further increase in textile exports because raw materials are expected to be placed on a free-import basis. Moreover, textile producers are bent on streamlining their operations, and in addition economic conditions in less-developed countries are turning for the better.

By item, raw silk and silk fabrics recorded the highest increase. Raw silk exports doubled and silk fabrics increased 46 per cent. This was due to good business conditions in the United States and other advanced countries and to slow shipments of raw silk from Communist China, which suffered extensive flood damage. Silk exports are expected to slump somewhat this year because it appears that the demand for such goods in advanced countries has been met for the time being.

Cotton Yarn Down

Cotton yarn exports have been on the decline since the production of such products in many of the importer countries has improved. They are expected to remain at a low level this year.

Exports of cotton fabrics to Pacific areas and Africa rose in 1959 over the preceding year's level. They will continue to make headway in 1960, as the current worldwide economic prosperity is now spreading to various underdeveloped countries.

A slight recovery has been witnessed in the field of rayon and spun rayon yarn. Rayon yarn shipments to South Vietnam and Soviet territory in Asia rose last year. So did spun rayon yarn for various countries of Southeast Asia. Both are expected to show continued increases this year.

Meanwhile, the export of rayon and spun rayon fabrics deteriorated again in 1959. This was because the demand for such products diminished in Southeast Asia, Japan's major export market for such products. No marked improvement can be expected this year.

Woolen fabrics exports improved by nearly 40 per cent in 1959. Recently the demand for high-grade goods has been on the increase and the popularity of Japan-made products is mounting. It is expected, therefore, that woolen fabrics will continue selling at a brisk pace, with high-grade products leading the way.

Clothing exports, meantime, continued to grow steadily throughout 1959, the increase amounting to slightly more than 30 per cent. A further increase is expected in 1960.

Chemical fertilizer in 1959 went chiefly to the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, India and Indonesia, showing an increase of 21 per cent over the preceding year.

Itemwise, ammonium sulphate marked time because of its relatively high price, while urea was in good demand.

Cement Declines

Cement exports suffered a decline of 14 per cent. The demand for cement shrank in such Southeast Asian nations as Pakistan and the Philippines where international payment conditions continued to remain poor. Cement exports are expected to turn upward this year.

Exports of iron-steel goods increased slightly in value but decreased in quantity. By country, exports to the United States, Canada and Brazil registered an increase largely because of the American steel strike, but those to nationalist China, and India and Argentina declined.

Iron-steel exports to the United States will remain favorable this year, although there may not be such an active flow of orders as there were during the second half of 1959 because of the settlement of the steel strike. A similar trend is expected for Canada and Argentina.

Ships sold abroad reached another record high of $360 million in 1959. This was because shipbuilding firms had a large backlog of orders on hand. Since new orders thinned out considerably during the year, it is expected, therefore, that the delivery of ships will soon begin to decline.

Transistor Radios Strong

As for exports of machinery, transistor radios made a specially good showing. Radio set exports last year aggregated more than $100 million and transistorized radios accounted for more than 80 per cent of the total.

Most of the transistor radios went to the United States. These radios became the No. 1 favorite of exporters because they far eclipsed their foreign counterparts both in price and quality and the demand for them continued mounting steadily in the United States.

Besides such radios, the demand for various light machinery, such as sewing machines, cameras, bicycles, motorcycles as well as passenger cars, went up. These light machines are expected to find an even larger market this year.

Also expected to increase this year are transistorized TV sets, tape recorders and "Synchro Readers," a device that reproduces sounds on paper.

Sundries were also a leading dollar winner in 1959. Itemwise, chinaware increased 21 per cent; plywood, 37 per cent; and toys, 25 per cent over the preceding year.

These being specialities of Japan, they have various distinctive features which outrival those of foreign competitors. They will find a specially large market in the United States this year.

Bright Export-Import Picture

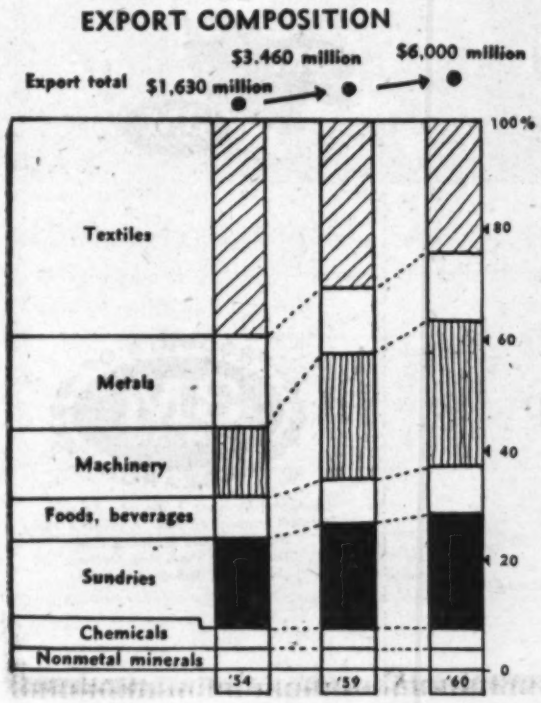
The current worldwide economic prosperity is expected to whip up Japanese exports even further this year. The 1960 exports, it is estimated, will top $3,900 million on a customs clearance basis because of the great sales promotion efforts being made by trading circles and because of the recent stabilization of prices on the domestic market. By area, exports to the United States will improve by about $200 million, those to Southeast Asia by about $100 million and those to Europe, Africa, South America and Pacific areas by more than $100 million in all.

Imports will also increase considerably, exceeding exports, inasmuch as domestic industries in general will need a great quantity of raw materials to keep production geared to current booming demands. Foreign trade will also be spurred by the liberalization of trade which will be expanded further this year both in Japan and abroad. It will remove import restrictions, accelerate the streamlining of business and improve the quality of goods as well as lower prices, thereby clearing the way for a greater interchange of industrial products among the countries of the world.

Thus Japan's foreign trade picture will become even brighter this year, with both exports and imports making specially large strides ahead.

Distribution of Japan's Export Trade
(Unit: $1 million)

Area	1957	1958	1959	1959 Increase over 1958
Asia	1,146	1,074	1,166	92
Southeast Asia	754	650	754	104
Europe	327	333	375	42
North America	726	848	1,246	398
U.S.	597	680	1,031	351
South America	94	115	142	27
Africa	499	416	410	minus 6
Pacific Area	66	90	118	28
Total	2,858	2,877	3,457	580



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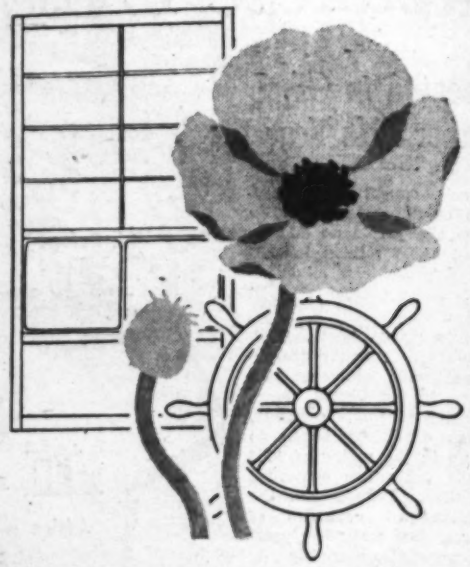

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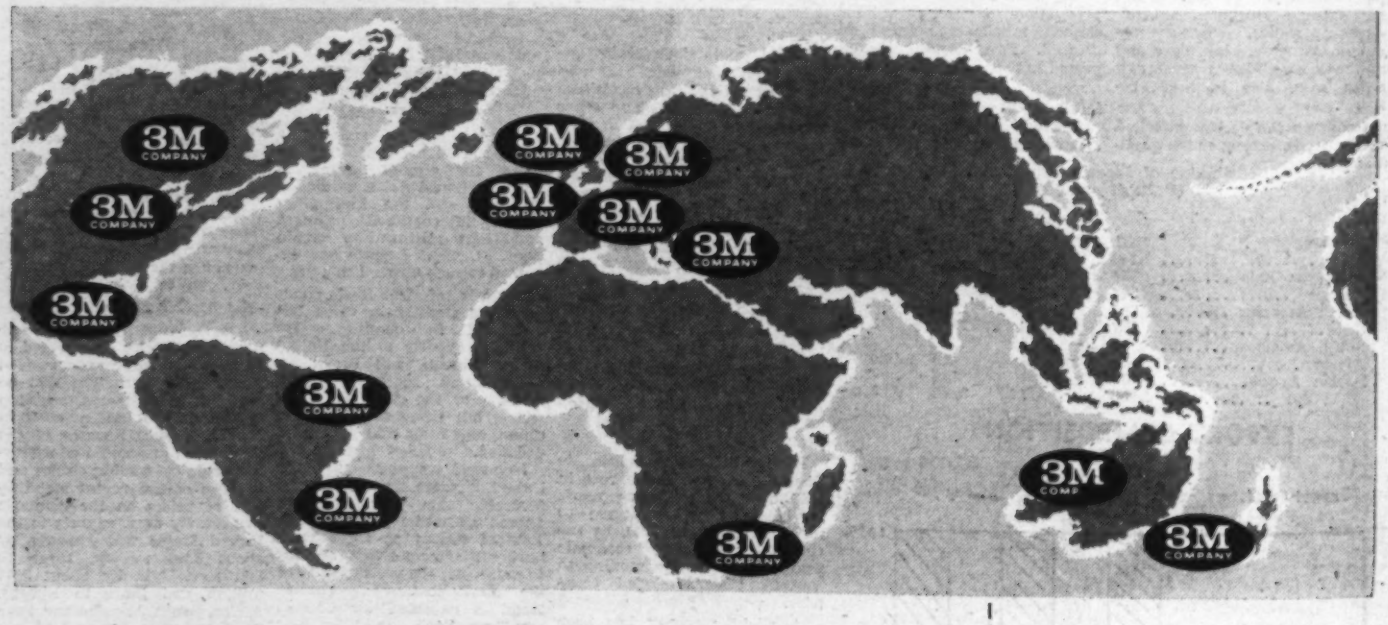

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Gov't Planning Liberalization of Trade

To Lift Curbs on Most Imports in 3 Years

The Japanese Government has finally decided to ease its restrictions on international trade. The liberalization of foreign trade has been a matter of serious discussion among trade circles since last autumn inasmuch as its enforcement is certain to have a tremendous, unprecedented, and not easily predicted impact upon the economy of the country.

The decision was made in response to the liberalization of trade in West European countries and because of Japan's increased holdings of foreign currency. According to the program made public by the Government, some 90 per cent of all import restrictions will be withdrawn within the next three years.

In line with the Bretton Woods Agreement in which free nations agreed to liberalize mutual trade for their mutual benefit West European countries already have eased to a considerable extent restrictions on mutual trade since the resumption of convertibility of currency at the end of 1958.

Imports from dollar areas and transference of capital and labor among the countries of the European Common Market are now entirely liberalized. The only trade restrictions being continued by West European nations are those on trade with the Soviet Union, countries in the Soviet bloc and Japan.

No Justification

Under these circumstances, there has been strong compulsion from the United States and West European countries for Japan to withdraw its import restrictions. According to a worldwide agreement through the International Monetary Fund, there no longer is any justification for restrictions on imports or the control of foreign exchange because of a shortage of foreign currency.

Now that European nations have widely liberalized their international trade, Japan's restrictions are the subject of widespread adverse criticism throughout the free world.

Furthermore, Japan holds at present some $1.3 billion in foreign exchange, which is more than three times its average holdings in recent years. It is believed therefore, that Japan has no reason to fear a shortage of currency.

If Japan persists in maintaining trade restrictions, it will become an outcast among the free nations of the world.

As long as Japan persists in restricting imports, it can not request other countries to discontinue their discriminatory treatment.

If Japan is unable to increase its exports, Japan will certainly find it difficult to improve its economy.

The term "liberalization of trade" does not mean the same thing in different languages, or at least in different countries. In the United States, where customs duties constitute practically the only control on foreign trade, "liberalization of trade" is a relatively simple economic concept. It is not so in Japan. The following indicates how extensive and how complex the implications of free trade are for this country.

1. "Liberalization of international trade.
(a) Transferring items under the foreign currency allocation (FA) system to the automatic approval (AA) system.
(b) Liberalizing invisible trade payments.
2. Liberalization of foreign exchange.
(a) Liberalizing the foreign exchange rate.
(b) Permitting the holding of foreign currency.
(c) Sanctioning the conversion of yen into foreign currency.
3. Liberalization of capital transactions.

Liberalization of Trade

Trade will be liberalized by shifting the items imported under the FA system to the AA system. The Government plans to transfer in three years about 90 per cent of all imports to the AA system (31 per cent of all imports were covered by the AA system as of September, 1959). The over-all plan to liberalize individual import items is now being studied by the International Trade and Industry, the Agricultural and the Finance ministries. The results will be announced this May.

Among the items already placed under the AA system are lauan wood and copper alloy scrap, effective the first of this year. This increased the ratio between AA items and total imports to 34.6 per cent. It is expected that in April this ratio will go up to 40.6 per cent with the freeing of import restrictions on scrap iron, beef tallow, and several other items. In April, 1960, the ratio will increase to 62.3 per cent by including raw cotton and wool under the AA system.

In the matter of liberalizing invisible trade payments, insurance payments, transportation costs and travel expenses abroad will be affected.

The Exchange Rate

Until Sept. 12, 1959 the exchange rate between U.S. dollars and Japanese yen was set at ¥359.2 per dollar for purchases and ¥360.8 for sales. At that time a fluctuation of 0.5 per cent, up or down, was allowed. It is

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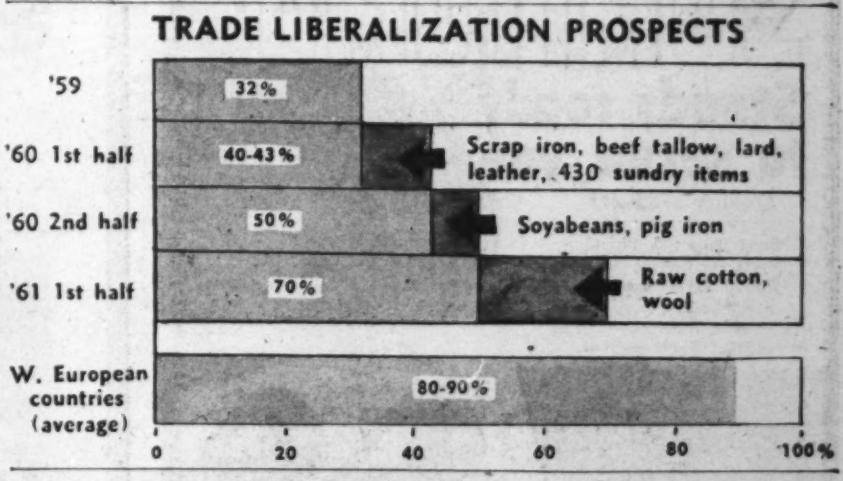


Heated Arguments in Progress

Men Behind Free Trade Move

Trade liberalization is the most urgent, the greatest, and the most complicated economic problem Japan has had to face since it first became an industrial nation.

Because of the far-reaching, revolutionary effect it is certain to have in many different circles, heated arguments are going on between those in favor and those opposed to breaking down Japan's trade barriers against foreign imports.

The problem of free trade has suddenly come to the fore although the necessity of revising foreign trade and exchange laws, has been recognized for some time. The problem did not attract general attention because the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the business world, trading organizations and industrial circles were unanimous in their reluctance to see the laws changed.

For example representatives of all business industrial establishments, except those manufacturing electrical wire and cable, expressed their disapproval of the plan to amend the law when International Trade and Industry Minister Hayato Ikeda conferred with them on the matter upon his assumption of the portfolio.

Outside Pressures

Then, when Finance Minister Eisaku Sato attended the general meeting of the International Monetary Fund in the U.S. last September he was strongly urged to arrange for the removal of Japan's restrictions on imports of foreign goods.

Later, delegates to the general assembly of the signatories of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) harshly criticized Japan for its restrictive measures. One of the most representative critics was U.S. Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon.

Soon afterward, war cries against import curbs were raised from within the country as well, when the Comprehensive Policy Study Group proposed to the Government on Dec. 16 last year a four-year plan to liberalize foreign trade and exchange.

The group is composed of such first-rate men of learning as Hiromi Arisawa, Tokyo University professor; Yoshitaro Wakimura, Tokyo University professor; Shuzo Inaba, board chairman of the National Economy Research Association; Kiyoshi Tsuchiya, commentator for the Asahi Shimbun; Jiro Enjoji, editor of the Nihon Keizai Shimbun; and Toshiyuki Fukuyoshi, commentator for the Tokyo Shimbun.

A powerful driving force favoring trade liberalization was provided by the General Deliberation Council for the Textile Industry, which dragged along the strongly anti-liberalization manufacturers, thus, furthering the national cause of freer trade.

The opposition was said to have been spearheaded by Shinzo Oya, president of the Teikoku Rayon Co.; Hatsujiro Yoshida, board chairman of the Daito Wool Spinning and Weaving Co.; Eiichi Shimada, president of the Nitto Spinning Co. and Shigemitsu Suzuki president of the Toyo Menka Kaisha, Ltd. Some of the smaller textile concerns also appear to have opposed strongly the contemplated liberalization.

Ikeda Plays Leading Role

The leading role on the side of trade liberalization was played by International Trade and Industry Minister Hayato Ikeda. He did this despite the united resistance of all his bureaus except one, the Commerce Bureau, directed by Taiichiro Matsuo.

The first to be "converted" was Textile Bureau Director Imai, who agreed to allow the free import of raw cotton and wool, starting April next year. His decision was endorsed by the Government Dec. 25 last year.

It is said that Imai was influenced by the firm determination of Ikeda, but some believe that Imai's decision was a result of his serious study of the matter.

In addition, we cannot overlook the political background of Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi's visit to Washington to sign the new security treaty with the U.S.

It may be said, therefore, that Prime Minister Kishi, Finance Minister Sato, MITI Minister Ikeda and other Government leaders, including Economic Planning Agency Director Wataro Kanno, were chiefly responsible for the Government policy to break down the old trade barriers.

All Industries Not Opposed

All business circles were not necessarily against the Government policy. Among the supporters were Takeshi Sakurada, president of the Nisshin Cotton Spinning Co.; and Kichihei Hara, president of the Dai Nippon Spinning Co., both of whom had long insisted on an automatic approval system for the import of raw cotton.

Judging from a statement of the president of one of the five leading spinning companies, "Liberalization is a Mitsui and Mitsubishi plot," we may assume that Tatsuzo Mizukami, vice president of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; and Katsujiro Takagaki, president of the Mitsubishi Shoji Co. were in favor of freer trade.

It is even said that Tadaharu Mukai was one of the advocates of free trade. Among others who were instrumental in the adoption of this drastic measure may be counted Shigeo Horie, president of the Bank of Tokyo; and Tsunao Okumura, board chairman of the Nomura Securities Co.

In Osaka, Michisuke Sugi, president of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was all for the plan, claiming that "it will profit the business world in Osaka." Shiro Otagaki, board chairman of the Kansai Electric Power Co., expressed great expectations for the freer trade drive, for "it will bolster the economic foundation of Osaka."

Hisaakira Kano, former president of the Japan Housing Corporation, was another advocate for the cause, just as he was when previously connected with the Yokohama Specie Bank. The economist, Dr. Osamu Shimomura, also took a similar stand.

Kiichiro Sato, board chairman of the Mitsui Bank, has been and still is active as the chairman of the special committee on liberalization.

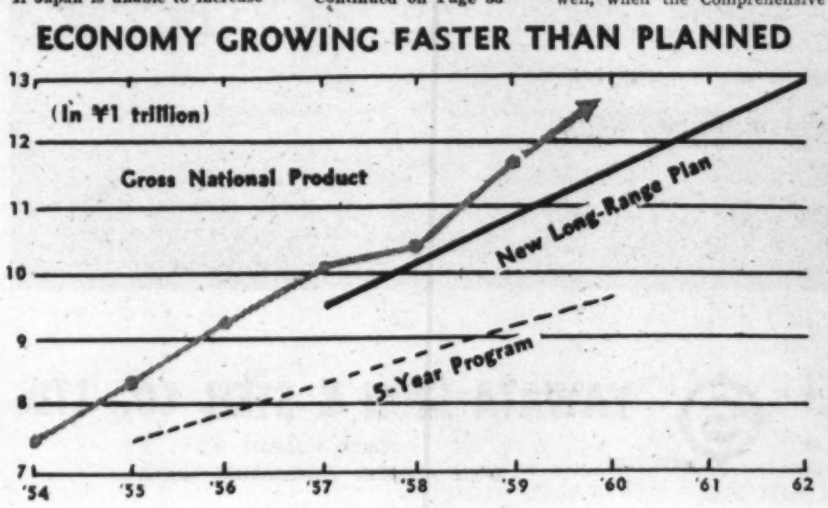
Opposition Continues

Opposition to trade liberalization, however, still persists among the heavy industry circles, one of the principal opponents being Katsuji Kawamata, president of the Nissan Motor Co. Pulp manufacturers take the same position as the heavy industries.

In the political world, Liberal-Democratic Party strong man Ichiro Kono takes a stand against free trade, reportedly in order to fight his political rival, Ikeda, using his backing by the farming population as well as that of the small and medium-sized industries.

Among other Liberal-Democrats, Mikio Mizuta, former Minister of International Trade and Industry, and Uichi Noda, a member of the House of Councillors, are working energetically on the party's committee to promote the liberalization of trade.

It is interesting to note that those in favor of free trade support it from a worldwide standpoint, while those against it are engrossed in protecting their own interests.



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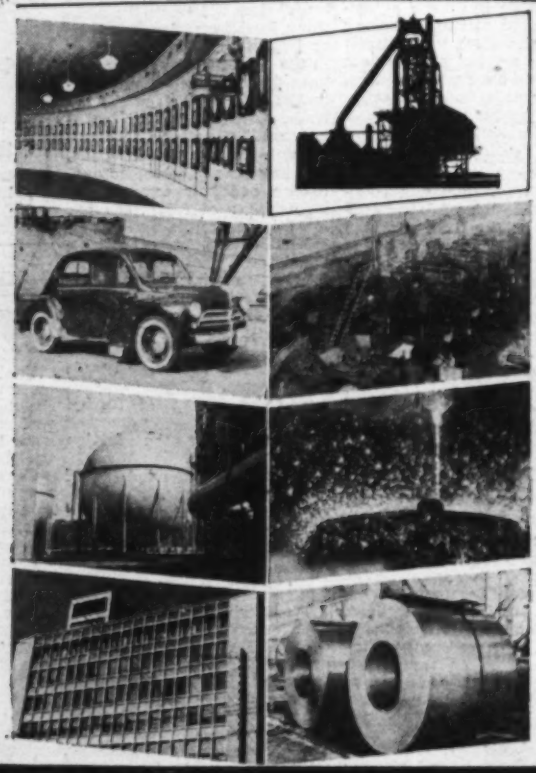

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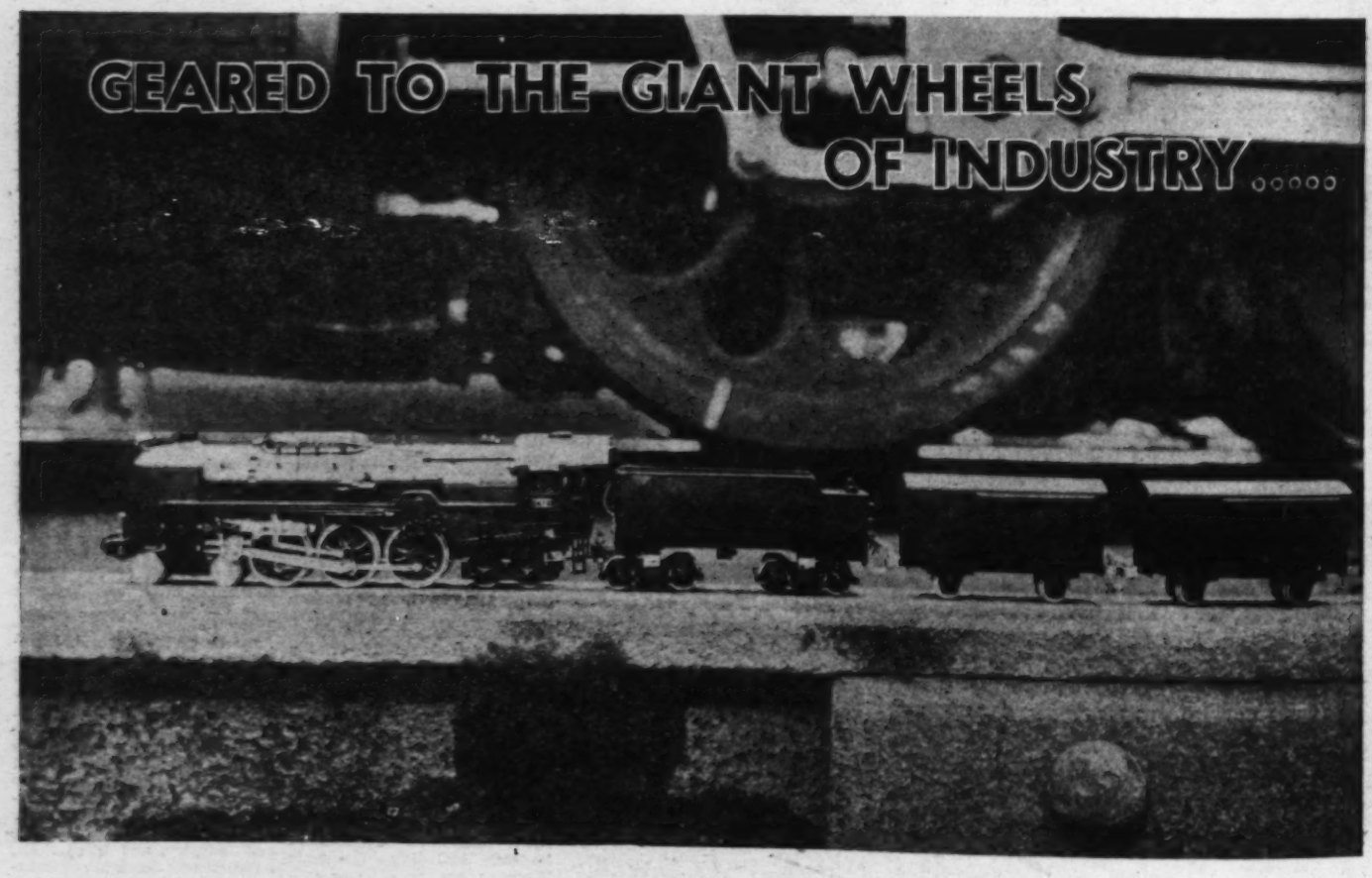

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Iron-Steel Industry Shows Rapid Growth

Japan Moves Up to Fifth Place Among World's Producers

Outpacing France, Japan now stands as the world's fifth iron and steel producer behind the United States, the Soviet Union, West Germany and Britain.

The year 1959 saw the Japanese iron and steel industry take a marked stride. Production showed a sharp upward curve as demand was increasing in the domestic market. Indicative of this situation, the iron and steel output grew to 16,630,000 tons, an increase of 37 per cent over the previous year.

This growth rate is far greater than that of the industrial production as a whole, which registered 24 per cent.

Of course, the increase is attributed first to growing demand on the domestic scene. An analysis of the demand leads to the conclusion that it stemmed from the building boom and brisk production of industrial machinery, both reflecting the high equipment investment. Also at a high level was the construction of vessels and power generation and transmission equipment.

An unusual boom favoring the automobile and electrical appliance industries also contributed to increased consumption of iron and steel.

While the domestic demand is brisk, export is still stagnant. Exports last year reached 1,610,000 tons or $250,000 million in value showing a decrease of 4.8 per cent and an increase of 1.3 per cent respectively from the previous year.

Factors Responsible

A few factors are responsible for the increase recorded in value despite a decline in volume. Firstly, the export prices went up, reflecting a favorable turn in the international market. The second reason may be that while pig iron and semifinished items dipped, galvanized iron sheet and secondary products, whose prices are higher, were exported in a larger volume than in 1958.

The protracted steel strike of the U.S. which started in mid-July last year helped the Japanese iron and steel industry in the field of export. A total of 660,000 tons was shipped to the U.S., accounting for 36 per cent of the total.

Export of iron and steel to Brazil and Canada, also affected by the American steel strike, showed an increase too.

Meanwhile, exports to India and Argentina heavily dwindled. In short, Japan's iron and steel exports last year would have taken a drastic dip but for the American steel strike.

Itemwise, secondary products markedly increased. Galvanized sheet and special steel also showed a sizable gain.

In the ordinary steel sector, wire steel and steel tube went up, while rail, shaped steel, plate and sheet sagged. Ironically enough, export of pig iron and semifinished products made a poor showing because the domestic demand was too large to permit exports.

The iron and steel export represented 7.3 per cent of the nation's total exports as against 8.7 per cent in 1958. This was because exports as a whole showed a rise over the previous year. The ratio of iron and steel export to the total production also went down, inasmuch as the total output sharply rose.

Outlook for This Year

The situation is not so bright this year as last year for this industry. Most industrial observers are pessimistic over the possibility of last year's boom continuing through this year.

One of the discouraging factors is the movement of production. Production, steadily on the increase, may become excessive and affect the otherwise favorable business. Already some bad signs are seen. For instance, the stockpiles are on the increase and prices turning bearish.

In view of this situation, the iron and steel industry, finding it necessary to voluntarily control demand and supply relations, has decided to pare down the production of small rods by 10 per cent and that of medium-sized angle steel by 20 per cent. The planned decrease, being only one per cent of the total, will not largely affect the industry, however.

Now that the industry has been forced to stabilize the market by means of decreased production, it appears that the iron and steel boom is past its peak.

What is worse, many difficulties are looming ahead. They include the need for voluntary adjustment of the long-term equipment program and transfer of scrap iron to the automatic approval list starting October. Especially the problem of adjusting the industry's mammoth equipment expansion program is deadlocked as it involves many factors that will affect the interests of manufacturers.

The virtually free import of scrap iron to be effected in line with the Government's trade liberalization policy will also affect the industry.

The iron and steel industry currently depends on the open sales system and scrap iron cartel to stabilize its market. Accordingly, if either of these systems ceases to work, the iron and steel market will be affected adversely.

It is certain that production equipment will become excessive if the makers carry out their expansion programs as they like.

Confusion is also expected in the scrap iron market unless reasonable voluntary control is exercised on scrap iron imports. Though prospering fairly well at the present stage, the iron and steel industry has a stormy future in the offing.

Exports Seen Rising

Turning to the bright side, not only the domestic demand but also exports are expected to spiral this year. With business booming abroad and overproduction looming, enthusiasm for export promotion is rising among Japanese manufacturers, who have achieved sufficient competitive power, thanks to their modernization efforts.

Japan's iron and steel export markets are widespread but centered on the United States and Southeast Asia. The U.S. last year bought 36 per cent of Japanese iron and steel exported. Southeast Asia closely trailed the U.S. with 33 per cent, followed by South America with 13 per cent and East Asia with 11 per cent. Exports to these four areas put together represent more than 93 per cent of the total.

Exports to other areas are quite negligible, being only 2 per cent to Africa, one per cent to West Europe, 0.8 per cent to the Middle and Near East and 0.2 per cent to Oceania.

High on the list of export items are rod steel, plates, galvanized sheet and rails which exceed the 200,000-ton level each. Above the 100,000-ton mark are rod steel and cold-rolled steel, and among those above the 50,000 ton level are ferroalloys, steel tubes and primary products of iron and steel. Exported less than 50,000 tons are tin plate, steel sheet, band steel and cast iron pipe, pig iron and sponge iron. What about export prospects for these items, then?

Export Markets

Rod steel has been exported to the United States, India, Thailand, Singapore, Hongkong, Manila, Australia, Taiwan and Okinawa. This item is so highly competitive in overseas markets that its future export will continue to increase remarkably.

Principal export markets for steel plate are India, Taiwan and the U.S. Though in smaller quantities, it has been exported also to Pakistan, Hongkong, and Canada. Steel sheet has its main markets in the Philippines, the Soviet Union and Taiwan. The U.S., Pakistan, Hongkong, India and Indonesia are also buyers of Japanese steel sheets.

Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines provide export markets for galvanized iron sheet, which is competing with its European and American counterparts in overseas markets. This item is also highly competitive both in quality and price. However, the situation does not warrant optimism, now that the Philippines, one of the biggest customers, is about to attain self-sufficiency in galvanized sheet supply.

Rails have been shipped chiefly to India, Thailand, Burma, Pakistan, Taiwan and South Korea. India in particular has been a large export market for them during the last several years. But it is feared that this high export level may begin to fall because India is suffering from shortage of foreign currency.

A feature of the ferroalloy export is that it has been sold mainly to such advanced countries as the U.S., West Germany, Australia, Britain and the Netherlands.

The steel tube export, although it has been fluctuating, is expected to make good progress as its markets extend over Taiwan, the U.S., Brazil, India, Canada and Asian countries.

The iron and steel export last year stayed at the same level as the previous year. While the export to the U.S. showed a striking increase, that to Asia markedly dropped.

The American steel strike set the stage for the advance of Japanese iron and steel into the U.S. west coast, Canada and Latin America. Even the stagnant export to Asia is showing signs of expansion, now that this part of the world is beginning to be influenced by the worldwide business boom.

Another encouraging factor for iron and steel export is the downward trend of their prices, which is resulting from overproduction.

Recent Contracts

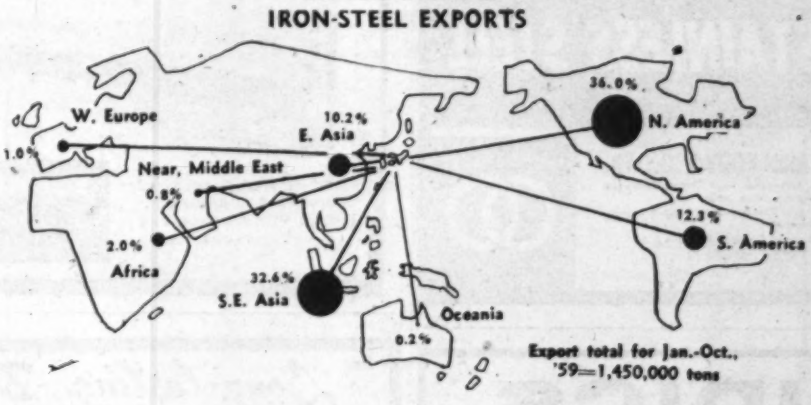
In an effort to step up the export of its products, the iron and steel industry itself has begun to conduct positive negotiations with foreign customers.

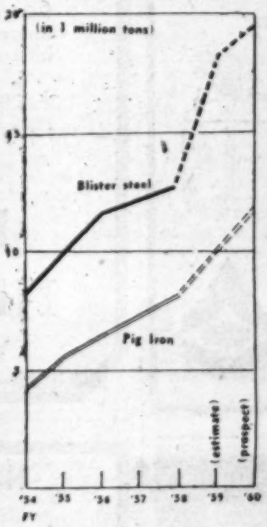
Among the recent achievements are the signing of an export contract with the Chilean National Railways for 112,000 tons of heavy rails. This contract is the second biggest one only behind the contract entered into with Brazil for 120,000 tons of rails in 1957.

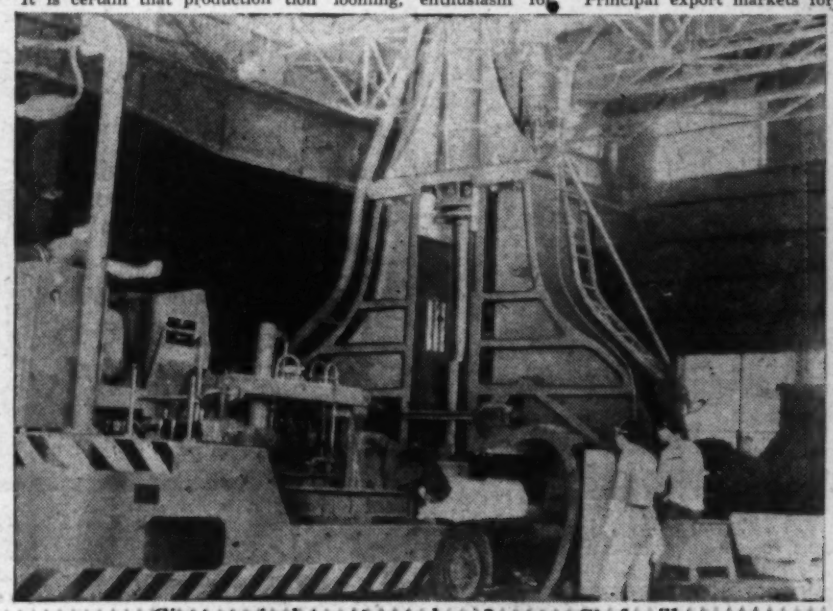
With the Soviet Union, a contract was signed for the export of 15,000 tons of steel plate last year, and an inquiry for another 15,000 has been received.

In spite of the settlement of the American steel strike, the iron export is still upward. The domestic demand, too, will smoothly increase to cater for the requirements in the construction, automobile, electrical appliance and machinery industries.

In conclusion, the iron and steel industry, propped up by such an active demand, will continue to prosper this year, though threatened with such serious problems as overproduction and the effects of free trade.







Giant manipulator at a modern Japanese steel mill

Production and Export of Iron and Steel
(In 1,000 tons)

Year	Ingot Production	Iron & Steel Export
1950	4,839	590
1951	6,502	966
1952	6,988	1,633
1953	7,682	843
1954	7,750	1,187
1955	9,408	1,989
1956	11,106	1,291
1957	12,570	1,002
1958	12,118	1,690
1959	16,629	1,809

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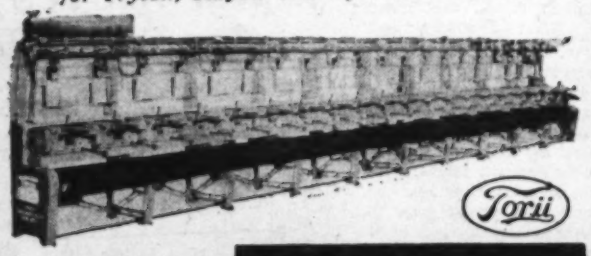

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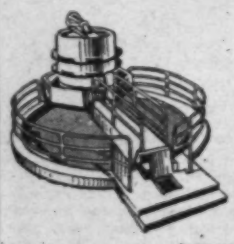

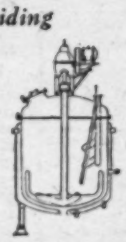

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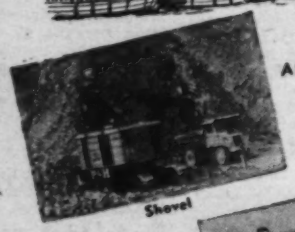

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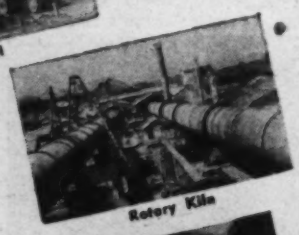

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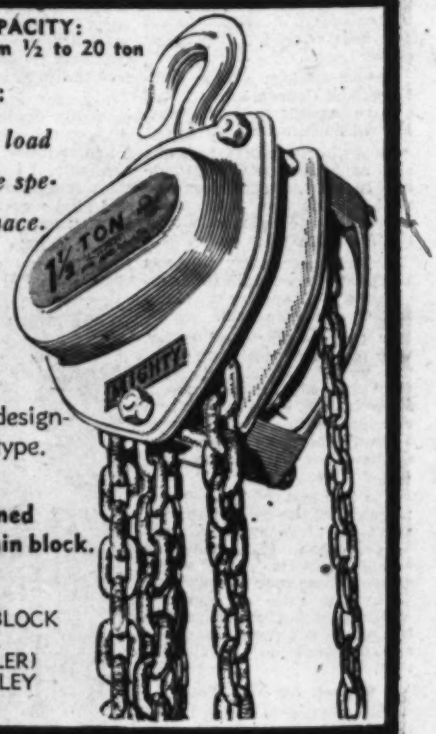

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Local Shipyards Fighting Current Slump

Striving to Develop Sidelines Under Long-Range Program

Japanese shipyards, particularly major yards, are working to build up sidelines—nonshipbuilding and repairing divisions—under long-range programs to cope with the shipbuilding slump.

For the fourth consecutive year, Japan has been the world's top shipbuilder. It launched 1,710,000 gross tons, 20 per cent of the global total of 8,720,000 gross tons, last year, according to Lloyd's statistics.

Yet, with the shipping market in general showing no signs of an early full-scale rally, shipbuilding orders, particularly from foreign clients, are still at a low ebb.

To cover the decrease in proceeds from the shipbuilding and repairing business, these shipyards are expanding their sidelines, with emphasis on the production of general industrial machinery, chiefly chemical machinery and equipment.

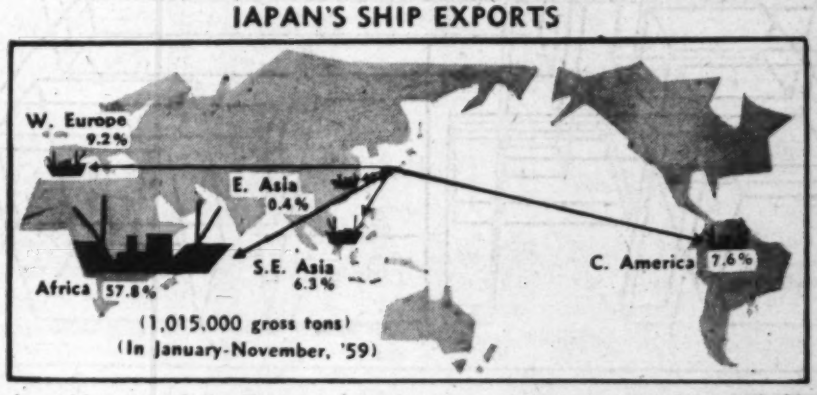
The chemical machinery and equipment field has been a weak spot in the Japanese machinery industry. The local shipyards are currently taking advantage of this situation.

The shipbuilding companies are going all out in their search for suitable sites for plants to handle these projects.

Mitsui Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. has chosen Goi, a reclaimed area in Chiba Prefecture, adjacent to Tokyo. Ishikawajima Heavy Industries, Ltd. has selected Negishi of Yokohama. Harima Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. is presently negotiating with the Nagoya municipal authorities over reclaimed land in the south of that city.

These big shipbuilding firms, along with other leading shipbuilding concerns, are planning to expand their nonshipbuilding and repairing activities to about the same level as their shipbuilding and repairing side within a few years.

Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., for instance, has, since January, been carrying out an ambitious two-and-a-half-year program to build up the capital equipment of its nonshipbuilding and repairing sector at an estimated cost of ¥3,100 million. This program, when completed, would bring the ratio of the nonshipbuilding and repairing proceeds to 50 per cent from the present 30 per cent. It is scheduled for completion in the autumn of 1962.



Under the program, the company's Hiroshima Shipyard is investing ¥1,600 million in the expansion of the plant buildings and replacement of machinery and equipment to raise the production, and improve the quality, of chemical machinery, ironmaking and other types of industrial machinery. This yard is also planning to establish a research institute to carry out experiments on new products jointly with the customers.

The firm's Nagasaki Shipyard is investing ¥1,100 million in layout rationalization, expansion of the machinery assembly plant, replacement of machine tools and transfer of other machinery and equipment to improve prime movers and reduce their cost of production.

The company's Hiroshima Precision Machinery Works has nearly completed its assembly plant for compound machines to be manufactured with technology introduced from an Italian company. This project is estimated to cost ¥400 million.

Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. has also pushed plans to produce oil pressure, garbage disposal and other machines.

This company has plans to raise its nonshipbuilding and repairing proceeds to about 40 per cent of the total proceeds from the present 20 per cent.

Kawasaki Dockyard Co.'s new sidelines cover the manufacture of iron and steel making furnaces and glass manufacturing equipment.

Harima Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. is going ahead with plans to set up a plant for manufacture of heavy machinery in Yokkaichi, Mie Prefecture.

The main products of the factory are expected to be oil tanks and chemical machinery.

Thus, the major shipbuilding companies are trying to expand their nonshipbuilding and repairing activities. However, since their principal business is shipbuilding, they are also pressing the Government to make it easier for them to win shipbuilding orders, particularly from overseas customers.

The shipyard representatives have asked Transportation Minister Wataru Narahashi for: (1) relaxation of the deferred-payments terms for export ships to the extent of 20 per cent down payment and the remaining 80 per cent payable over eight years; (2) building permits for 200,000 more gross tons of nongovernment program ships by the end of fiscal 1959 and for a total of 400,000 tons also in nongovernment program ships in fiscal 1960; (3) an early enforcement of the fiscal 1960 program for shipbuilding partly financed by the government; and (4) liberalization of the import of shipbuilding steel and ship equipment, whose domestic prices are claimed to be much higher than foreign products.

Narahashi promised to make every effort to meet their requests.

Meanwhile, Japanese shipyards had 2,500,000 gross tons of ships—500,000 tons in ships ordered from domestic purchasers and 2,000,000 tons from foreign customers—under construction or on order as of Dec. 31, according to the Transportation Ministry.

This order backlog, enough to keep the shipyards going for one year to come, is only about 59 per cent of the peak of 4,240,000 tons on Dec. 31, 1956.

The ministry's Ship Bureau has estimated that Japanese shipyards would obtain orders for 650,000 gross tons in fiscal 1960 (starting April 1960) against an estimated 1,130,000 tons for fiscal 1959. The prospective 1960 orders cover 300,000 tons (inclusive of 175,000 tons in government program ships) in domestic ships, 300,000 tons in export ships and 50,000 tons in reparations ships, according to the bureau's estimates. The 1959 orders, based on the bureau's estimates, cover 580,000 tons in domestic ships, 470,000 tons in export ships and 80,000 tons in reparations ships.

The bureau presumes that Greek, European and American shipowners will likely be the principal customers of Japanese shipyards in fiscal 1960, although less developed countries accounted for about half of the fiscal 1959 orders.

Industry

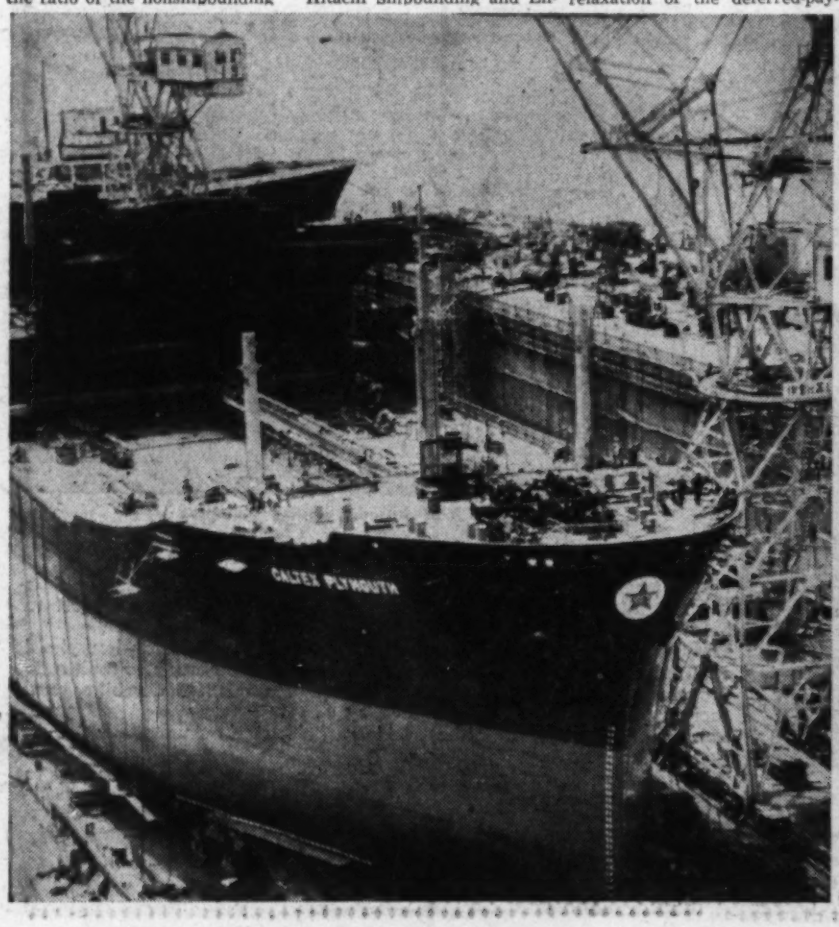
Continued From Page 13

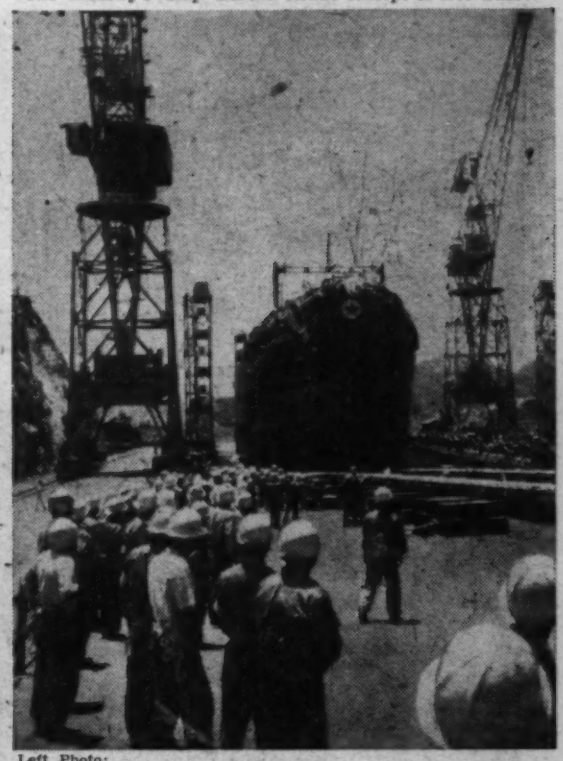
be content with the outmoded reputation of Japan's goods being the **cheapest** in the world. Now he can be proud that many of Japan's goods are the **best** in the world.

Price, of course, still is an important factor in any market. Japan, the youngest industrial nation in the world, like Germany, won its original eminence commercially due to the fact that it could start in business unhampered by the antiquated methods, the antiquated machinery, the antiquated mores, and the vested interests that hampered the early industrial revolution among the older European industrial nations.

Once more Japan has an opportunity, not to start over again, but rather to clean house, to rid itself of the stifling effects of artificial controls, artificial respiration, and artificial confidence.

It is most auspicious that it is now exactly 100 years since Japan opened its doors to international commerce, pretty much on a basis of free trade. What better way is there to celebrate this centennial than by reaffirming, in a modern setting, the validity of the axiomatic economic concept of free trade?

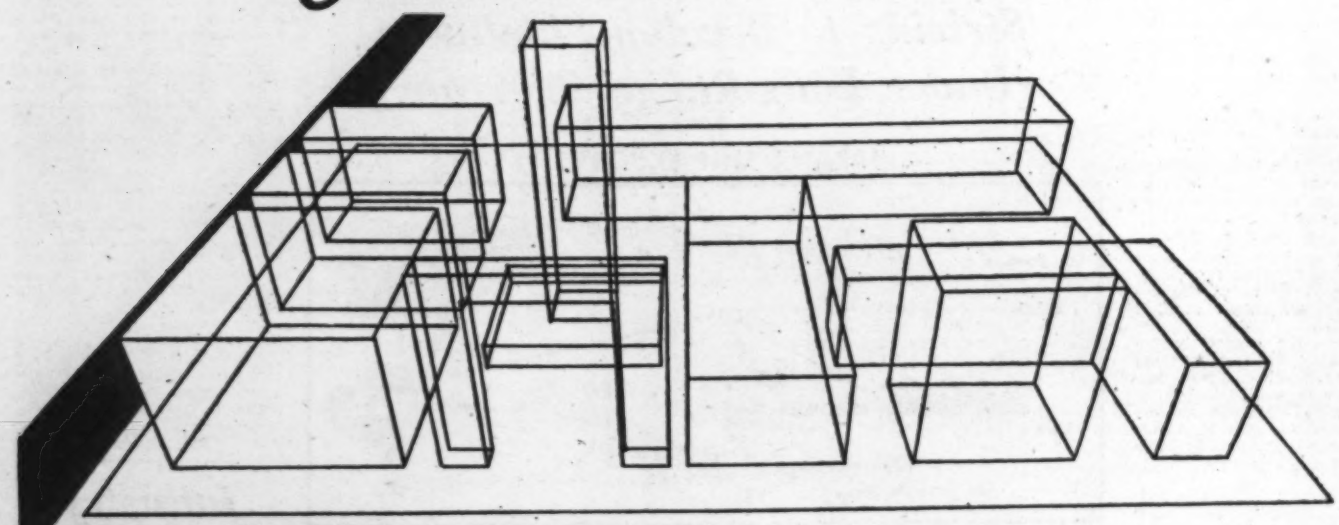




Left Photo:
A large tanker receives finishing touches at a leading Japanese shipyard in preparation for launching.

Upper Photo:
The same tanker glides down the slipway while dockyard workers proudly gaze after her. The final work, such as installation of fittings and interior decoration, is done on the water so as to vacate the building berths for work on new orders.

Toshiba



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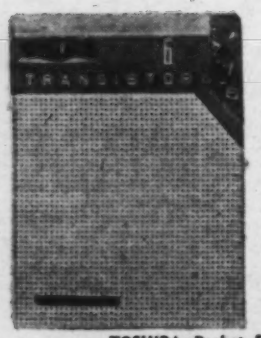

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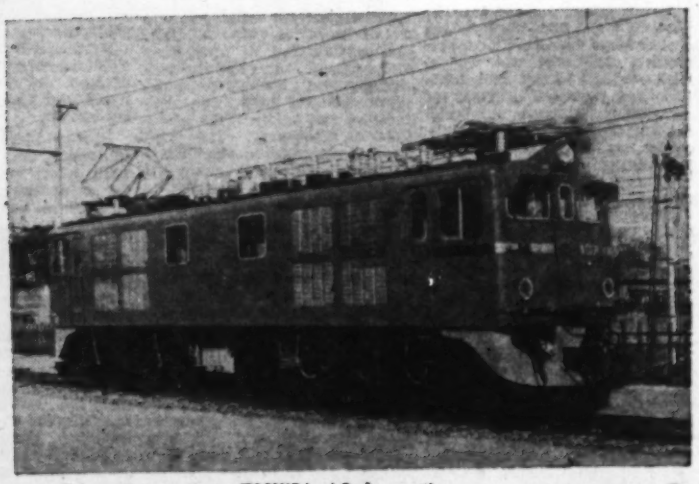

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Another Good Year Ahead

Light Electric Machinery

Another year of prosperity is promised for Japan's light electric machine industry, which, in the past several years, has never experienced a depression.

The output of telephone, switchboard and other units related to wire communications reached a total of about ¥40,000 million ($111 million) last year, or 30 per cent more than the amount produced in 1958.

This year, furthermore, an increased demand of at least 30 per cent is regarded as certain for these devices. This is assured by the scheduled plans for expansion by the Telegraph and Telephone Corporation.

Electronic items such as television sets and radios also have enjoyed an unprecedented demand. Last year ¥330,000 million ($916.7 million) worth were made, showing an increase of 80 per cent over 1958.

It would be unreasonable to anticipate a similar increase for this branch of the industry again this year, but observers are confident that an increase of some 30 per cent is not out of the question, for the domestic as well as overseas markets, raising the total demand to some ¥440,000 million ($122.2 million).

Electric appliances such as refrigerators, air conditioners, heaters, washers and fans (all of which can hardly be classified as light electric machines) are expected to reach a production figure of ¥112,000 million ($311.1 million) this year, or nearly a 20 per cent increase over last year when a total of ¥95,000 million ($236.1 million) worth of them were manufactured.

From the foregoing it is obvious that every section of the light electric machine industry of the nation is enjoying a happy state of prosperity.

Supported by heavy demand, both domestic and foreign, the light electric machine industry of Japan seems to be assured of continued prosperity this year. Closer examination, however, shows that not all branches of this industry are equally assured of so favorable a future. Wire communication equipment manufacturers are in an unusually favorable position; television set producers are now riding high but quite possibly are heading for a fall; radio set manufacturers face the possibility of being cut off from their most lucrative market.

Wire Communication Equipment in Demand

Producers of equipment used in wire communication depend upon the Telegraph and Telephone Corporation for 60 to 70 per cent of their orders. Naturally, the formation of the T&TC budget is of utmost concern to this industry.

The corporation originally planned to spend ¥407,300 million ($1,131 million) by 1962, during its second five-year expansion program which started in 1958.

The corporation soon learned, however, that the program fell far short of meeting the rapidly growing demand for telecommunication facilities. Consequently, in working on budget plans for this year, it upped its five-year plan to ¥623,000 million ($1,731 million).

This increase in the five-year plan resulted in a total budget for this year amounting to ¥138,700 million ($385 million), which includes the scheduled loan of ¥7,200 million ($20 million) from abroad. This total is 40 per cent higher than last year's budget.

The original program for the current five-year period called for the installation of 270,000 new telephones per year. With this year's expanded program it is expected that the installation rate will jump to 400,000 units per year.

Manufacturers of telephones, switchboards and other wire communication equipment, therefore, are thus assured a generous increase in business which will almost certainly amount to some 30 per cent. This appears sure in spite of the fact that the entire budget of ¥138,700 million ($385 million) for the year could not be financed with loans from abroad.

Future prospects for wire communication equipment producers are further enhanced by the fact that the expansion of communication facilities is expected to continue for many years to come, with a third and fourth five-year expansion program in the offing.

Demand Seen Rising

Prospect for Heavy Electric Machinery

The widespread expansion of production facilities, still going strong in most of Japan's industries, promises an increasing demand for heavy electrical equipment this year.

The total production of electrical machinery this year is estimated at ¥334,120 million ($928 million), an increase of 11.1 per cent over the estimated 1959 total of ¥299,800 million ($833 million). Among major items planned for increased output are generators and motors (each 9.21 per cent) and transformers and rectifiers (each 7.5 per cent).

To break the estimates down further, the output of steam turbines for power generation is expected to increase by six per cent; standard-type motors, single and three-phase, by five per cent; standard transformers, by six per cent and transformers of more than 1,000 kilovolt amperes, for power generation, by two per cent.

A major factor behind this bright production outlook for the heavy electrical machinery industry is that the nation's equipment investments, according to the Government's forecast, will amount to ¥1,920,000 million, ($5,333 million) an increase of 12 per cent over the figure for the previous year.

The electric power industry is expected to present heavy demand for heavy electrical equipment. It plans to invest a total of ¥246,000 million ($683 million) for this purpose. The iron and steel industry, in turn will be spending ¥166,000 million ($461 million), 15 per cent more than last year. Among other equipment investments that are planned are ¥98,000 million ($272 million) for the chemical industry (21 per cent rise) and ¥166,000 million ($460 million) for the machinery industry (27 per cent increase).

Last year, the heavy electrical machinery industry received orders amounting to ¥33,100 million ($92 million) for the January-March quarter, ¥33,500 million ($93 million) for the April-June quarter, ¥41,800 million ($116 million) for the July-September quarter and ¥43,500 million ($121 million) for the October-December quarter.

As of the end of September, last year, the balance of orders stood at ¥114,800 million, ($319 million) nearly equal to the total annual production value. The figure represented a level only slightly lower than that registered in the Jimmu Boom of 1955.

This situation was due not only to an increase of orders from electric power companies but also to the booming business of the iron and steel, machinery and chemical industries.

The sales proceeds for the January-December period totaled ¥129,790 million, ($361 million) and orders received ran up to ¥155,600 million, ($432 million) according to a survey of the Japan Electrical Machinery Industry Association. Especially significant was the fact that the orders received represented an increase of 60 per cent over the corresponding period of 1958.

A spokesman for the association attributed this marked rise to the active demand in the power, iron and steel, chemical, and machinery industries, which altogether placed orders accounting for 60 per cent of the total.

Orders on hand as of the end of last December amounted to ¥127,050 million ($353 million), far more than the ¥102,610 million ($285 million) at the end of 1958. The balance of orders on hand is expected to hit a postwar high at the end of this year.

Blessed by this favorable situation, the sales proceeds of the big-five heavy electrical machinery firms amounted to ¥178,200 million ($495 million) for the six-month period from April to September, last year, showing an increase of 16 per cent over the corresponding period in 1958. It is believed almost certain that their sales proceeds will also show an increase of about 10 per cent for the October-March half year.

One noteworthy fact in this connection is that funds budgeted for power transmission, transformation and distribution equipment have been going up since last year. Investment plans mapped by power companies for this purpose envisage a greater increase this year. This is expected to bring about increased production, especially of transformers.

Is the heavy electrical instrument industry going to continue to thrive for many years to come?

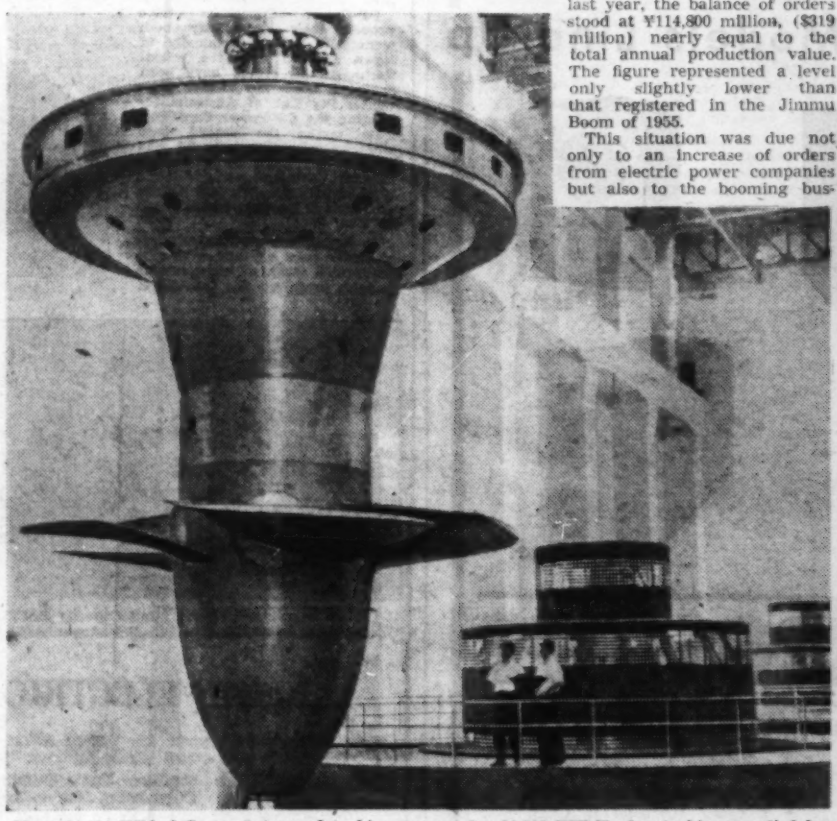
According to a new long-term power supply program, funds for the development of power stations and dams will climb to ¥1,550,000 million ($4,306 million) for the five-year period, 1959-63.

Another encouraging factor is the excellent progress being made in the rationalization and modernization programs of the iron and steel industry.

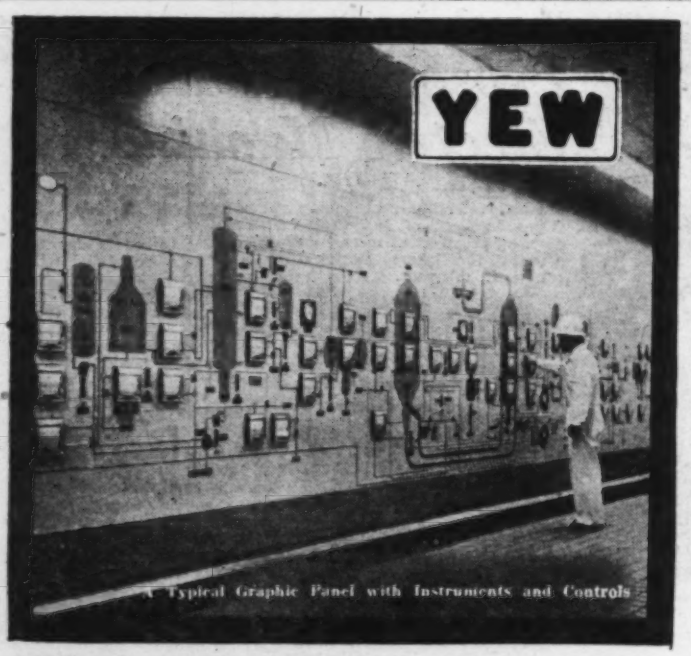
In view of these circumstances, it is reasonable to expect that the heavy electrical instrument industry will be able to maintain its present active status for quite some time to come.

It must be recognized, nevertheless, that this industry might find it necessary to raise the price of its products in order to compensate for increasing production costs resulting from spiraling expenditures for steel and electrolytic copper. For example, standard-type motors are now priced about eight per cent higher than they were in June last year.

At any rate, the production and delivery of standard-type motors is continuing favorable with the demand and supply well balanced. It is expected, therefore, that a further price hike might come around April and May when the season of greatest demand sets in. The increase is expected to be in the neighborhood of six or seven per cent, according to informed industrial sources. Slight price increases are also expected for other types of heavy electrical instruments in order that makers may continue production with a reasonable margin of profit.



Huge 21,000 KVA A.C. generator and turbine runner for 21,000 KW Kaplan turbine supplied by a Japanese manufacturer to the Kaminojiri Power Station.



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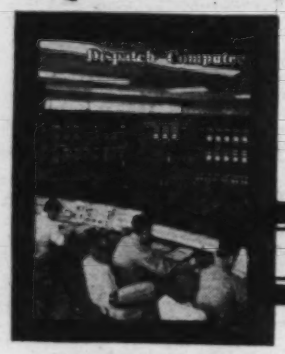

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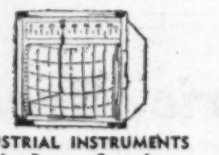
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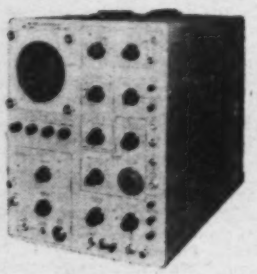
1960 New Models Line Up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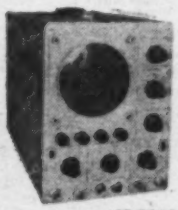
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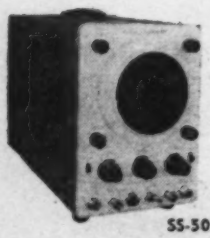
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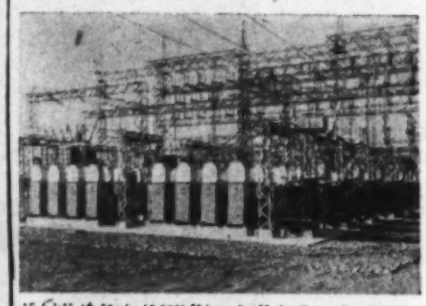
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Electronics Making Tremendous Strides

Japan's electonics industry faces a most brilliant future, not to be outshone by the promising petrochemical and synthetic textile industries. Production of electronic goods has been increasing constantly. It totaled ¥97,200 million ($270 million) in 1956, ¥145,500 million ($404 million) in 1957 and ¥195,700 million ($544 million) in 1958, increasing about ¥50,000 million ($139 million) every year.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has mapped out a five-year electronics industry development program which calls for increased production to reach ¥446,860 million ($1,241 million) in 1962, three times the ¥145,500 million ($404 million) for 1957. The plan also calls for boosting exports, to reach ¥29,300 million ($81 million) in 1962, as compared with ¥5,900 million ($16 million) for 1957.

Both the production and export of electronic products have been increasing steadily, far exceeding the respective goals set. This trend is expected to continue for some time to come. It is expected, in fact, that the 1962 goal of this program will be achieved in 1961, a year ahead of schedule.

Although the electronics industry as a whole has shown a spectacular development, some specific electronic products have fallen short of their goals. Such products include wire and wireless communication apparatus, electron microscopes and electronic computers.

MITI is now working on a revision of the five-year program with a view to improving the production of that equipment which fails to attain the production goals set.

Following is a brief survey of the production and shipment of specific electronic products in recent years:

Radio sets totaled 10,020,000 in 1959 or about double the number for 1958 and 5.6 times that of 1955. In 1959 transistor type sets aggregated 7,920,000, which was 79 per cent of the total production of radio sets. This marked increase in the production of transistor radios was due to an active export market, which absorbed 60 per cent of all transistor radios produced.

TV set production is also forging ahead. It was in February 1953 that television broadcasting was inaugurated in Japan, and since then a total of 86 TV stations have been established throughout the country. The number is expected to be increased to 107 this coming June when 21 more new stations are scheduled to start operation.

Demand, and production, of TV sets rose sharply with the increase of broadcasting stations and the expansion of their networks. It ran up to 2,870,000 sets worth ¥120,000 million ($333 million) in 1959. The 1960 production figure is expected to soar to 4 million sets. Radio and TV receiving sets produced in 1959 had a total value of ¥176,500 million ($490 million) which was about double the figure for the preceding year.

Compared with such a great increase in the production of electronic apparatus for recreational purposes, that for industrial uses remained at a relatively low level.

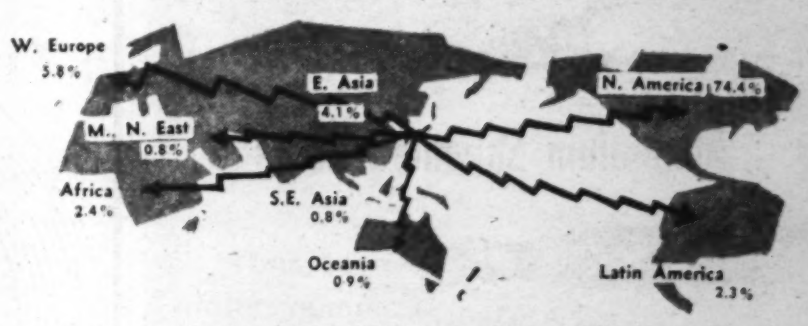
The manufacture of various kinds of instruments, electronic computers and other machines necessary for factory automation has been marking time. There is, however, a great chance for future development due to the growing interest in automation. MITI is now working on various measures to mass-produce equipment for such purposes.

In addition to automation equipment, various other electronic items are expected to continue in good demand. Among these are devices used in communication equipment, radar and loran, electronic computers as well as radiation apparatus.

Meanwhile production of semiconductors, such as transistors and diodes, has been on the upswing. Their value, which totaled ¥3,800 million ($10.5 million) in 1957, jumped to ¥8,800 million ($24.4 million) in 1958 and further to a whopping ¥19,000 million ($52.8 million) in 1959. Transistor production, which accounts for 84 per cent of the total production of semi-conductors, reached 86,500,000 units in 1959, scoring a three-fold hike over the figure for the preceding year.

The sharp increase in production resulted from the debut of transistor radios, which are proving a big hit both in Japan and abroad. The demand for transistors, used as semi-conductors, is mounting steadily in the manufacture of various kinds of electronic equipment.

At the same time, diode production spiraled to 33 million units in 1959, three times as many as in 1958. Although the figure is far smaller than that of transistors the future outlook for diodes is exceedingly favorable.



Export total for Jan.-Nov., '59—8,269,029 units

Industry Captures World Markets

The spectacular development of the electronics industry in Japan is being viewed with amazement and admiration by the world at large.

It was only in 1953 that transistor production got under way in Japan, after two years of preliminary research and experimentation. Now the country ranks first in the world in transistor production, far surpassing the United States where the transistor was invented. Japan's transistor production now tops 10 million units a month.

Japan-made transistor radios and other devices using this new wonder product as their most essential element are continuing to capture increasing portions of the market in the United States and Canada as well as in various other parts of the world. To the United States, even the bare transistor units are being exported in increasing quantities.

The electronics industry, like many others has numerous interesting aspects. In the United States where the industry has also developed remarkably the use of transistors has been chiefly for defense and industrial purposes rather than for instruments for personal enjoyment. In Japan, however, the trend is reversed. The industry here operates primarily for meeting the mounting demand for radios and other consumer goods and less for defense and industrial purposes. Radios and TV sets account for more than 70 per cent of both production and export of electronic products respectively.

Japanese transistor radios in the distant Himalayas

Transistor Radios Face Big Problems

Transistor radios accounted for approximately 80 per cent of the nation's radio set production last year, when eight million units were turned out. This year's output is expected to amount to more than ten million units, possibly 30 per cent more than the number produced last year. More than 70 per cent of Japan's transistor radios are shipped abroad, mainly to U.S. markets.

Although they have prospered in the past, makers of these midget radios now face serious problems.

U.S. merchants, for instance, filed a protest against the import of Japanese transistor radios late last year saying that the Japanese sets were threatening their own industry. This issue has not yet been settled.

Another problem of the industry concerns the tendency to dump exported transistor radios after running into severe international competition. Pricing on the local market, likewise, is becoming more and more of a problem to the industry.

Will Television Boom Continue?

Television sets occupy the most important place in the light electric machine industry of the nation. Their total turnout last year amounted to 2,880,000 units worth ¥120,000 million ($333 million), representing some 30 per cent of the total output of the light electric machine industry.

The 1959 output of television sets was 2.4 times that of 1958. The number of registered NHK television subscribers reached 3,460,000. Counting unregistered sets the total number of sets currently in use in Japan should easily top four million.

Observers furthermore believe that an additional 3,600,000 television sets will be produced this year, 25 per cent more than in 1959.

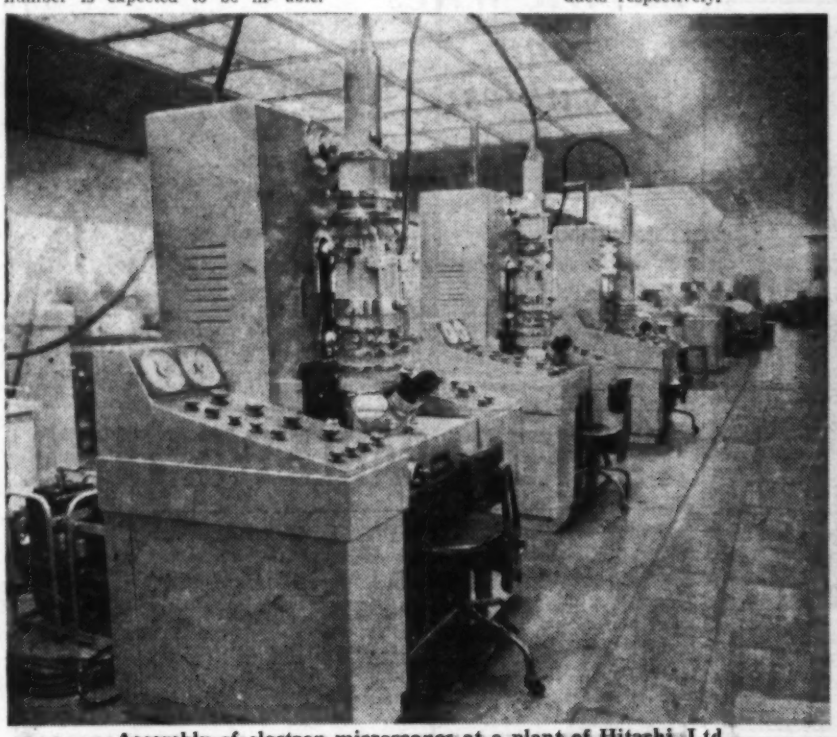
If this amazing goal is reached, the industry will have produced during this one-year period almost as many television sets as were produced in the past seven years.

The question is whether or not the demand will justify this vast increase in production.

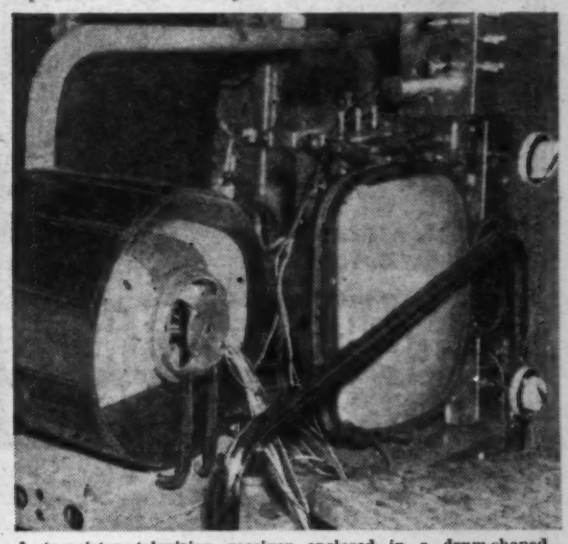
Households with a yearly income of ¥300,000 ($833) or more are considered able to purchase television sets. If this is true, the nation's households qualified to own sets would number about six million in all. From this figure, however, must be subtracted the four million households which already have sets. Even though some replace their old units their number would be less than 100,000. Counting all this, then, there is a potential local market for approximately two million sets.

If television makers produce the 3,600,000 units they contemplate, it seems inevitable that overproduction will result.

Hence the prediction that Japan's television boom may finally hit a ceiling sometime this fall. In any case sales competition will probably become considerably more intensified unless the situation is eased by lowered production costs, widespread development of transistor and color television and a considerable expansion of sales abroad.



Assembly of electron microscopes at a plant of Hitachi, Ltd.



A transistor television receiver enclosed in a drum-shaped tricolor screen has been developed by the Sony Corp. to enable color telecasts to be seen on black and white receivers.

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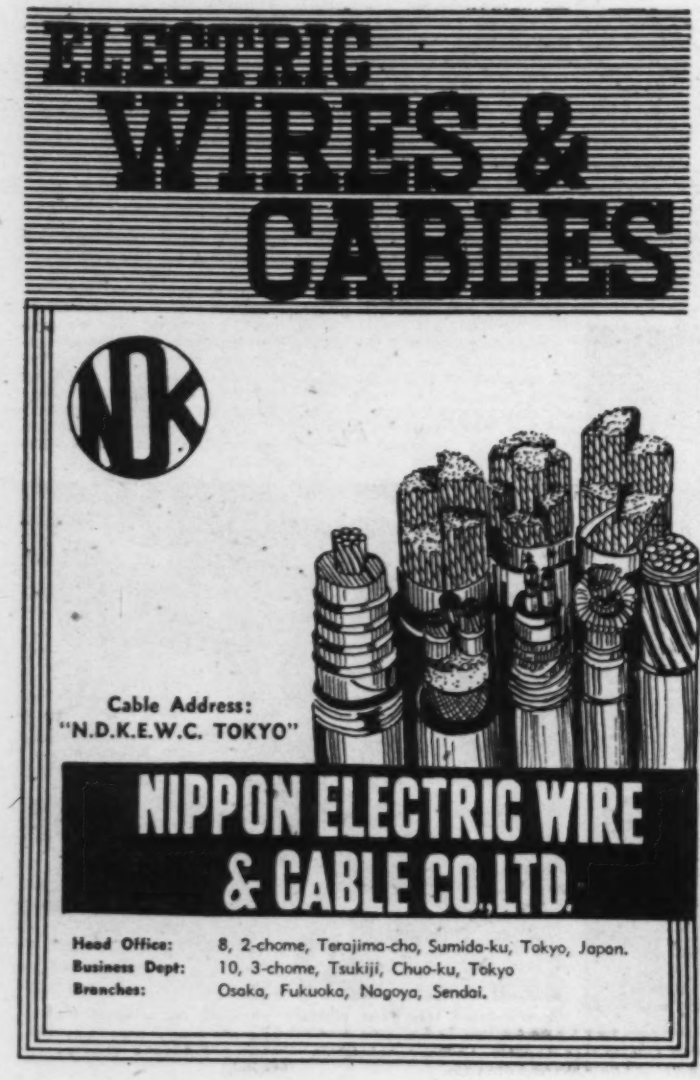
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Power Industry Harassed By Unprecedented Demand

Unprecedented demands for electric power have resulted from Japan's unprecedented prosperity.

Mounting rapidly, the demand for power throughout the country during the first half of fiscal 1959 ran up to 35,600 million KWH, or 16 per cent more than in the same period of fiscal 1958. The rate of increase was close to that registered during the economic boom of a few years ago.

Industry demanded 30,650 million KWH, 86 per cent of the total demand during this period, well over the amount required during the same period of fiscal 1958.

Specifically, demands of the electric machinery manufacturing industry rose 45.3 per cent; iron-steel, 39.1 per cent; nonferrous metal, 24.3 per cent; paper and pulp, 18.6 per cent; and chemicals 15.1 per cent.

At the same time household demand rose to 4,960 million KWH due to the sudden popularization of television sets, electric rice cookers, refrigerators and washing machines.

The demand for power throughout the country continued to rise and reached 36,520 million KWH in the second half of the year, surpassing the power supply capacity of 36,478 million KWH. The gap between the demand and supply was alleviated through stepped-up mutual interchange of electricity on a "great sphere management" basis.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is now working on a power supply and demand program for fiscal 1960 beginning April 1. In the program the total national demand for electricity has been estimated temporarily at 82,400 million KWH, 13 per cent over fiscal 1959.

Specifically, the household demand for power during the year is estimated at 12,400 million KWH, an increase of 10.7 per cent over the preceding year; power for industrial use 51,400 million KWH, an increase of 15.6 per cent; that for commercial use 2,800 million KWH, a hike of 12.1 per cent, and that for smaller factories 13,600 million KWH, 10.5 per cent increase.

Demands to be met by the nation's nine regional power companies are as follows: 3,400 million KWH for the Hokkaido Power Co. (an increase of 17 per cent), 11,000 million KWH for the Chubu Power (16 per cent), 10,100 million KWH for the Tohoku Power (16 per cent) and 5,400 million KWH for the Hokuriku Power (15 per cent). Demands upon the Tokyo and the Kansai Power Companies, which account for one-fourth and one-fifth of the nation's total demand, are estimated at 21,000 million and 15,500 million KWH, respectively, representing a 13 per cent increase for each. The demand estimated for the Shikoku Power Co. shows a slight decline of 2,800 million KWH.

For the time being the 1960 supply of power for the country, it is estimated, will amount to 49,200 million KWH, excluding transmission loss. This is an increase of 12 per cent over fiscal 1959. The rate of transmission loss is expected to be reduced to 15.3 per cent from the present 16 per cent.

The nine power companies will supply a total of 48,400 million KWH of hydroelectric and 37,900 million KWH of thermal power, an increase of 2 and 29 per cent respectively over the previous year.

Major problems confronting the electric power industry of Japan concern the procurement of development and other funds and the advisability of boosting power rates in order to obtain such funds.

The industry, according to its equipment fund operation program, needs a total of ¥258,000 million ($717 million) for various purposes in fiscal 1960—¥127,200 million ($353 million) for expanding generating facilities and ¥130,800 million ($363 million) for improving transmission and transformer facilities. Total needs show an 8.6 per cent increase over those of fiscal 1959.

In the national budget for the coming fiscal year, however, power loans to be accommodated by the Japan Development Bank have been pared down to ¥20,500 million ($56.9 million) or ¥4,500 million ($12.5 million) less than 1958. The reduction of JDB loans makes it necessary for the nine power companies to raise more funds themselves by increasing their capital, issuing bonds or borrowing more money from commercial banks.

Since all of these measures present formidable obstacles, plans to float bonds abroad or to secure loans from the World Bank are now under consideration. The flotation of foreign bonds seems to be more promising than securing World Bank assistance inasmuch as the bank places major emphasis on aiding underdeveloped countries.

If the bond issue plan is put into practice, the Development Bank would be entrusted with the task of issuing the bonds because the Japanese Government's guaranty of repayment would be required.

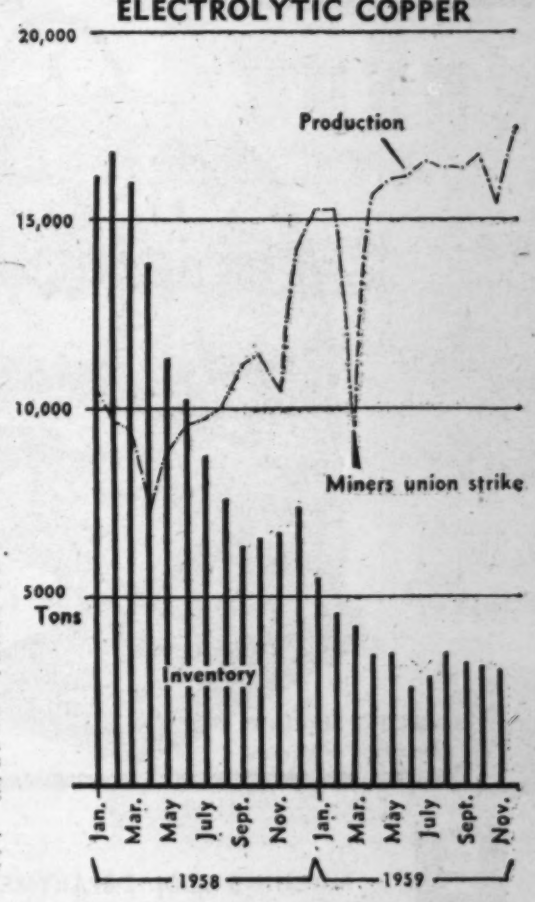
Procuring necessary equipment funds is the greatest problem facing the power industry this year.

The sudden and sharp increase in equipment fund requirements has placed a heavy burden upon power companies and has deflected attention from other urgent problems of business management, including the question of raising electric power rates.

Present power rates were based on low prewar appraisals of generation and transmission facilities. Consequently the power companies become increasingly embarrassed financially when they add modern high-cost equipment in order to sell electricity at rates based on low prewar equipment values.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is now working on a new set of criteria for computing power rates based on recommendations of the Electric Power Rate Investigation Council. The problem of increasing power rates, therefore, is expected to come up during the second half of the current year.

If the new power rate plan is officially approved, various companies undoubtedly will seek to raise their rates. The first to apply probably will be the Kyushu Electric Power Co., followed by the Tokyo and the Hokkaido companies.



Acute Copper Shortage Stalls Wire Exports

Wire and cable exports have been rather stagnant, but the chances are that a big demand will arise from a plan now under way to lay a trans-Pacific cable between Japan and the U.S.

The plan, which has been studied since last year is expected to take shape by the end of this year. A Japanese mission will shortly visit the U.S. to make necessary arrangements. During its stay there, the mission will be shown cable and equipment manufactured for trial purposes by the Western Electric Co.

In addition, a technical tieup is being planned between four Japanese companies and the Western Electric Co. for the manufacture of alpeth and stalpeth cables.

The companies are the Nippon Electric Wire and Cable Co., Hitachi Wire and Cable Co., Dainichi Electric Wire and Cable Co. and Showa Electric Wire and Cable Co. The project is expected to materialize shortly, as the Government's Foreign Capital Deliberation Council recently approved it.

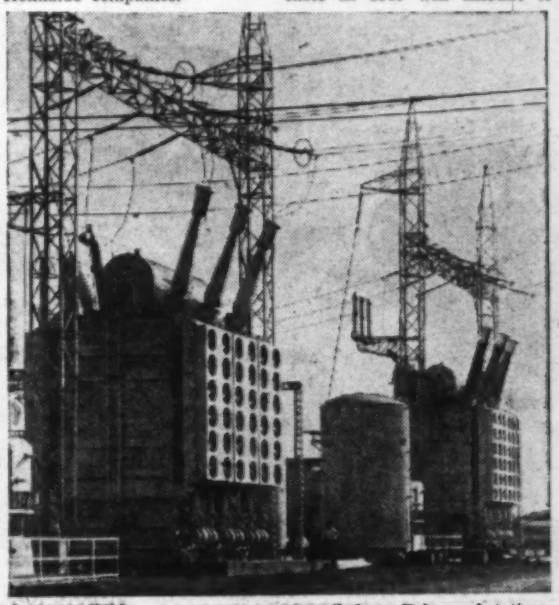
This will mean that all of the big-seven cable makers here will have technical connections with American firms manufacturing the same cables. The Fujikura Cable Works, Sumitomo Electric Industries and Furukawa Electric companies have already signed contracts with the Western Electric Co.

Recently an acute shortage of electrolytic copper is affecting the nation's wire and cable industry as a result of the increased demand. The market price of electrolytic copper has been ¥350,000 ($972) per ton. Although the price was reduced to ¥312,000 ($867) effective Feb. 13, cable manufacturers are still harassed by the high cost of this material.

The demand for electrolytic copper during the first half of this year is estimated at about 30,000 tons. It is feared that a 13,000-ton shortage will exist even if 17,000 tons are imported during the first half of this year.

To cope with the situation, the cable industry earnestly wants the Government to ease its restrictions on the import of electrolytic copper by transferring it to the automatic approval list. It bases its demand on the fact that an improved import situation will strengthen Japanese wire manufacturers' competitive power in international bidding and enable them to increase their exports.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry, however, has not decided yet when to adopt the automatic approval system for this item. The ministry apparently fears that free import of copper will seriously affect the domestic electrolytic copper industry. Hardest hit by the copper shortage are medium and small wire manufacturers, who depend on large makers for the supply of core wires. From this standpoint, too, it is becoming more urgent to place electrolytic copper on the automatic approval list.



A 260,000 KVA power transformer installed at a Tokyo substation of the Tokyo Electric Power Co.

Cable, Wire Makers Do Roaring Business

The demand for cable and wire has increased surprisingly since last summer. According to a survey by the Cable Industry Association, orders amounted to 15,300 tons in September, 20,500 tons in October, 19,500 tons in November and 17,000 tons in December. Output, on the other hand, was 14,600 tons during September, 16,800 tons in October and 16,000 in November.

This favorable market situation is, of course, due to the recovery of business. Active investment in equipment, expansion of power transmission cables by power companies and progress in the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Corporation's second-five-year plan, all contributed to the situation. Increased demand for transformers and household electrical appliances was also significant.

The association expects that the demand for copper wire and cable in 1960 will amount to 193,000 tons and that for aluminum wire and cable, 14,000 tons, representing increases of 8 and 2 per cent respectively over last year.

In the transportation field, orders for electric wire will aggregate ¥3,000 million ($8.3 million) as against ¥3,400 million ($9.4 million) in 1959, while those for aluminum wire will remain at the 1959 level. This year, aluminum wire is expected to be used for the electrification of the National Railway Corporation's Sanyo, Tohoku, Joban and Kagoshima lines.

The Japan Telegraph and Telephone Corporation has earmarked about ¥20,000 million ($55.5 million) for purchase of wire and cable. If funds to be carried over from this year are added, orders from the corporation will total ¥23,000 million, ($63.9 million) an increase of 11 per cent over 1959.

In the electric power field, funds, about two or three per cent more than 1959, have been set aside for power transmission and distribution projects. The demand for wire and cable is expected to increase with the completion of the Kurobe Power Plant in Okutadami and the thermopower stations in China and Osaka. In terms of copper volume, the increase is estimated at about six per cent over 1959.

A rise of 10 per cent is anticipated in the demand for cable and wire needed by the expanding electrical machinery industry. The production of motors this year will increase by 20 per cent; transformer, by 5 per cent; radios, by 3 per cent and television sets, by 26 per cent, according to the manufacturers' plans.

The demand from civil engineering and construction enterprises is also expected to increase by 10 per cent, and that from the retail market, by 9 per cent. In addition, 200 tons will be demanded for special procurement orders as against last year's 287 tons. For export 7,000 tons of copper wire and 1,500 tons of aluminum wire will be needed.

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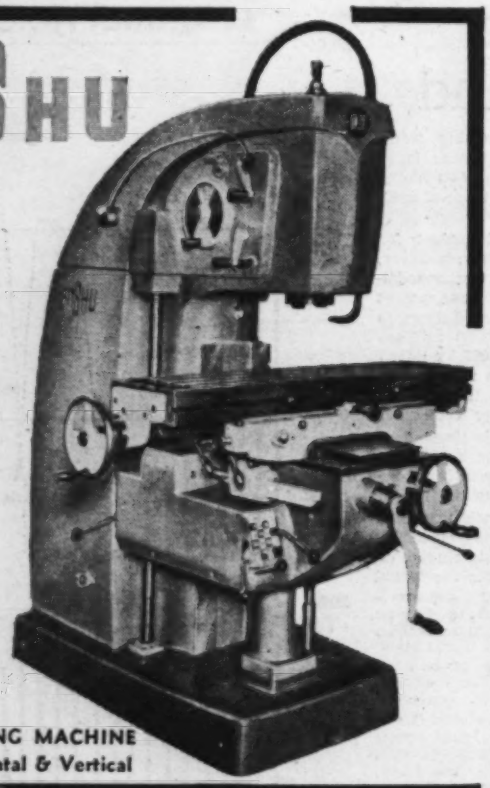

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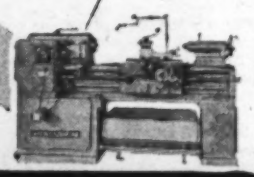

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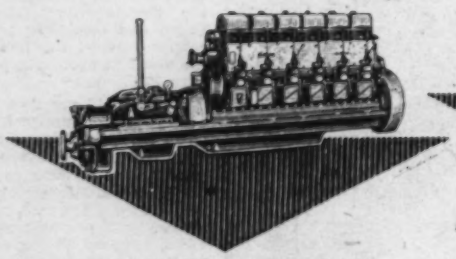
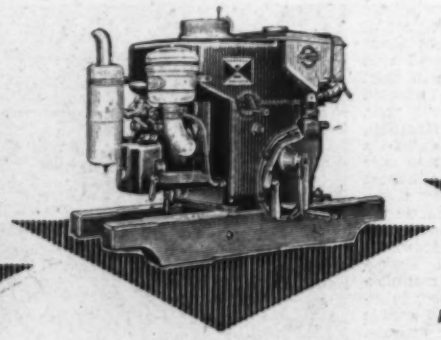
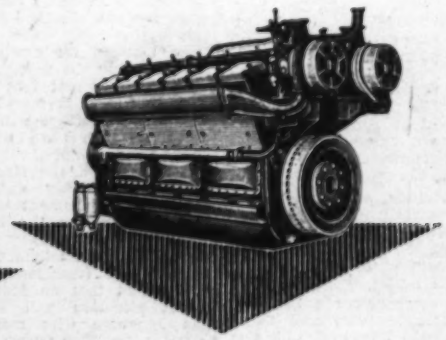


MODEL 6LDG, 90HP, 850 RPM



MODEL NT75, 3.5—4.5 HP, 1,700—1,900 RPM



MODEL 12MLT, 570—600HP, 720—750 RPM

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Better Year Seen For Rolling Stock

Japan's rolling stock industry is expected to show in fiscal 1960 a production increase of about 10 to 20 per cent over fiscal 1959.

The Government appropriated in its 1960 national budget ¥30,000 million ($83.3 million) for JNR rolling stock orders, which is an increase of about eight per cent from the actual budget amount of ¥27,600 million set aside for the same purpose in fiscal 1959.

Itemwise the JNR order has not yet been decided definitely, but tentative plans indicate that the order for freight cars will be about 6,000, an increase of 2,300 from the previous fiscal year; that for mobile cars about 300, an increase of 100; and that for electric locomotives 12, a decrease of 24. Orders for rolling stock in other categories are expected to remain roughly at the same level as the previous fiscal year.

The tentative plan indicates that the JNR will push forward the shift from conventional steam locomotives to diesel-engine locomotives on provincial lines, and that it will reinforce freight transportation.

As a matter of fact part of the JNR order for fiscal 1960 was placed as early as last December. The advance order included 2,705 freight cars, 60 mobile cars, 12 electric locomotives, four diesel-engine locomotives, 165 electric cars and 35 passenger cars. They are all scheduled to be delivered to the JNR by this September at the latest.

Excluding these advance orders, the JNR fiscal 1960 order will actually drop to a considerable extent—the order for electric locomotives to zero, and that for passenger cars and electric cars to less than half the amount shown in the tentative plan.

From this fall on, however, some advance orders for fiscal 1961 are almost certain to be placed. Providing that the advance orders for the next fiscal year are as large as those of fiscal 1959, the total rolling stock order from the JNR is likely to show a 10 to 20 per cent increase from the previous year.

What are the prospects for private demand? Private demand has been on an upward trend since last fall and is expected to reach ¥12,000 million ($33.3 million) to ¥13,000 million ($36.1 million) in fiscal 1960, against the total demand of nearly ¥10,000 million ($27.8 million) in fiscal 1959.

This increase is due to the accelerating demand from private railway companies and to the current prosperity of the heavy and chemical industries. The demand for freight cars in these industries, it is estimated, will grow to 500 cars in the first half of fiscal 1960 as compared with 177 cars in the corresponding period of fiscal 1959.

As for exports, the fiscal 1900 target is tentatively set at $28 million (¥10,000 million), but this goal is regarded to be highly optimistic and extremely difficult to achieve by the end of the fiscal year.

For example the fiscal 1959 export target was set at $38 million (¥13,700 million), only one-third of which is expected to materialize by March, 1960.

The industry is currently mapping out a variety of export promotion programs in an effort to accelerate exports to Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.

An international rolling stock exhibition to be held in Tokyo this fall, and an inspection tour of Japan's rolling stock industry by leaders of national and private railway companies in Asia and Africa, sponsored by the JNR, are among the public relations plans under way.

As a further means to promote exports the industry is reported ready to ask the Government to reexamine the current installment payment system now practiced by Japan in exporting rolling stock to underdeveloped countries.

Under Japan's current installment payment system for exported rolling stock, the purchasing country is required to pay 20 to 30 per cent down and complete the payment within five to seven years, whereas some technologically-advanced Western countries offer better conditions—payment in 10 to 12 years, for instance.

Regardless of how effective the foreign trade promotion plans of Japan's rolling stock industry will be this year, it is estimated conservatively that exports during fiscal 1960 will exceed ¥5,000 million ($13.9 million), which was the actual value of fiscal 1959 exports in this field. In the meanwhile the industry intends to lose no opportunity for reaching its export goal of ¥10,000 million ($27.8 million) in fiscal 1960.

Rolling Stock Demand Falters

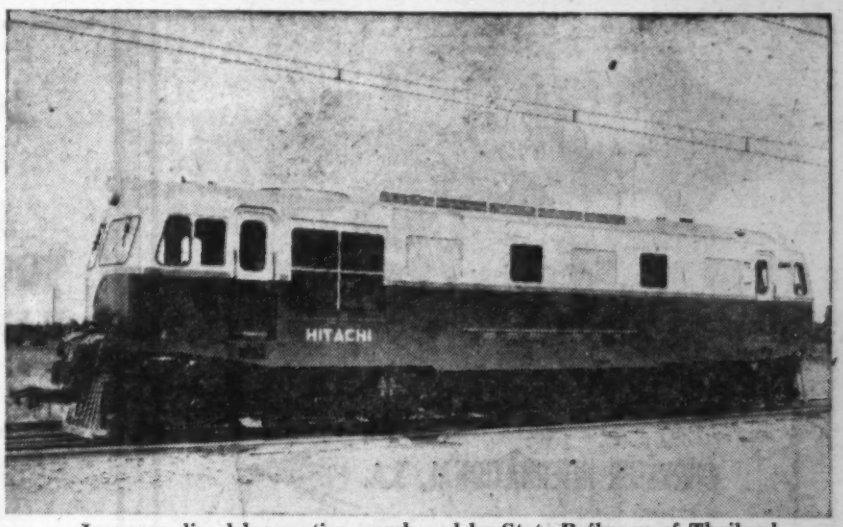
The rolling stock industry made a poor showing last year, enjoying little of the prosperity that was so widespread throughout most of Japan's industrial world.

According to data compiled by the Japan Railway Rolling Stock Industrial Association, the total rolling stock output during the last year, 27,000 cars, showed a drop of 17.8 per cent from the previous year.

Of the total, 17,600 cars, a decrease of 21 per cent from the previous year, were purchased by the Japan National Railways; 2,200, a decrease of 57.6 per cent, were exported; and 7,700, an increase of 35.4 per cent, were sold to private firms.

The marked increase in private demand was due to the large-scale construction of new cars by private railway companies, which followed the transportation fare hike early last year, and to a growing demand for tank cars resulting from active capital investment by the heavy and chemical industries. The private demand increase, however, did not affect to any appreciable extent the total demand for rolling stock, for which orders from the JNR ordinarily make up about 60 per cent.

The decline in JNR orders, together with the poor showing of exports resulted in the noticeable decrease in the total demand for rolling stock last year.



Japanese diesel locomotive purchased by State Railways of Thailand

Back Orders Pile Up

Machine Tools Flourishing

The machine tool industry of Japan is enjoying considerable prosperity along with other industries blessed with increased capital investments.

The total output of the industry during 1959 is expected to reach some ¥24,000 million, ($67 million), which is an increase of 15 per cent over the previous year.

Among the principal products, the output of lathes during November, 1959, rose 22 per cent over the same month of the previous year to ¥727 million ($2.1 million), drilling machines 95 per cent to ¥208 million ($.6 million), boring machines 68 per cent to ¥197 million ($.5 million), grinders 72 per cent to ¥435 million ($1.2 million), and milling machines by 32 per to ¥285 million ($.8 million).

Although production continues smoothly, demand is far in excess of supply, resulting in a considerable backlog of orders.

The total orders of 127 firms jumped from ¥3,900 million ($10.8 million), during October-December 1958 to ¥6,000 million ($16.7 million), in the first quarter of 1959, ¥5,600 million ($15.5 million) in the second quarter, ¥7,500 million ($20.8 million) in the third quarter and to ¥10,500 million ($30.2 million in the last quarter of the year. The backlog at the year's end reached ¥18,900 million (¥52.5 million), an increase of 150 per cent over the previous year.

Since January, orders have remained at about ¥3,000 million ($8.3 million), a month with the backlog at present equivalent to seven or eight months' output.

The steady demand for machine tools has been caused by recent heavy capital investment in new devices and the replacement of worn-out equipment in the automotive, electric machinery, construction and related industries.

The demand for machine tools is likely to remain high as long as capital investment for the modernization of Japan's industries continues. The Economic Planning Agency predicted that orders for April-June this year would be even larger than those for January-March. Total capital investment during fiscal 1960 is expected to show an increase of about 10 per cent over fiscal 1959.

The industry itself is scheduled to launch a special one-year capital investment program shortly that will run to nearly ¥4,000 million ($11.1 million) for modernization of its own production facilities, including 32 kinds of machine tools. For lathes and milling machines a 50 per cent depreciation has been specially allowed for the first year. The total capital investment of the industry for fiscal 1960 is slated to reach ¥5,000 million ($13.9 million), which amounts to a three-fold increase over the previous year.

At the completion of the modernization program, machine tool productivity is expected to go up 30 to 50 per cent.

Liberalization of Trade Poses Serious Challenge

Prosperous as the machine tool industry may be, it is not free from concern over approaching trade liberalization.

Currently, the import of machine tools into Japan is specifically restricted under the foreign currency allocation system in order to protect the domestic industry. Generally speaking, Japan-made machine tools have been more expensive and technically inferior to those of advanced Western countries, and could not compete on a free international market. Last year, in fact, about 30 per cent of the domestic demand for machine tools was filled by foreign products.

It is feared, therefore, that trade liberalization may result in a flood of foreign machine tools, contributing to the detriment, if not the demise, of the domestic industry.

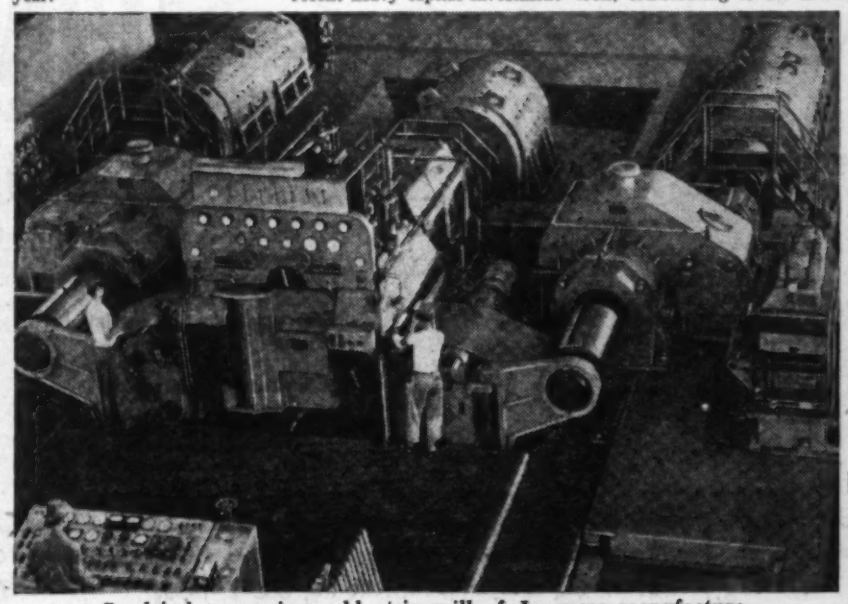
The makers of almost all machine tools except turret lathes and drilling machines are almost certain to be hard hit by trade liberalization. Even now about half the domestic demand for milling machines and grinders and about 80 per cent of the demand for boring machines and ratchet cutters is supplied by imported items.

This proves that while Japan's machine tool industry is capable of producing certain quality items in popular use, it, as yet, cannot compete freely in supplying other high efficiency, precision instruments.

How, then, will the Government adjust its trade liberalization policy in order to protect susceptible domestic machine tool industry?

The Government is reported studying a plan to relax gradually its restriction on the import of machine tools so that trade liberalization will not have too serious an impact on the domestic industry. According to the plan, the Government will first set up a schedule for imports based on the actual output of each different product during the previous year, and gradually adjust this schedule year by year, so that eventually the automatic approval system will apply. This plan, for the time being, is expected to be used only for those products which Japan is able to produce competitively for the international market.

In the meantime, the Government urges the industry to prepare itself as much as possible for trade liberalization. The ¥5,000 million ($13.9 million) capital investment for the modernization of Japan's machine tool industry, mentioned above undoubtedly is intended to achieve this purpose. Should the industry fail voluntarily to modernize its equipment drastically, it no doubt will suffer a serious setback with the advent of trade liberalization.



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Autos Make Dazzling Advance

Passenger Car Output Up 50%, Exports Also Increase

The automobile industry, together with the electrical machinery industry, has in recent years shown spectacular advance. This year, too, it is expected to make further headway as one of the nation's representative industries in the Golden 60's.

Speaking of automobiles, however, there are so many types, such as passenger cars (regular size, medium-sized, small-sized and light cars), buses and trucks. Besides these four wheeled cars, there are three-wheeled and two-wheeled vehicles (motorcycles and scooters).

In terms of four-wheeled cars, automobile production last year reached 260,000 units, showing an increase of 40 per cent over 1958. Of them, the highest increase rate was recorded by passenger cars and small trucks.

Last year, 78,000 passenger cars were produced, representing a rise of 55 per cent over the previous year. The improved income level and price reductions are major factors which contributed to this phenomenal rise in the sales of pasenger cars, especially for private use. It is certain that the output of private passenger cars will exceed the 100,000 mark this year.

In the truck division, small cars are markedly on the increase with 1959 production topping the 130,000 level, an increase of 44 per cent over 1958. The growing demand for small trucks is from the medium and small industries where strenuous efforts are being made to step up their efficiency. And this increasing trend is expected to continue in the future.

Automobile Production

Year	Passenger Car	Bus	Ordinary Truck	Small Truck	Total for 4-wheeled vehicles
1952	4,837				
1953	8,789				
1954	14,472				
1955	20,268				
1956	32,056				
1957	47,121				
1958	50,653	7,594	39,416	90,650	188,303
1959	78,598	6,731	46,638	130,847	262,814

Also active in overseas markets, the growing automobile industry exported 14,700 four-wheeled cars last year, about 44 per cent more than in the preceding year. As in the case of production, passenger cars and small trucks cut a good figure in this field, too, showing a nearly two-fold increase over 1958.

The biggest export market for automobiles is the United States, which bought about 30 per cent of the total exported. The percentage increases to about 70 per cent for the entire American Continent.

Automobile Exports

	1959	1958
Ordinary Trucks	5,619	6,118
Buses	426	320
Special Cars	685	234
Small Trucks	3,111	1,205
Passenger Cars	4,884	2,358
Total	14,725	10,234

Export of buses and trucks, especially small ones, also showed a considerable advance. Nearly 50 per cent of these trucks were exported to Southeast Asia. If those exported to South America and East Asia are added, the percentage goes up to 70 per cent.

The American Continent is a major export market for passenger cars, while Asia provides the biggest market for buses and trucks. Indications are that passenger cars and trucks will continue to be the principal export items.

Last year, 5,590,000 passenger cars were turned out in the United States, the largest customer of Japanese passenger cars. This figure shows a rise of about 30 per cent over the previous year. And this, despite the steel strike. It is noteworthy that the production of small cars has begun to take an upward swing of late.

Meanwhile, the demand for small-sized cars in America is estimated at two million a year. Although the American auto makers have been selling small cars since last October, Japanese small cars stand a good chance provided their prices can be reduced. This is also necessary in order to successfully compete with their European counterparts on the American market.

The output of four-wheeled vehicles last year registered a striking increase of 40 per cent over 1958, and even a larger growth rate of 75 per cent was recorded for two-and three-wheeled vehicles. Particularly, their export was active.

The 1959 export exceeded the 20,000 mark, valued at $6 million, representing a 3.6-fold increase in terms of units and a 3.2-fold increase in terms of value. The breakdown of two-wheeled and three-wheeled vehicles exports during 1959 was:

	No.	Value ($10,000)	No. Compared to 1958 (+)
3-wheeled vehicles	446	65	45%
Light 3-wheeled vehicles ..	1,648	88	9.1 times
Scooters	6,342	160	45%
Motorcycles	13,128	285	12.2 times
Total	21,564	598	3.6 times

Leading the list are motorcycles which showed a 12-fold increase over the previous year and light three-wheeled vehicles with a nine-fold increase. Three-wheeled cars and scooters also made a good showing with a 45 per cent increase each.

This spectacular increase can be attributed to the high international competitive power of these vehicles as well as their advance into the American market where the demand is very heavy. With inquiries still streaming in from abroad, it is expected that their export will be further stepped up this year.

The Small Automobile Industry Association has set the export target for this year at 81,000 units, 2.7 times the estimated 1959 export of 28,000. Classified by type, three-wheeled vehicles will increase by 36 per cent, light three-wheeled vehicles by 54 per cent, scooters by 75 per cent and motorcycles and mopets 3.5 times.

The most promising item is the motorcycle, whose light models are as good as the German makes. These Japanese motorcycles are being favorably received in markets throughout the world, including the U.S., Australia, Southeast Asia, Central and South Americas, Europe and the Middle and Near East.

Light three-wheeled vehicles have emerged as major items, replacing ordinary three-wheeled units, which are not internationally used and whose markets are limited to Taiwan and Okinawa. Especially enthusiastic about promoting exports of these carriers are the Daihatsu Kogyo and Toyo Kogyo, both of which plan to export their products to about 20 countries, the U.S., Canada and Southeast Asia included.

In the United States, these small cars are used mainly for transportation in company compounds.

The production of mopets, whose principal buyer is Australia, is also making a fairly good progress, along with that of scooters. Scooter production is now almost monopolized by two large manufacturers, namely the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Reorganized and Fuji Heavy Industries.

Being massproduced with excellent technology, the scooter is very competitive in overseas markets because of low prices and good performance. The export of scooters to American and other foreign markets is expected to score a greater increase.

As far as export is concerned, two-wheeled and three-wheeled vehicles are ahead of their four-wheeled counterparts, and this trend is likely to continue.

At present, a total of eight companies are selling 16 models of passenger cars, which are becoming more and more popular.

Of these models, the Prince Gloria sold by the Fuji Precision Co. is the only regular-size sedan (more than 1,500 cc). The six-seater Gloria is priced at ¥1,400,000. Most others come under the category of "small cars." Other classifications are medium-size (six-seater, up to 1,500 cc) and small size (four-seater, 1,000 to 1,200 cc).

Leading medium-sized passenger cars are the Toyopet Crown (¥810,000) made by the Toyota Motors Co., Toyopet Crown Deluxe (¥1,030,000), the Prince Skyline (¥870,000) by the Fuji Precision and the Prince Skyline Deluxe (¥1,080,000) also by Fuji. Besides, there are four models manufactured under a technical tieup with foreign makers. They are the Hillman Minx (¥897,000) and Hillman Minx Super (¥1,110,000), both between the Isuzu Motors Co. and Rootes Motors of Britain and Austin A50 (¥755,000) and Austin A50 deluxe (¥1,050,000), both between the Nissan Motors and Austin of Britain.

Leading the small car field is the Nissan Motors, which turns out a popular model, Datsun. There are two Datsun models. Datsun Blue Bird 1000 (¥685,000) and 1200 (¥695,000). Both were put on sale last summer. Among other popular small cars are the Renault (¥575,000) and Renault Deluxe (¥625,000), manufactured by the Hino Motors Co. in technical cooperation with the Renault Corp. of France.

Cars with a cylinder capacity of 360 cc or less are called light passenger cars. One advantage of this type is that the owner is required to pay only ¥1,500 a year as the automobile tax. The tax is less than 10 per cent of that imposed on small cars. Moreover, it is easy to obtain a license for driving this type of car.

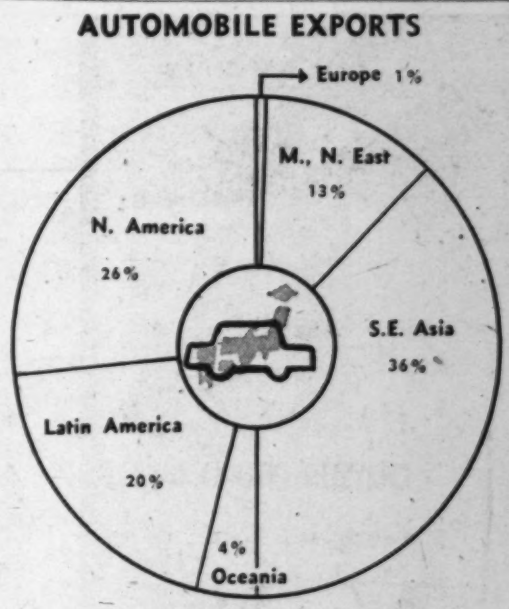
Three light cars are now on sale, namely, Fuji's Subaru 360 (¥398,000), Suzulight of the Suzuki Motors Co. and Mikasa Touring, a sportscar of the Okamura Mfg. Co.

In addition to the above models, new models are expected to make their debut this spring to spark a keener competition among the nation's automobile manufacturers.

Most favorably received of those now on sale are Nissan's Blue Birds, which are being manufactured at the rate of 3,000 a month. A Nissan spokesman said that production is still short of demand. Toyota, however, is now planning to branch out into this Nissan-dominated field.

In the field of medium-sized cars, Nissan is reportedly planning to challenge Toyota by marketing a new model.

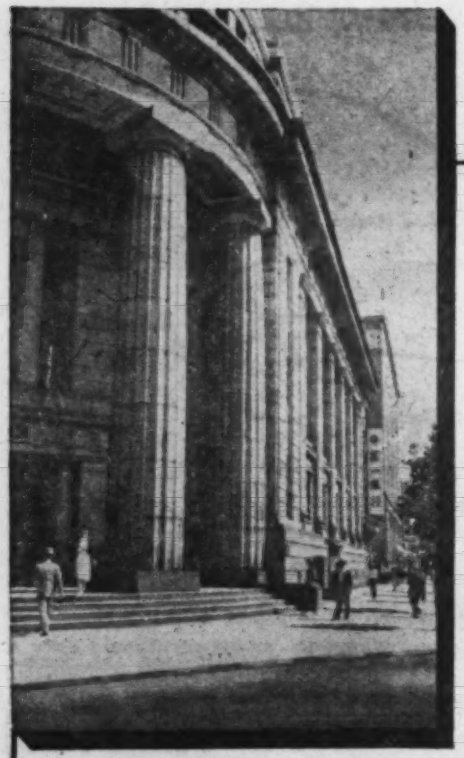
An intensified sales war is thus looming.



Latest Prince model, manufactured by Fuji Precision Machinery Co., features dual head-lamps.

1960 model of Toyopet Corona made by Toyota Motor Co.

The Nissan Cedric, new product of Nissan Motor Co.



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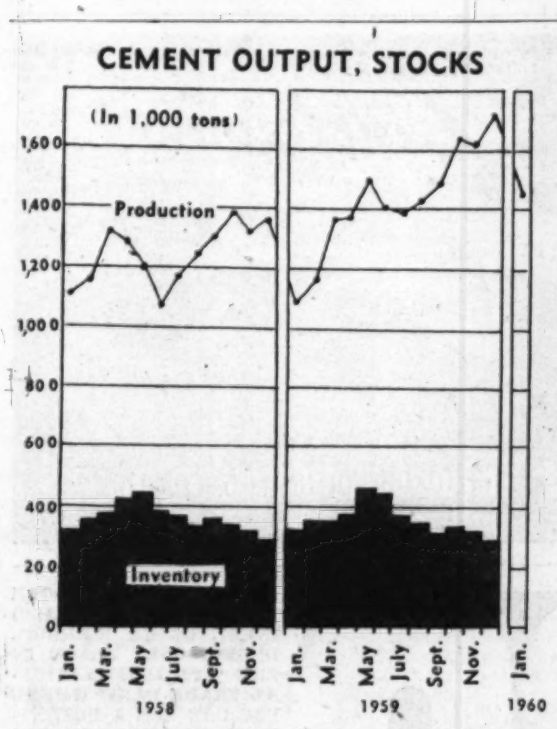

Cement Production Hits Record High

Japan's cement industry, today, is enjoying an unprecedented boom, thanks to the unprecedented demands of Japan's own construction industry.

A record high of 17,269,000 tons, according to reliable estimates, 14 per cent over last year's figure, will be chalked up for fiscal year 1959 when all the figures are in. This exceeds only slightly the estimated total demand of 17,190,000 tons.

Domestic use will account for 15,700,000 tons. This amount, representing a large increase over last year, is due, primarily, to the vast reconstruction work necessitated by the devastating typhoon, Ise Bay, which battered Japan last year.

Exports will account for 1,490,000 tons of the year's total, a disappointing decrease of 9 per cent under last year's figure.

For the forthcoming fiscal year, however, demand—and production—will exceed last year's figures by about 10 per cent, according to estimates of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

With larger budgets earmarked for road and harbor construction, riparian works, and housing projects, demand this year is expected to be brisker than ever. Greater investment in power development and industrial equipment will also contribute to higher consumption. More cement is expected to be used in the construction industry because of the larger number of reinforced concrete buildings planned by manufacturing and commercial establishments. These factors are expected to push up domestic demands by some 12 per cent, totaling something like 17,600,000 tons.

Cement exports have been on the decline since 1957, when they reached an all-time high of 2,220,000 tons. Calendar 1959's exports fell to a low of 1,490,000 tons, owing partly to vigorous domestic demand and partly to the accelerated local production of cement in Taiwan and India.

This situation does not necessarily call for pessimism, for Japan is placed geographically in a most advantageous location, within easy access of the entire Southeast Asian market.

Assuming that this year's exports will total 1,500,000 tons the over-all demand will run up to 19 million tons, which figure coincides with the International Trade and Industry Ministry's estimate of the year's output.

The price, as a result of the balance between supply and demand, is expected to remain at the present level of ¥6,600-6,900.

Although Japanese cement makers have had it easy of late they are not completely free from care. Coal mining firms, iron and steel mills as well as chemical plants, in an attempt to tide over their own hard times, have taken to the idea of producing cement, and some of them have already expanded their facilities for this purpose.

In 1952 the Electro-Chemical Industrial Co. started processing limestone dust at its Seikai plant.

In 1955 the Mitsubishi Mining Co. established the Mitsubishi Cement Co., which today has a monthly production capacity of 75,000 tons, making it the seventh largest of the 19 top cement makers in Japan. Its output will be increased to 100,000 tons per month when its new 30,000-ton kiln, now under construction, is completed.

At odds with the Electro-Chemical Industrial Co. the Myojo Cement Co., established jointly by the Showa Denko Co., Nippon Carbide Industries Co. and Shinetsu Chemical Industry Co., is having trouble over land for its plant.

The Mitsui Mining Co., joining the act, is also planning to branch out into the cement business.

Among the coal mining companies and steel producers contemplating cement production, the Kawasaki Steel Corp. is expected to adopt the blast furnace process.

Existing cement makers, not to be overtaken, are also expanding their production facilities. The Tokuyama Soda Co. is building a large-size kiln of 30,000 tons. So is the Nozawa Asbestos & Cement Co.

Thus, with expanded facilities, cement production will certainly increase in Japan. Will this, the industry's leaders wonder, result in cutthroat competition among the manufacturers?

Gov't Expenditures Up

Construction Boom Continues

The construction industry is heading for another booming year, favored by increased Government expenditures for public works.

Funds set aside by the Government and local entities for road repair and mountain and river improvements are expected to exceed the 1959 level by about 13 per cent. A total of ¥246,800 million ($686 million) was earmarked for public works for fiscal 1959, including ¥2,700 million ($7.5 million) for rehabilitation of damage caused by Typhoon Ise Bay and other items in the supplementary budget.

In addition, investments in construction projects are expected in the railway, electric power, telephone and telegraph and private industrial fields. Inclusive of these investments, the total for 1960 will show a rise of about 15 per cent compared with the preceding year.

The volume of building construction started is also on the increase. The figure, which amounted only to 3,520,000 square meters (37.9 million square feet) in January, 1959, jumped to 4,540,000 square meters (48.9 million square feet) in August, the same year, well above the previous high of 3,980,000 square meters (42.8 million square feet) recorded in the Jimmu Boom of 1957.

The volume of building construction work started usually varies according to over-all industrial production. With industrial production on the increase since last year, the building industry consequently looks forward to increased demand this year.

The volume of building work started in November last year showed a decrease of one per cent from the previous month's figure. Industry sources believe, however, this was not a serious matter.

This outlook is based on these factors: (1) The November figure, though representing a slight drop from October, was about 17 per cent higher than that for the corresponding month of the previous year; (2) While construction of wooden buildings is on the decrease, ferroconcrete and other heavy structures showed a marked upward curve: (3) Orders totaling ¥13,500 million ($37.5 million) were received from private industrial firms in November. This figure is 26 per cent more than that for the previous month. A particularly high increase rate was seen in orders from the chemical industry, indicating that, private industrial firms are still active in their capital investment.

Industrial sources point out that many projects are yet to be completed, calling for greater mechanization of construction work. In short, the remarkable increase in the demand for ferroconcrete buildings bolsters the construction boom, they explain.

Meanwhile, a five-year construction plan entailing total investments of ¥1,000,000 million ($2,778 million) has been under way since the fall of 1958. Spending under this plan this year will be about 25 per cent more than last year.

The program features the construction of industrial roads, which are essential for implementing the nation's industrial potential to exploit the anticipated liberalization of trade.

River and mountain riparian works, which are another prop for the construction industry, will receive a shot in the arm with the creation of flood control special account. The development of power sources and modernization of production equipment will also call for extensive industrial investment.

One noteworthy feature of the construction boom is the great progress that has been made in the mechanization of the work. The use of large labor-saving construction machinery started with the building of large dams in which American techniques were introduced. The development of Japanese-made construction machinery is also showing great progress. The Taisei Construction Co., Obayashi Gumi and the Shimizu organization have succeeded in speeding up construction work by the use of machinery.

The mechanization of construction work has resulted in increased demand for such tools as tractors, shovels, buckets, asphalt paving machines and ground-levelling machines. Among major construction machinery manufacturers are the Komatsu Mfg. Co., Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Reorganized; Ishikawajima Koehring; Hitachi Ltd.; and the Kobe Steel Works.

Outdated Cement Kilns Cause Major Headache

Outmoded equipment poses a serious problem for Japan's cement industry. Today 52 per cent of the kilns are more than 20 years old, having passed their normal life expectancy.

The old machines, it is claimed, constitute a deterrent to the improvement of the cement industry. Yet, only three per cent of them were scrapped last year.

It appears utterly senseless to continue using outdated machines in this age of technological progress, but their owners do have something of an excuse. They figure that the old equipment will justify its retention during busy seasons. The industry is well aware that demands fluctuate extremely from time to time and that their ephemeral product cannot be stocked indefinitely. Plausible though this may seem, the use of obsolete, inefficient machines results in extra high production costs.

Trade liberalization, byword and bogey of the day, holds no fear for the cement industry—at least not yet. More to be dreaded is the probable intensification of competition between the various producers. As long as the demand continues to rise, however, expanding production presents no great problem. Once it stops, a fierce race for sales is sure to follow.

In anticipation of this stiff competition, cement manufacturers, in order to survive, must make the decisive decision to "scrap and build." Hanging onto old outmoded kilns simply because of their large capacities is certain to prove fatal in this modern age when quality rather than quantity closes the deal.

Reparations Prove Boon to Builders

Japan's payment of reparations to Southeast Asian countries is proving a boon to the construction industry. The advance of Japanese construction firms specializing in water supply and dam construction work in these countries has become pronounced.

Projects started, or to be started, with the participation of Japanese firms include the Marikina Dam in the Philippines, lauan development in South Borneo, overall development of the Kali Brantas River in Java, the Danhim Power Station in South Vietnam, water supply works in Laos, development of the Mekong River, setting up of an agricultural center in East Pakistan, a dam and bridges in Iran, a railway in Arabia, expansion of the Suez Canal, a power station and a shipyard in Ghana, bridges and roads in Ecuador.

Thus in addition to the domestic boom, attention is also being focused on plans of Japanese construction firms to branch out into foreign markets with their internationally recognized techniques.

One of the latest achievements of the booming Japanese construction industry is the recently completed Hotel New Japan at Akasaka, Tokyo.

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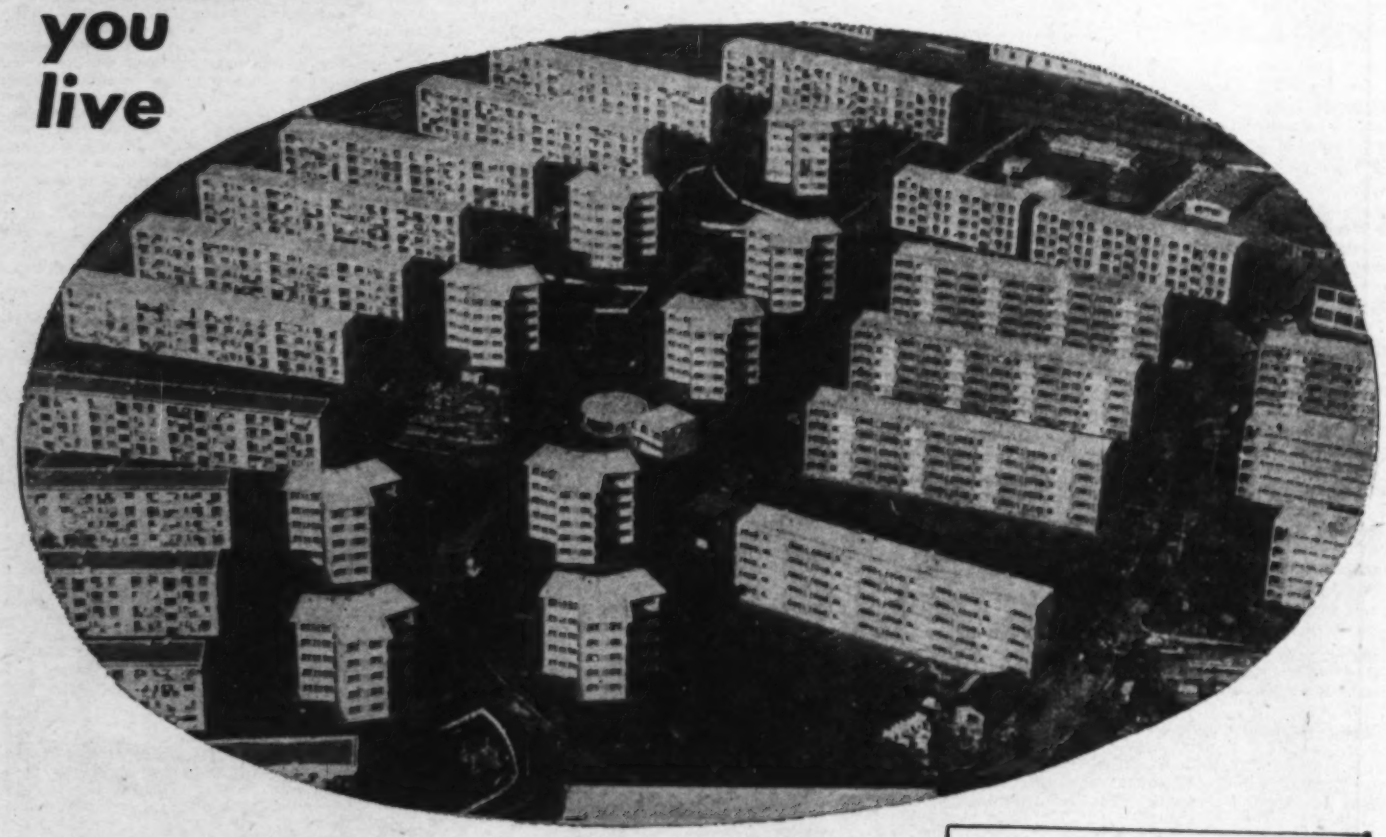

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Japan's Atom Energy Industry Seeking Place in the Sun

Japan is now ready to start putting atomic energy to practical use. It is now four years since the Basic Atomic Energy Law went into effect. Much conscientious research has been done by Japanese scientists and the results of their studies are now being made public and put to practical use.

Problems of atomic energy have been studied in Japan from four major approaches: 1) Development of an atomic reactor, 2) materials for use in the reactor, 3) utilization of the isotopes produced by the reactor, and 4) instruments related to the use of isotopes.

Japan's first atomic reactor, JRR-1, was imported from the United States for use at the Japan Atomic Research Institute at Tokai-mura, Ibaraki Prefecture.

Next, toward the end of 1959, the Japan Atomic Power Generation Co. signed a contract with the General Electric Co. of England to purchase its improved Calder Hall type power-generating reactor, thus adding momentum to the development of an atomic energy industry in Japan.

Now, during 1960, a CP-5 type reactor, the JRR-2, is scheduled to be constructed at Japan's Atomic Energy Research Institute.

More Reactors Coming

In the near future at least five more reactors are expected to be imported. Rikkyo (St. Paul's) University is setting up a TRIGA-II type reactor in Yokosuka for educational and research purposes and the same type reactor is expected to be constructed in Kawasaki by the Goto Ikueikai (scholarship fund) sponsored by the so-called "Tokyu group."

Tokai University of Nagoya is planning to erect its own water-boiler type reactor in Tokyo while Hitachi Ltd. and the Shibaura Electric Co. are building SP type reactors for research purposes.

Construction of the first Japanese-made reactor, the JRR-3, is scheduled to be started this year.

This first Japanese reactor is to be constructed through the cooperation of the five major groups here interested in atomic power—Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Hitachi-Showa Denko and Daiichi.

These industrial giants intend to develop a unique Japanese reactor through their joint efforts. Their ultimate goal is to export reactors made in Japan.

Instruments and Parts

Atomic reactor instruments and parts, such as pressure vessels, pumps for cooling, air blowers, valves, control devices and radiation measurement and watching instruments are also used for other machines and instruments. They must, however, be made with the utmost precision for atomic reactors. Consequently it is necessary to improve the production techniques of these parts and instruments.

Inasmuch as appreciable progress already has been made along this line in various existing industries, it is expected that Japan's high level of technical skill will also render the budding atomic energy industry whatever assistance is required.

For example, manufacturers, after extensive research, have been able to turn out on an experimental basis 200-mm stainless-clad steel for the PW type reactor that satisfies the strictest of specifications.

Extensive research is also being conducted on various other types of stainless steel. The Nippon Yakin Kogyo Co., after considerable laboratory experimentation, is now manufacturing stainless steel tubing to encase atomic fuel. The Nippon Stainless Steel Co., in turn, is developing a special bar for welding of flawless austenite stainless steel.

At the Kawasaki Heavy Industries Co., a very highly developed technique is being perfected for constructing huge spherical pressure vessels (inner diameter 18.9 meters (62 feet) with the steel walls 8.26 centimeters (3.25 inches) thick) to be used in the improved Calder Hall type reactor. Such a vessel has to withstand extremely high temperatures and high pressures as well as the radiation created at the heart of the reactor.

The Showa Denko Co., the Tokai Electrode Mfg. Co. and the Nippon Carbon Co. all have achieved or surpassed international standards in their production of graphite, an important moderator used in atomic reactors.

Water Treatment Important

Water treatment is another important factor in the production of atomic energy.

Light water, used as a moderator and a moderator-coolant, needs to be highly purified to prevent corrosion, with its lowering of efficiency, and to prevent microorganisms in the water from becoming radioactive. This purification is done through demineralization by means of ion exchange.

For this purpose gamma facilities for the JRR-2 (Cp-5 type) reactor at the Japan Atomic Research Institute already have been completed by the Kurita Kogyo Co.

For the preparation and cleaning of water to be used as a moderator-coolant for the SP type reactor, to be built in the Kansai area, Kurita Kogyo, Organo Shokai and the Ebara Infilco Co. each have presented their respective proposals.

Plasma Device Breakthrough

The most remarkable recent achievement of the atomic power industry of Japan is the completion of a torus type high temperature plasma device.

This device will enable Japan to conduct a full scale nuclear fusion experiment for the first time. Theoretical research of nuclear fusion has reached quite an advanced stage in Japan but efforts have been hampered by the absence of a high temperature plasma device such as the Zeta of Great Britain, the Stellerator of the United States and the Ogura of the Soviet Union.

Prof. Goro Miyamoto of Tokyo University designed Japan's first high temperature plasma device, which was constructed at the Tsurumi Laboratory of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co.

This is a discharge tube made of telex glass. It is a huge tube with a maximum torus diameter of four meters (13.12 feet) a circumference of 13.2 meters (43.3 feet). Around it there is a coil to shut in the plasma.

Toshiba, for its part, is manufacturing a mirror-type high temperature plasma device ordered by Nihon University.

Atomic Ships

Research on atomic-powered ships is being conducted in Japan by both the Government and private circles. On behalf of the Government, the department of atomic vessels of the Atomic Energy Commission is dealing with the matter and, outside the Government, shipbuilding and shipping interests are active in research undertakings.

The nation's shipbuilding and shipping interests are most interested in pushing forward their research projects because atomic powered vessels are expected to dominate the shipping business of the future. The atomic - powered icebreaker Lenin of the Soviet Union and the atomic-powered merchant ship Savannah of the United States have added impetus to the zeal of Japan's atomic ship enthusiasts.

In connection with the atomic ship project, the high speed freighter Oregon Maru of the Kawasaki Kisen Co. left for New York early in February on a probing tour to collect data on ship vibration. The February-March period was chosen because the sea is the roughest during this period. It is expected that the Oregon Maru will furnish various precious data on ship body vibration caused by high speed navigation.

The Nihon Yusen Atomic Vessel Study Society, composed of the Nihon Yusen Kaisha, the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., the Mitsubishi Japan Heavy Industries Co. and the Mitsubishi Atomic Industrial Co., has begun studying performance records of the Savannah.

Importance of Isotopes

The import of isotopes has increased rapidly ever since the first artificial isotope was brought into Japan in 1949. Total imports in 1958 amounted to ¥175 million ($0.49 million).

The use of isotopes in various fields will increase further when the atomic reactors at the Japan Atomic Research Institute start producing isotopes in quantity.

Records to date show that isotopes have been utilized here mostly in the field of medicine. A breakdown of isotope uses shows that the medical field comes first, with about 62 per cent, engineering next with 11.5 per cent, then agriculture with 7.6 per cent and the chemical industry with 6.2 per cent.

The use of isotopes for practical purposes has been increasing steadily for the last couple of years.

In the medical field, isotopes are used for basic research, diagnosis, and treatment, especially of cancer and ulcers.

In the industrial field, isotopes are used most commonly as tracers in measuring and detecting abrasion, diffusion, corrosion, flux speed of current, drift sand, and leakage.

Isotopes are also used in radiography to detect cracks in weldings and castings, in maintaining liquid levels and thickness gauges on manufacturing production lines, and as accelerators in denaturing plastics and in chemical reaction.

In agriculture, isotopes are used in studying how vegetables absorb nourishment, in detecting leakage of irrigation water, and in improving different strains of plants.

Isotope Instruments

Instruments which ensure the safe use of isotopes for these purposes have been developed at a phenomenal speed chiefly because the special knowledge and techniques required are not as complex as those needed in the building of an atomic reactor.

A number of such Japanese-made instruments are now up to international standards and their export is considered to be most promising.

As shown in this brief review some branches of Japan's atomic energy industry are at present striving desperately to catch up with the rest of the world while others already have equalled or surpassed their foreign competitors.

Just as Japan's automobile industry weaned itself from dependence upon imports and was able to thrive on production for domestic use and finally branch out into the export field, in the same way it is expected that Japan's atomic energy industry will not only reach a stage of national self-sufficiency, but will also achieve the goal of becoming an export industry as well. Here is a challenging Japanese industry which one day may well be an industry "in the sun."

Over-all view of Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute, showing Japanese-made reactor under construction in foreground.

Market for Nonferrous Metals Remains Firm

The tone of the domestic nonferrous metal market still remains firm, reflecting the trend abroad. Cutting a good figure in the brisk overseas markets is copper, whose prices have been spiraling since a strike hit the American copper industry.

The quotation for electrolytic copper on the domestic market now stands at ¥350,000 per ton with the standard trading price on the distributor level at ¥312,000.

Japanese copper producers are still in a situation where the price of imported copper is rising ahead of that of their products.

Meanwhile, the lead market has been marking time since the price per ton rose to ¥104,000 to ¥112,000 as a result of a considerable dip in stockpiles of producers. The decline was caused by the growing demand for storage batteries, lead tubes and lead sheets. The price, however, is still in the neighborhood of ¥110,000.

The supply of electrolytic zinc is so tight that the Ministry of International Trade and Industry is studying emergency measures for its import. Electrolytic zinc is currently quoted at ¥126,000 to ¥128,000 per ton.

As for future prospects, the MITI's demand-supply program expects that the nation's copper, lead and zinc producers will have to keep their plants in full operation throughout 1960.

Copper production is expected to increase by 30,000 tons to 240,000. A total of 278,000 tons (22,000 tons in stocks at the beginning of the year, 240,000 tons to be produced and 16,000 tons to be imported) will be placed on the market.

Meanwhile, the demand is likely to be about 19,200 tons in excess of supply. It will total 304,000 tons—267,200 tons for domestic demand, 3,000 tons for export and 27,000 tons for normal inventory.

The domestic demand, amounting to 267,200 tons, represents an increase of 23,600 tons over the 1959 figure of 243,600 tons, while that for export is slightly less than the 1959 figure of 4,600 tons. At the end of this year, 27,000 tons is to be carried over to the next year as against 22,000 tons from 1959.

The tight demand and supply situation will keep the copper market active and firm.

An increase of about 20,000 tons in the output of lead is forecast for this year. The total will be around 144,820 tons, made up of 84,820 tons of electrolytic lead and 60,000 tons of reprocessed lead. If 24,960 tons of stocks, 86,200 tons to be recovered from scrap and 9,600 tons to be imported are added, the total supply will run up to 265,380 tons, an increase of 14,043 tons compared with the 1959 figure of 251,337 tons.

Meanwhile, 236,600 tons, 15,000 tons more than in the previous year, will be in demand. Assuming that 28,600 tons are to be carried over to 1961, the demand and supply are barely balanced. Supply is only 180 tons in excess of demand.

Zinc production, according to the demand-supply program, will be 181,050 tons. If 6,000 tons to be recovered from scrap and 2,500 tons to be imported are included, the total supply will go up to 206,600 tons—enough to meet the expected demand of 183,600 tons (176,000 tons for domestic demand and 6,800 tons for export). But with 2,300 tons to be set aside as a normal inventory, the demand and supply is almost balanced.

The expected drastic increase in zinc production is based on the greatly stepped up activity of the makers. The boost in demand is ascribed to active demands from such fields as zinc sheet and galvanizing and diecasting industries.

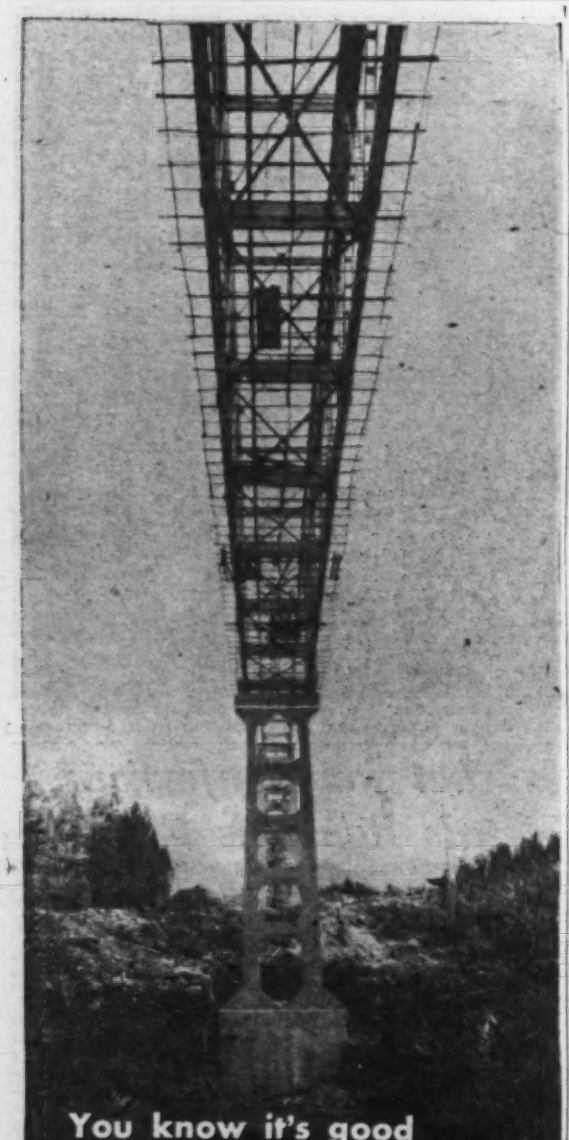
While the nonferrous metal industry is expected to maintain its buoyant tone this year in the light of the demand-supply situation, not a few difficulties lie ahead.

Hard hit by the shortage of electrolytic copper, the wire and cable industry is pressing the Government to place electrolytic copper on the list of automatic approval import items. Behind this move is a zooming demand for wires and cables from the power, communications and electrical appliances fields. The requested measure, if approved, is certain to deal a telling blow to the nation's copper industry which is still suffering from high production cost.

Although the step may not be put into effect immediately, serious consideration will be given to it as copper producing firms rationalize their production system.

Due to the booming business, zinc will be consumed in increasing quantities. But one headache in store for this industry is that the demand may partly go to the vinyl, polyethylene and stainless steel industries.

Another discouraging factor, though in the production field, will be the pressure expected to be put on the lead industry by the use of recovered lead. Considering these factors, the future of the lead industry is not so bright.



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Oil Industry Enjoys Big Rise in Demand

Japan's oil industry is enjoying fully the current business boom, with domestic demand for oil increasing sharply and import prices of crude oil and tanker rates declining.

The total sale of oil products in this country last year reached some 20 million kiloliters (168 million barrels) 22 per cent over the previous year's figure.

Itemwise, sales of heavy oil showed the greatest increase, 34 per cent over the previous year, whereas sales of light oil increased 29 per cent, that of kerosene 26 per cent and gasoline 16 per cent.

The marked increase in demand for heavy oil is attributable to brisk activities in the electric power, the iron and steel and the chemical industries. Likewise, prosperity in the automotive industry resulted in the increased demand for light oil. A large consumption of fuel oil helped increase the demand for kerosene.

Oil refining firms throughout the nation last year stepped up their operations 80 per cent in an effort to meet the rising need for oil products, but were unable to satisfy the ever-increasing demand.

During the last yearend, the supply of kerosene, light and heavy oil fell short of the demand, resulting in a stiffening of the consumers' market.

The situation forced the Government to revise drastically its original foreign currency allotment for oil imports during the January-March period, the last quarter of fiscal 1959. The Government approved an increase of crude oil imports from the original 420,000 barrels per month to 450,000 barrels for the period.

The increase in the supply of oil products, thus implemented by the Government, placed Japan's oil market at least temporarily on a more stable basis.

The increased import of crude oil, on the other hand, caused some fear of a surplus of certain oil products, such as gasoline. In other words, increased production of heavy and light oil results at the same time in the increased production of gasoline, demand for which is not necessarily as great as the increased supply.

There has not been any serious shortage of gasoline as compared to other kinds of oil products. The increase in crude oil imports was expected to bring the gasoline stockpile to more than 502,000 kiloliters (133 million gallons) at the end of March, with domestic demand estimated at 400,000 kiloliters (106 million gallons).

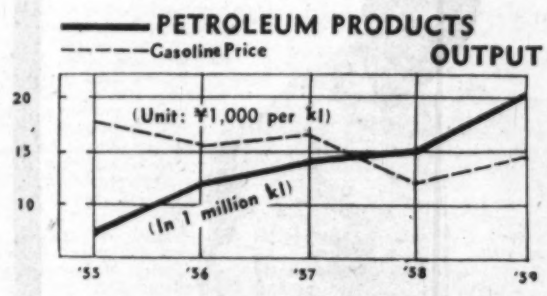
This estimate, based on the assumption that gasoline represents 21 per cent of the products resulting from the refinement of crude oil is said to be rather low. Chances are that the gasoline inventory will exceed the estimate and will tend to soften market prices further.

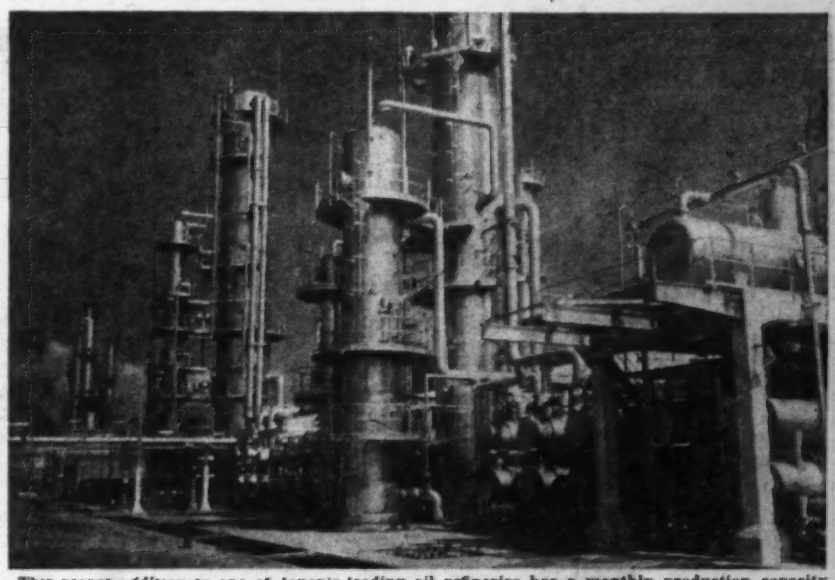
Kerosene, of which there has been a serious shortage since last yearend due to monopolizing by dealers, is expected to show a surplus from March on because of the seasonal shift in demand.

Light oil, of which there has been a chronic shortage, is likely to reach a balance between demand and supply, thanks to ample crude oil imports during January-March and to the plan for operating production facilities with maximum efficiency.

Heavy oil import is scheduled to be increased by 610,000 kiloliters (161 million gallons) over the original plan for fiscal 1959, and will be sufficient to meet the demand before long.

Thus, the Government's emergency measure to increase crude oil imports is expected to create stable market conditions for light and heavy oil, but is likely to result in surpluses of gasoline and kerosene.





This recent addition to one of Japan's leading oil refineries has a monthly production capacity of 250 kiloliters of aromatic solvents.

Enter 2nd Development Phase

Petrochemicals Push Ahead

As many as 12 large firms, mostly backed by the supposedly defunct zaibatsu, are now ready for full-scale petrochemical production, an industry likely to enjoy a prosperous future.

The first buildup for the petrochemical industry started in 1956 and ended last year. Now the second phase of the project is under way at a total cost of ¥82,000 million ($228 million).

Emphasis during the first phase was on ethylene products. The first firm to get into production was the Nippon Petrochemical Co.

The most popular ethylene product is polyethylene, now being produced by five different firms. They are the Sumitomo Chemical, Mitsubishi Petrochemical, Mitsui Petrochemical, Showa Petrochemical and Furukawa Chemical companies.

These five firms have a combined production capacity of 52,000 tons of polyethylene annually.

Production methods vary from company to company. Mitsubishi and Sumitomo are using the high-pressure method; Mitsui, low-pressure and Showa and Furukawa, medium-pressure. Polyethylene produced by Sumitomo and Mitsubishi under the high-pressure method is enjoying active demand, mainly for film. These companies plan to expand equipment in order to increase production by 15,000 tons each.

Other ethylene products include toluol, xylol and benzol, the production of which in Japan was negligible in the past.

Maruzen, the first to turn out these aromatic products, was joined later by Mitsui and Mitsubishi.

Since the petrochemical industry requires large-scale production equipment, large concerns having zaibatsu affiliations have branched out into this field.

The Mitsui and Mitsubishi Petrochemical companies were organized by firms affiliated with the Mitsui and Mitsubishi zaibatsu. The Furukawa Chemical outfit represents the joint investment of 11 companies under the leadership of the Furukawa concern. The Showa Petrochemical organization is owned by 17 firms under the influence of the Fuji Bank, while Nippon Petrochemical is managed by the Nippon Oil and other firms whose products range from raw materials to intermediary and final products.

The successful completion of this first petrochemical project has prompted other major companies to enter the field.

The second phase of the project features (1) increased production of those items already on the market, (2) development of new products and (3) cultivation of new markets in which petrochemical products may replace those made by other industries.

Atop the list of items for increased production is polyethylene, of which the total annual production now exceeds 50,000 tons. The production expansion policy has apparently been prompted by the successful marketing of high-pressure polyethylene.

Some industrial observers fear, however, that this trend to expand the industry will some day result in confusion in the petrochemical industry due to overproduction. From this point of view, they assert, some adjustments are necessary among the companies concerned.

One of the main new items to be produced is polypropylene, which is said to be the cheapest and most durable of all fibers. It is also highly regarded in textile circles as the latest synthetic fiber to appear.

Competing in the production of this item are six firms, the Nissan Chemical, Mitsubishi Petrochemical, Mitsui Petrochemical, Toa Nenryo, Sumitomo Chemical and Showa Denko.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reportedly intends to authorize these six to turn out polypropylene, now that all technical problems concerning its industrialization have been solved. They are all closely connected with various textile manufacturers.

Another tendency noted in this connection is that some manufacturers have started trying to divert the production of those items hitherto made from coal to the petrochemical industry. They are confident that these items can be made at much less cost at their plants than they have been made in the past.

Especially noteworthy is the attempt of petrochemical firms to advance into the field of acetylene production. Heretofore, acetylene has been made from carbide for the production of vinyl chloride, acetic acid, aldehyde and octanol. According to their plan, acetylene production is to be switched over to the petrochemical industry, where they think it can be made at a cost 20 to 30 per cent lower than at present.

It is hoped that success in this line will provide a solution to the problem of the high cost of Japanese chemical goods.

A conspicuous feature of the second project is the increased diversity of products. Among the additions are polypropylene, synthetic fibers and resins, solvents, cleansers, dyestuffs, drugs and agricultural chemicals, which are produced by various branches of the chemical industry.

Under this project, petrochemical manufacturers are planning not only to cultivate new markets but also to dominate those fields that hitherto have been preempted by other industries.

The increasing production of petrochemical equipment indicates the advance of this industry from its incipient stage to the developmental stage. And the chances are great that the industry will make further strides during its second phase and bring about drastic reforms in the nation's chemical industry.

Oil Faces Rough But Rosy Future

What are the prospects for supply and demand in Japan's oil industry during fiscal 1960?

While the Ministry of International Trade and Industry as well as Japan's oil industry itself are currently engaged in studying the outlook, the Japan Oil Federation has recently made public its first plan for the year.

The JOF estimated that the fuel oil demand will be somewhere around 23 million kiloliters (192 million barrels), an increase of 25 per cent over fiscal 1959.

Itemwise, the JOF expected the fiscal 1960 demand for gasoline to rise by 16 per cent, that of kerosene by 28 per cent, light oil by 33 per cent and heavy oil by 26 per cent, respectively, over fiscal 1959.

Although these figures are subject to periodic reconsideration by the JOF, they at least indicate a growing demand for oil products in general for the coming fiscal year. The JOF estimate for continued increasing demands centers on a continued automobile boom and on the relatively high efficiency and economy of oil products in comparison with now-declining coal products.

Amid the favorable prospects for the oil market during fiscal 1960, several serious problems face Japan's oil industry.

The slow increase in demand for gasoline, in comparison with that for other oil products, is the first problem calling for adjustment by the industry.

The second bugbear is the plan to restrict the import of crude oil, currently studied by the Government in connection with its protectionist policy for the coal industry.

The Government is reported planning an extension for another three years of its restriction on setting up new heavy oil boilers, plus a tariff rate hike—four per cent for crude oil over the present two per cent and 3.5 per cent for heavy oil over the current 6.5 per cent rate.

Compulsory control over the rising demand, as well as price hikes due to higher tariffs are feared might affect unfavorably the development of Japan's oil industry. However, chances are that the nation's demand for oil products will be so overwhelming that the planned Government control measures will not have an excessively adverse effect.

The third problem involves a controversy over the amount of capital investment required for fiscal 1960.

While it is expected by oil industry quarters that the amount of capital investment required will total more than ¥64,000 million ($178 million) MITI and some leaders of the Federation of Economic Organizations have already voiced the necessity, in this instance, of voluntary control on excessive capital investment. They proposed that the total amount of capital investment for the oil industry should be held within ¥50,000 million ($139 million)

The oil industry, however, claims that the proposed reinforcement of capital investment is indispensable for further development of Japan's oil industry in preparation for the forthcoming trade liberalization. The industry furthermore emphasizes the future potentiality of the industry. Consequently, the argument on the amount of capital investment required is expected to grow more intensive as time goes by.

Lastly, the activities of the Japan-Arabia Oil Co. are now making quite a stir among Japan's oil dealers. Although details about the output, quality and price of the Persian Gulf oil still remain unknown, it no doubt will cause a big sensation in the industry when the first barrel of JAO oil arrives in Japan.

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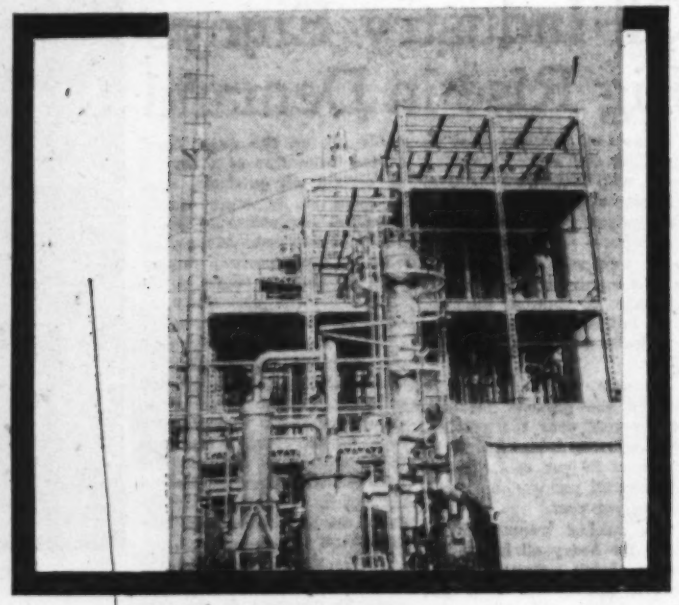

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Production Up 50 Per Cent

Plastics Stage Big Comeback

Among Japan's prospering chemical industries, plastics boasts of having one of the fastest rates of growth. Production in the industry as a whole increased 23 per cent last year; plastics increased 50 per cent. Throughout the year an average of 83.5 per cent of the industry's facilities were operated at full capacity.

The industry was at low ebb during 1958 but it made an impressive rally during 1959 and it anticipates expanding prosperity during 1960.

Being a young industry, with untold possibilities for further development, it is expected that its products will play an ever-increasingly important part in our lives.

In the United States where the material was first introduced and put to practical use, it is expected that the demand for it will double within the next 10 years. In Japan, where the product was introduced later from the United States, the demand is expected to increase fourfold during the same period.

Demand for existing plastics such as vinyl chloride, urea resins and polyethylene will surely continue to increase. Then, too, the growth of the petroleum chemistry in the future undoubtedly will give birth to still more kinds of essential plastic substances.

Japan's plastic industry is now placing great hopes upon the introduction of one of these new plastics, polypropylene.

Product of Industry

Any long-term forecast on the future of plastics in Japan is sure to be promising. What, however, can be predicted for the immediate future? Here is the situation as it appears today.

At present the most important plastic substance is vinyl chloride. Last year's output amounted to some 180,000 tons, twice that of 1958.

Heavy demand continued for this substance. Soft types of vinyl chloride were in demand for film and imitation leather while hard types were readily converted into plates and pipes.

Until last spring vinyl chloride plastics faced a depressive market, but, along with the general prosperity of the country, the year ended with a brisk business for this industry.

Opinions vary on the outlook for 1960, but many observers believe that the domestic demand for vinyl chloride will reach 250,000 tons this year, due to anticipated steady requirements of telecommunication, construction and agricultural enterprises.

Circumstances also indicate that some 30,000 tons of vinyl chloride will probably be exported to the U.S., Canada, Southeast and Middle East nations this year, even though shipment to these markets totaled only about 24,000 tons last year.

If these domestic and export predictions calling for 280,000 tons of vinyl chloride are correct, the production capacity of the industry is certain to prove inadequate. The production capacity of the industry last year was 17,500 tons a month, and even when the expansion programs of the producers are completed this April or May, the total capacity of the industry will be only 21,600 tons a month, nearly 2,000 tons short of the amount required.

Because of these circumstances, further competition is expected among the producers for the expansion of their production facilities.

Meanwhile a shortage of raw materials will have a restrictive effect upon the rapid increase of vinyl chloride production.

Acetylene and chlorine are in short supply in Japan. Increase in their production is likely to result in higher costs for vinyl chloride.

In order to increase the production of carbides for acetylene, the consumption of electric power must be stepped up considerably. If this is carried out forcibly, causing an increase in electric power rates, vinyl chloride costs, in turn, will inevitably increase.

To complicate matters further, an increased output of chlorine will result in an increased output of electrolyzed caustics, of which there already is an adequate supply. An oversupply, consequently, will have an adverse effect upon this market. Thus the loss to the caustics market will have to be taken up by higher prices for chlorine, which, in turn, will increase vinyl chloride costs.

From the above it can be seen that while the brisk demand for vinyl chlorides is auspicious, the complex problems involved in obtaining the necessary raw materials pose a real problem demanding careful study and handling on the part of the industry in order not to injure itself with a good thing.

Export Trend For Chemicals

Exports of chemical products in recent years are given in the following table (in $1,000).

	All chemical products	Chemical fertilizers
1952	39,872	15,768
1953	62,269	32,936
1954	78,900	36,975
1955	93,753	41,694
1956	106,675	49,786
1957	125,950	63,964
1958	137,780	66,435
1959	166,454	80,661

Note: The figures under "All chemical products" include those for chemical fertilizers.

1959 Proves Good Year For Chemical Makers

Reflecting general business prosperity, 1959 was a good year for almost all branches of the Japanese chemical industry. The industry showed the highest rate of growth in recent years, as the output of chemical products increased 22 per cent over the preceding year.

Some chemical manufacturers recorded the highest output in their history. Vinyl chloride production jumped 96 per cent over the preceding year, while at least 30 per cent increases were made by tar products, organic synthetics, inorganic chemicals, soda and paints.

The huge rise shown by vinyl chloride makers is explained by the rapid recovery made by them from the crippling depression they suffered in 1958, when some of them were compelled to shut down half of their productive facilities. In recent months, by contrast, orders are pouring in so fast that the producers cannot meet all of them and they are planning to expand their factories.

Production of caustic soda advanced rapidly as a result of the relaxation of production controls at textile plants and because of the rally of the depressed pulp industry; while that of soda ash kept on increasing, thanks to the continued high demand from the prospering glass industry.

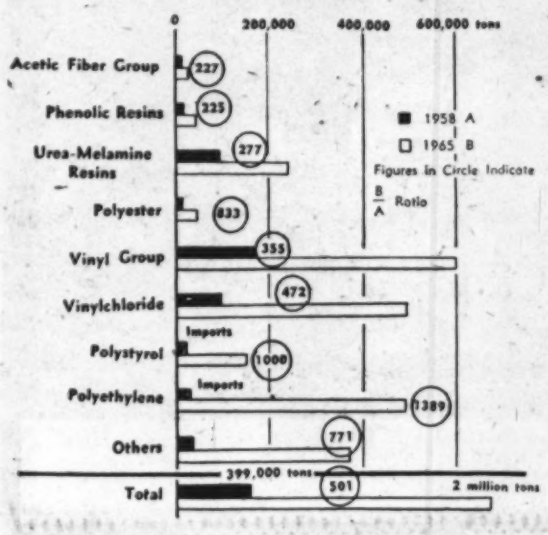
Inorganic chemicals were turned out in larger amounts and so were paints, rubber, plastics, chemical fibers, paper, pulp and electrical appliances.

Of the different kinds of fat and oil products, soap and other cleansing agents showed the most remarkable increase in production. Manufacturers of these products are planning to enlarge their productive facilities.

Dyestuffs had a bad time last year. Because of fierce competition, cartel arrangements have been adopted for selling these items.

More and more of the Japanese petrochemical plants which started operation in 1958 swung into full-scale production last year. They are enjoying a steady demand for polyethylene, which is a basic product from which many others are derived. There is an active movement among additional firms to branch out into the petrochemical business.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF PLASTIC OUTPUT



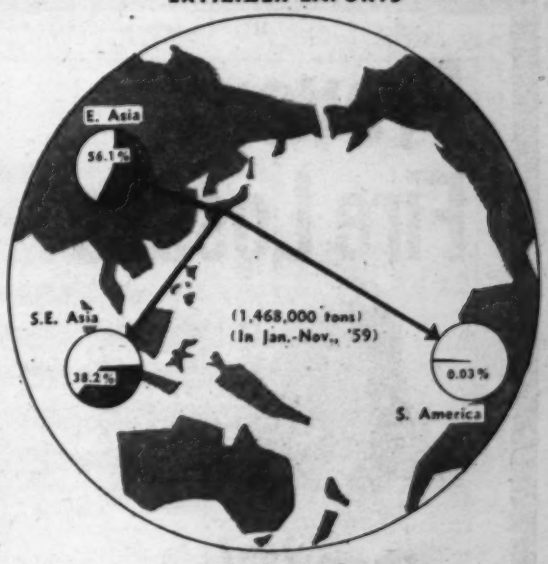
Urea Resin Enjoys Increasing Demand

Urea resin, next to vinyl chloride, is a major mainstay of Japan's plastic industry. A total of 110,000 tons were produced last year, which was an increase of 30 per cent over the previous year.

Most of the output, locally, was used as a binding agent, while in overseas markets urea resins were used mainly in manufacturing plywood. Electric machine parts, and general sundries also required increased quantities of this plastic material.

Observers believe that the production of urea resins may well increase as much as 20 per cent this year.

FERTILIZER EXPORTS



Fertilizer Industry Still In Doldrums

In contrast to the brisk productive activities of other branches of the chemical industry, fertilizer makers are still suffering from poor business. Ammonium sulphate rose a negligible one per cent, and superphosphate five per cent, while calcium cyanamide went down 19 per cent.

Expanding exports of ammonium sulphate and urea, however, helped to stabilize the market and relieve the producers of the desperate feeling which had once prevailed among them.

Producers must face the inevitable fact that there is a limit to the domestic demand for chemical fertilizers. Equally depressing is the fact that in overseas markets Japanese fertilizers can hardly compete with those of such major exporting countries as West Germany and Italy.

Fertilizers bring more than $50 per ton on the domestic market, yet they have to be exported at one tenth of this price or less. Overseas markets cannot be maintained without such below-cost sales. An ammonium sulphate export company, for example, estimates that its accumulated deficit will run into ¥10,000 million ($27.8 million) by the end of this July, when the current fertilizer year comes to a close.

In an attempt to reduce production costs, the basic cause of their poor business, fertilizer producers are planning to switch over to gas as their chief source of power. It is not known, however, how effective this switchover will prove in bolstering their faltering business. Another attempt they are making is seen in the active interest of ammonium sulphate makers in taking up the manufacture of petro-chemical products.

Nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers are in excess supply today throughout the world; hence the bitter competition for sales in international markets. Japan, particularly, is placed in a difficult situation not only because of the stoppage of exports to Communist China but also because of the low purchasing power of the dollar-hungry nations of Southeast Asia.

Because of this depressing outlook, Japanese fertilizer makers reduced their production of ammonium sulphate by eight per cent and urea by 16 per cent.

No sooner than the cutback had been made, export orders started to turn up unexpectedly. Urea has already achieved its export target of 256,000 tons for fertilizer year 1959 (August 1959-July 1960). Orders continue coming in so that it is expected the export goal will be exceeded by 64,000-74,000 tons.

Ammonium sulphate, too, is expected to attain its export goal of 1,020,000 tons before the fertilizer year is up. Already 505,000 tons have been shipped abroad and numerous inquiries are being received from Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, Indonesia and other Asian countries.

Because of the easy access to Asian countries, and because of their huge fertilizer consumption potential, it would seem that Japan's producers of fertilizer should profit handsomely from this market. The prospects are blighted, however, by high production costs. Greater efforts by the producers to secure low-cost power sources are imperative in order to maintain competitive strength on the international market.

Among the various fertilizers, the production of urea in Japan is the most promising because it is cheaper than ammonium sulphate and yet has a higher nitrogen content.

All in all, it now appears that Japanese fertilizer exports face a reasonably bright future, even though the growth is not likely to be by leaps and bounds.

Rosy Future Seen For Polyethylene

The production of polyethylene, a plastic only recently added to the list of such materials manufactured in Japan, amounted to 20,700 tons in 1959, twice the amount produced in 1958.

Because of local demand, however, Japan still had to import 33,500 tons of it during the year.

This plastic is produced according to three different methods: high pressure, middle pressure and low pressure, resulting in soft, moderate, and hard-natured polyethylenes.

Demand is growing most rapidly for the soft-natured kind, produced through the high pressure method. This is used mainly for film and laminated materials.

This kind of polyethylene is now produced only by the Sumitomo Chemical Co. and the Mitsubishi Oil Chemical Co.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry recently permitted the industry to double its present facilities, which are now producing at full capacity.

As a result of this plant expansion, the production of this promising plastic is expected to double once more within the current year.

Although the output of polyesthel plastic last year was only about 9,000 tons, the amount was nearly twice that of 1958.

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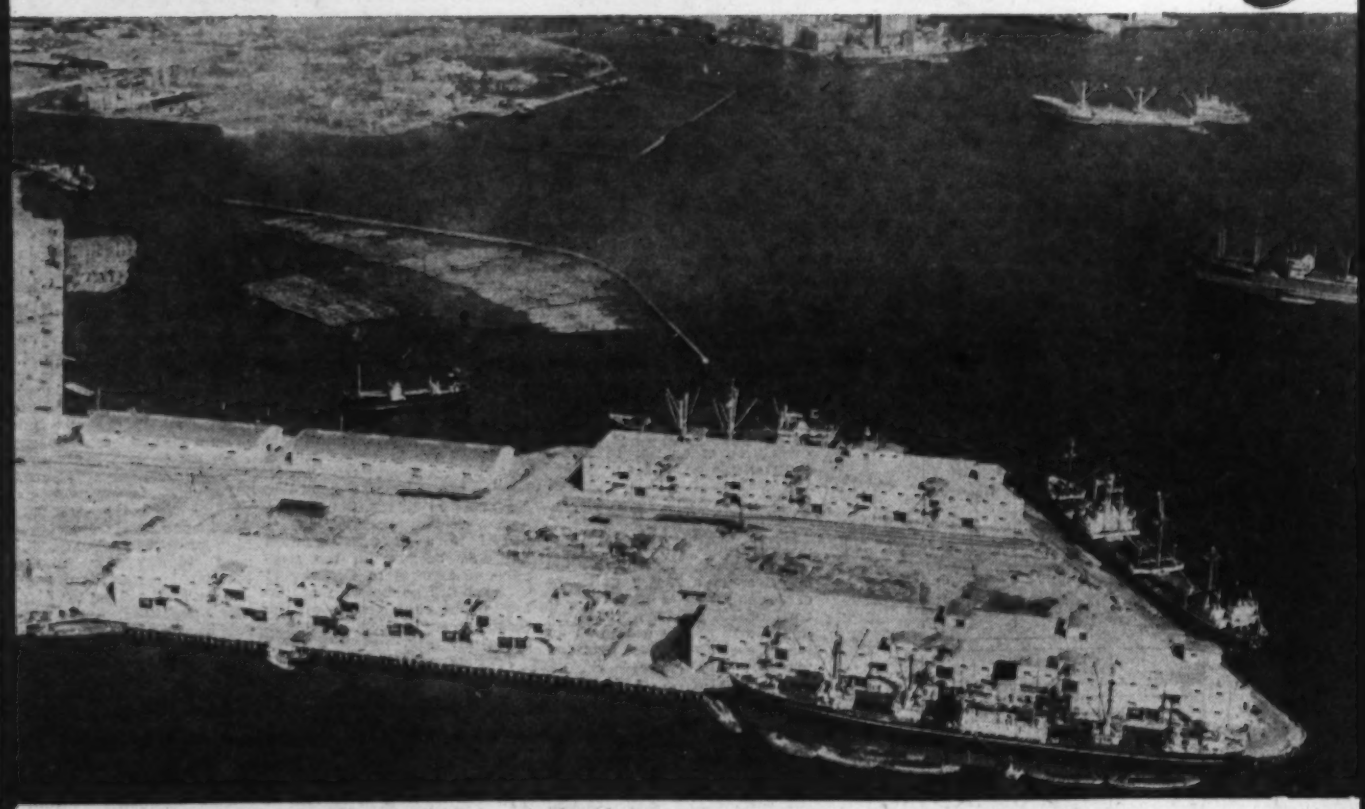


PORT OF NAGOYA

Sales War Rages In Drug Industry

The recent price wars among drug manufacturers have made the headlines in Japanese newspapers quite frequently here of late. Responsible for this situation is the extensive, if not excessive, production of drugs by pharmaceutical firms. Increased exports seem to be the only feasible solution.

Medical supplies turned out last year amounted to more than ¥143,500 million ($399 million), an increase of nearly 10 per cent over the 1958 output of ¥130,700 million ($363 million). This represents a two-fold increase over the 1953 level that stood at only ¥75,600 million ($210 million).

In Japan today there are more than 1,000 drug makers, both large and small, and most of them depend on domestic demand. Although the demand is expanding year by year, the increase is still less than that of production.

According to a Welfare Ministry survey, production recently has shown an annual increase of over 10 per cent, while demand has risen by only five or six per cent. This unbalance between demand and production is resulting in intensified price wars among drugstores.

While manufacturers for the most part are distributing their products at normal prices, keen price competition is taking place on the retail front.

A drastic example of such sales warfare recently occurred between two drug stores, both called "Sankyo," in Ikebukuro, Tokyo. These stores gave discounts of 40 to 59 per cent below ordinary retail prices.

Osaka, a center of the pharmaceutical industry, has long been noted for dumping medical supplies upon the local market.

Besides overproduction, the difficulty of wholesalers and retailers in procuring operating funds is said to be an important cause of the trouble.

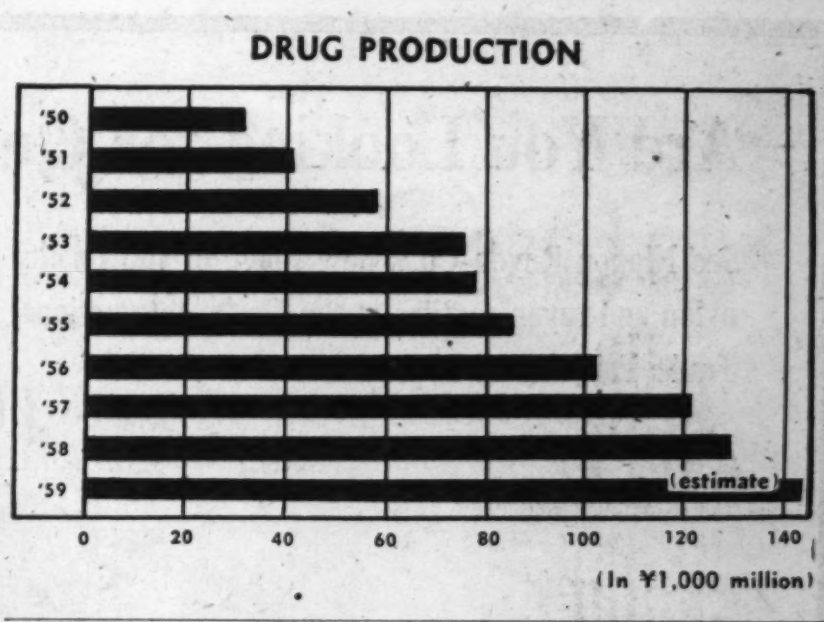
In the matter of distribution, promissory notes payable in six months are usually issued for medical goods purchased. Not a few buyers use notes payable in eight months to one year for payment.

Consequently, drug manufacturers prefer to sell their products to wholesalers who are able to pay cash rather than to retailers who issue long-term promissory notes in payment. In case of cash transactions, prices are reduced one half or even more. This is why "cash wholesalers" can well afford to sell drugs at drastic discounts.

Dumping by these cash wholesalers has recently thrown the drug market into confusion, forcing ordinary retail stores to give a 10 per cent discount, even for drugs bearing well-established trade names. Usually, drugs made by small, little-known pharmaceutical firms are retailed at discounts of 20 to 30 per cent.

To make matters worse, the trend of dumping is becoming widespread throughout the country, and indications are that it will assume even more serious proportions as long as overproduction continues.

The settlement of this issue requires drastic remedial action on the part of leaders of the pharmaceutical industry.



Exports Only Solution For Pharmaceuticals

Japan's pharmaceutical industry, plagued by expanding production facilities that are outdistancing the more slowly expanding market, and riddled with cutthroat price wars, faces a precarious future.

Production during 1960 is expected to climb to ¥157,000 million ($436 million), an increase of 10 per cent over last year, while demand is expected to increase only seven or eight per cent, considering the national income and the current trend of consumption.

Overproduction seems inevitable, and this is certain to affect distributors and small pharmaceutical firms unfavorably. Large makers backed up by big capital will be the only sector of the industry to escape its adverse effects.

In order to cope with this situation, it is imperative to intensify efforts to sell drugs overseas and to make every possible effort to stimulate domestic demand.

Last year, ¥5,320 million ($14.8 million) worth of medical supplies were exported, accounting for only 3.8 per cent of the total output.

Drug exports have been at a standstill, especially since Japan's trade with Communist China was suspended in May 1958. No marked increase can be expected this year.

Take 1959 as an example: Japan exported ¥1,214 million ($3.4 million) worth of drugs to Taiwan (23 per cent of all exports), ¥738 million ($2 million) worth to the United States (14 per cent of the total), and ¥658 million ($1.8 million) worth to the Ryukyus (12 per cent). Japanese medical supplies have been exported regularly to India, Thailand, Hongkong and South Korea, yet the total amount sent to these places hovers only at the ¥200-¥300 million ($0.5-0.8 million) mark.

These figures show that the major foreign markets for Japanese pharmaceuticals are limited to Southeast Asia and the United States and that almost no exports are sent to Europe except West Germany.

Penicillin is expected to be the first to suffer heavily from the liberalization of trade because of its high production cost, whereas sulfa and hormone drugs, which have been manufactured under technical tie-ups with foreign makers, will remain almost unaffected.

Now that the domestic market is almost static, the only solution is to increase exports, which still represent only about four per cent by value of the total production. The biggest task confronting the Japanese pharmaceutical industry, therefore, is to cultivate diligently export markets, for the most part, in Southeast Asia.

Filling and sealing of injection fluid ampoules

Exports at Standstill

Dyestuffs in Grip of Slump

Japan's dyestuff industry is in the grip of a severe recession resulting from lagging exports and depressions in related industries.

Production still remains under the prewar level (24,837 tons in 1940). It has hovered around 20,000 tons a year since 1953. The total 1959 production amounted to only 24,045 tons, or 2,000 tons monthly.

About 50 to 60 companies of various sizes are now engaged in the production of dyes in Japan. They include such large chemical industrial interests as Sumitomo Chemical, Mitsui Chemical, Hodogaya Chemical and Nippon Kayaku.

The large outfits are all doing good business because they deal not only in dyestuffs but also in various other chemical products. Small and medium-sized companies, which make up the majority of dye producers, however, have generally been suffering acute financial distress because of various adverse conditions.

Domestic demand for dyestuff has been at an exceedingly low level for the past few years as a result of the depression in the textile industry, which uses about 90 per cent of the total dyestuff produced. Odd-lot demands from other industries, such as paper, leather, celluloid and sundries manufacturing, have also been limited to a great degree.

Exports, which are expected to make up for the lack of demand at home, are not making much headway because of the relatively low technical standard of Japanese dyes as compared with those of such leading dyestuff exporting countries as West Germany and Switzerland. The volume of exports, in fact, is lower than that of imports.

Dyestuff exports have been declining rapidly since 1957 when they rose to 2,426 tons. Last year's volume came to only about 1,800 tons, while that of imports during the year aggregated 2,986 tons. The 1959 imports equaled 10 per cent of the volume produced in the country.

Accounting for the recent drop of exports are the suspension of trade with Communist China, the slowing down of shipments to countries of Southeast Asia, including India and Pakistan, as well as the infiltration of western European countries into Japanese export markets.

The increase in imports is due mainly to the reduction in the import duty of dyestuff to 15 per cent from the former 25 per cent, and to the high quality of the imported dyes.

Liberalization No Help

The Chemical Products Association estimates the production of dyes in the country this year will amount to 23,600 tons; imports, 2,300 tons; and exports, 2,100 tons. These figures are roughly the same as for last year.

According to analysts, production will be somewhere between 23,000 to 24,000 tons due to the continuously poor conditions in the industry. The demand by textile makers, who are the major consumers of dyes, they estimate, is not expected to increase by more than 10 per cent. Paper production is running high but no great increase is expected from the leather industry.

The export and import of dyes, moreover, is expected to suffer not a little from the liberalization of trade because Japan-made dyes are generally weak when it comes to international sales competition.

If dyes are placed on a free import basis, foreign products will flow into this country in great quantities. Even the present tariff rates are too low to check their inroads. Moreover, other exporting countries have tremendous production capacities and Japanese textile makers favor their products.

Thus it can be assumed that dye imports this year will jump to about 3,000 tons, well over the dyestuff manufacturers' estimate.

The export picture is also gloomy. Japan's dye export markets will be restricted to Southeast Asia and, even if the makers' efforts to increase export bear fruit, their markets would not extend beyond the Middle East, mainly because of high production costs, increasing freight rates and because trade between Japan and Communist China will remain suspended.

The volume of exports for this year, therefore, will not exceed 2,000 tons at best.

Dyestuff makers have been restricting their production through the establishment of a "depression" cartel. Just how far this will help protect the industry against depression remains to be seen.

Bakelite Holds Own In Plastics Market

About 30,000 tons of phenol plastic, well known to the public since prewar days as bakelite, was produced in Japan last year.

This active demand for phenol plastic reflects the current prosperity of the electric appliance and other mechanical industries.

Demands for the material will continue to increase this year, since the bakelite using industries are heading for another prosperous year.

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Synthetic Fibers Enter Golden Age

The most noteworthy event in the synthetic fiber industry last year was the full scale production of tetoron and acrylics. Production of nylon, tetoron, vinylon and other synthetic fibers were in full swing while acrylic fibers began to show excessive inventories.

Tetoron

The tetoron makers are the Toyo and the Teikoku Rayon companies, while acrylic fibers are produced by the Kanekalon, Japan Exlan, Mitsubishi Rayon, and Asahi Chemical Industries companies.

Only one year after its introduction, tetoron created something of a boom because of its attractive light and wrinkle-free character. To meet the brisk demand for tetoron by manufacturers of shirts and summer wear 60 tons of the new fiber are being turned out every day.

In the early days of its production, tetoron was not popular as a material for shirts, but consumption grew as prices were brought down by mass production. Tetoron has had better reception as a summer wear material and it is assured of still larger sales as manufacturing processes are improved.

Acrylic Fibers

Kanekalon was the first company to complete facilities for the daily production of 10 tons of acrylic fibers. Now, with its three rivals, each of which recently completed plants having the same production capacity, the four companies are waging a fierce sales war. They seek markets for their products to be used for autumn and winter wear as well as for knitted goods. Acrylic fibers are expected to have a bright future because, of all synthetic fibers, they most closely resemble natural wool.

Future of Synthetic Fibers

Last year's total synthetic fiber production amounted to 80,000 tons. This means that the industry expanded 70 per cent over the preceding year, when production totalled 46,000 tons. The greatest growth was recorded for tetoron and acrylics. Nylon and vinylon, however, scored an impressive 30 per cent increase. Quantitatively lylon continued to account for the largest portion of all synthetic fibers produced, 40 per cent; vinylon, 20 per cent; and tetoron and acrylics, 17 and 18 per cent respectively.

Realizing the carefree rate at which production facilities were expanded, synthetic fiber makers are now starting to feel the necessity of applying the brakes. This is a complete reversal from the industry's policy of only a few years ago, when all makers were striving hard to step up production.

Superfluous production facilities are feared, particularly in the production of acrylics, in which branch of the industry an additional eight firms are planning to participate. As a result, the special law for holding down textile production has been extended to include synthetic fibers. Consequently a daily experimental production quota of 20 tons each to four of the new firms and three tons each to the four others have been allocated.

Meanwhile, demands for synthetic fibers are growing at a startling pace. The Textile Facilities Deliberation Council estimates that they will grow by 20 to 30 per cent annually, calling for 115,000 tons in fiscal 1960 and 168,000 tons by 1962. In other words, a golden age is in store for nylon, tetoron and acrylic fibers, for which demands will exceed those for rayon yarn and wool, and take second place only to cotton yarn and spun rayon yarn.

Exports of synthetic fibers, according to estimates of the Chemical Fiber Association, are expected to amount to $78,177,000 in fiscal 1960. This figure is roughly 2.3 times the estimated 1959 figure of $34,183,000 for fiscal 1959. The fiscal 1960 export targets for different synthetic fibers and their estimated amounts for fiscal 1959, according to the chemical Fiber Association, are as follows (in $1,000):

	Fiscal 1960 export targets	Fiscal 1959 estimated amounts
Nylon	29,684	24,047
Vinylon	5,562	1,924
Vinylidene .	437	348
Tetoron	27,441	7,768
Acrylic	15,053	106
Total	78,177	34,183

The above table shows that nylon and tetoron account for 70 per cent of the total target for fiscal 1960 and the estimated amounts for fiscal 1959. But even more noteworthy is the fact that acrylics, which had only an insignificant export record in the past, are expected to hit the $15 million export mark in fiscal 1960.

It is interesting to note that the Japan Silk and Chemical Fiber Export Association sets its 1960 export target at $45,400,000, which is about 40 per cent above the estimated amount for fiscal 1959.

The great divergence between the targets of the export association and the Chemical Fiber Association is due partly to the exclusion by the export association of mixed fabrics containing 50 per cent or less of synthetic fibers, but it also reflects the manufacturers' enthusiastic interest in diverting a large part of their production to exports. Efforts in this direction should increase appreciably the export of synthetic fibers during the years to come.

Interior view of modern Japanese chemical fiber plant

But Outlook Hopeful

Overproduction Hits Rayon

Chemical fiber manufacturers in Japan are now suffering from overproduction and mounting inventories yet they look forward to a prosperous new year.

During the severe depression of 1958, plant operation was cut 50 per cent for rayon and 40 per cent for rayon staple. As business rallied, curtailment of rayon yarn production was relaxed from 37.5 per cent in January 1959 to 28 per cent in March. Likewise rayon staple curtailment was lowered from 35 per cent at the beginning of last year to 21 per cent in July-September.

As a result of overproduction and growing stocks, the market price of rayon yarn slumped so drastically last year that it reached a record low. For spun rayon yarn the price has become stabilized since its drop late last year.

Rayon Exports

As for exports of chemical fibers last year, rayon yarn rose considerably over the preceding year, while spun rayon yarn remained at the 1958 level. Exports of fabrics, both of rayon and rayon staple, amounted to 80 per cent of the 1958 figures.

Actual shipments of rayon yarn abroad during 1959 registered 12,700 tons, or 26 per cent over the preceding year. The chief reasons for this increase were the larger purchases by India, South Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries, the resumption of trade with the Soviet Union and rising demands from new markets in the U.S.

Another export stimulus for rayons was the "give away" prices offered by exporters.

The only way for chemical fiber producers to survive the stiff competition is to produce only allotted amounts, to reduce production cost, and to promote exports. This is particularly true of rayon, since the domestic market has reached the saturation point.

As a matter of fact there still is an opportunity to increase rayon exports. In the newly rising countries of Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa, demands are switching from actual textiles to yarns as a result of the development of the weaving industry in these areas.

In addition to those markets, the Soviet Union is expected this year to arrange for another large purchase of rayon, following last year end's signing of a contract to purchase 1,800 tons of Japanese rayon. This year a long term contract is expected to be concluded, under which Japan hopes to supply the Soviet Union with 4,000 tons of rayon yarn during 1961, 5,000 tons in 1962 and 6,000 tons in 1963, totalling 15,600 tons.

Spun Rayon and Textiles

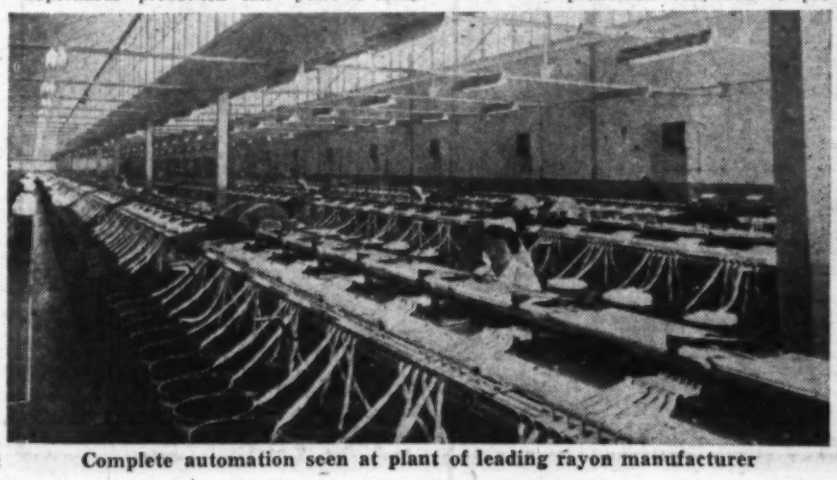
Exports of spun rayon yarn seem to have reached the limit, as 1959's export shipments were held down to 17,450 tons, or 99.6 per cent of the 1958 figure. This year, too, its export is expected to remain at the same level, even though the target calls for a 25 per cent increase over 1959.

As for rayon textiles, the industry is going to find it difficult to achieve its 1960 export target which is nine per cent greater than 1959, since the actual 1959 amount was only 578 million square meters, or 80 per cent of the year before, showing a shrinking market.

The worsening of the rayon staple market is attributed to the oversupply resulting from the stoppage of rayon yarn exports to Indonesia because of the economic condition of that country. At last year end the inventories of rayon staple amounted to 24,700 tons, or 3,000 tons in excess of last year's record low registered in late June. In addition to the slow export of rayon yarn and staple, the easing of restrictions on their production contributed further to the poor business of rayon manufacturers.

As a step toward strict enforcement of reduced production, makers are studying the possibility of allocating export quotas and, in case of failure to fulfill the quotas, of freezing the products as inventories.

Some see bright prospects for exports to Indonesia, but if trade talks with Indonesia fail to be resumed shortly, it will be necessary in April to limit production to the amounts set by the industry's operation retrenchment agreement.



Complete automation seen at plant of leading rayon manufacturer

Free Trade Problem for Chemical Fiber Makers

The chemical fiber manufacturers' greatest problem of the year is the liberalization of foreign trade.

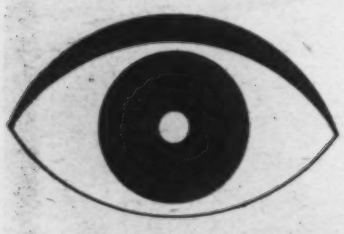
In case the automatic approval system is applied to the import of raw cotton and wool starting April next year, their prices would fall heavily and so would that of cotton yarn. This in turn would force the synthetic fiber producers to mark down their products, because cotton is the biggest rival of synthetic fibers. There are already signs of such a development.

On the other hand if pulp and chemicals, both used for chemical fiber production, are imported freely, chemical fiber manufacturers will be able to reduce their production costs. However, unrestricted importation of pulp will not be permitted in the immediate future because it would gravely affect the Japanese pulp industry. Consequently chemical fiber manufacturers are expected to have trouble getting cheap materials for some time to come.

Another problem is the planned removal of import barriers for chemical fiber goods. Informants predict that free imports will be allowed after April next year for rayon and rayon staple goods and after April, 1963 for high tenacity rayon, acetate and synthetic fiber products. It is expected that after these dates Japanese markets are likely to be flooded with cheap chemical fiber manufactures, inasmuch as all of the world's exporters have set lower prices for their exports than for domestic sales.

If it comes to the worst the domestic market in Japan may be thrown into utter confusion since domestic raw materials—pulp, caustic soda and sulphur—are expensive. Furthermore, manufacturers are still lagging behind technically in the production of ultra-high tenacity rayon to replace high tenacity rayon.

In view of the foregoing, manufacturers, in general, are eager for an early relaxation of trade barriers against the import of raw materials. They also are anxious for improvement in industrial financing and in the tax structure, and for the strengthening of voluntary production controls.



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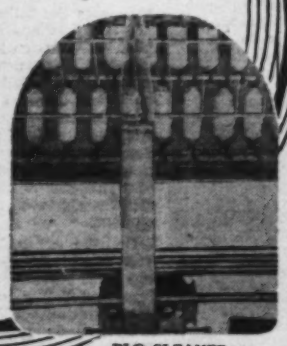

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In Parallel With World Trend

Cotton Goods Output Rises

Cotton yarn production in the third quarter last year recorded a seven per cent increase over the same period in the preceding year. In the fourth quarter, too, production showed a similar rise.

As a matter of fact, all free nations of the world reported increased cotton output last year, the average figure being 3.4 per cent, Japan's figure being 18 per cent. This resulted in a five per cent increase in the cotton goods output of the Western nations, their highest since 1957.

World cotton textile exports during the third quarter of last year were estimated at 990 million square meters (1,184 million square yards), a three per cent increase over the preceding quarter and 12 per cent more than the same period of the year before. In the third quarter the amount was eight per cent over the year before, amounting to 1,100 million square meters (1,316 million square yards). This year, too, both production and export of the world's cotton industry is expected to maintain this favorable trend.

Spindles Fewer

In Japan, the number of cotton spinning firms last year end numbered 145, the same as the year before. The 7,682,842 operable spindles at last year end were 14.8 per cent fewer than in late 1958. The average number of spindles in actual operation throughout the year was 6,621,000, 1.1 per cent fewer than in the preceding year.

Pure cotton yarn was produced last year in the amount of 2,379,512 cases, 6.1 per cent more than in the previous year. Mixed cotton yarn production increased by 24.1 per cent, mixed spun rayon yarn decreased by 46.1 per cent and mixed synthetic fibers slid by 19.9 per cent, their total output registering 2,435,770 cases, or 6 per cent in excess of the previous year. The rise was attributed to the relaxation of production controls in the middle of the year as well as to the higher productivity per spindle.

Deliveries rose by 134,000 cases over the preceding year. Inventories of pure cotton yarn slumped below 30,000 cases last August as a result of the cotton spinners' strike. By year end, it rose to 43,400 cases, but it was still 2,784 cases (6 per cent) less than the inventory of December 1958.

During 1959, cotton textiles production reached 2,650 million square meters (3,152 million square yards), or 4.3 per cent more than the preceding year.

The 1959 export statistics recorded 11,000 tons of cotton yarn (2 per cent less than 1958), and 1,056 million square meters (1,263 million square yards) of cotton textiles (1.4 per cent more).

So far in this year's first quarter the monthly average production of pure cotton yarn has been 220,000 cases, in contrast with the preceding quarter's average of 219,000 cases. Textile production, in turn, rose above the preceding quarter's monthly average of 230 million square meters (275 million square yards).

Textile exports during the first quarter dropped below the preceding quarter's monthly average of 101,237,000 square meters to 90 million square meters (108 million square yards). It will be difficult therefore, to attain the cotton textile export target of 1,170 million square meters (1,400 million square yards) (10 per cent over previous year) for fiscal 1959, which ends in March.

The domestic demand during the first quarter of this year is expected to drop below the preceding quarter's 429,000 cases, and inventories at the end of April are expected to amount to 515,700 cases.

Automatic Approval

Reported bankruptcies of smaller textile suppliers are due partly to overproduction as well as to the apprehension over the application of the automatic approval system to raw cotton imports, scheduled for April next year.

Japanese cotton spinners are now concerned whether or not raw cotton will be included in the list of items for automatic approval, and they are also concerned over the prospects for exports. Because of the strong competitive nature of the textile industry the automatic approval system in the long run should prove a boon, although during the initial stage it may cause some confusion.

Manufacturers on their part are preparing measures for preventing excessive competition following the freeing of raw material imports. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry, too, is studying measures for controlling exports after the enforcement of the automatic approval system.

In any case, despite the voluntary controls of cotton goods exporters, the U.S. tariff commission is considering an increase in the duty on Japanese cotton goods, which, if it materializes, will give a severe blow to exporters of poplin, flannel and carpets. This possible increase in U.S. duties is believed to have been brought about by the sudden expansion of exports to the U.S. from Hongkong.

Prospects for cotton goods during fiscal 1960 are shown in the following estimates:

	cases
Initial inventories:	582,000
Cotton yarn production:	2,925,000
Cotton goods exports:	1,168,000
Domestic demands:	1,729,000
Year end inventories:	554,000

Most Notable Trends

The most noteworthy trend in the cotton industry nowadays is the movement for the amalgamation of firms, the diversification of lines of goods produced, in order to cope with the progressing liberalization of trade. Among the firms which are planning to add new items to their list of merchandise are the C. Itoh, Toyo Menka, Nichimen and Marubeni-Iida companies.

Those contemplating amalgamation, are Nichimen and Tatsuke, Takenaka and Iwata Tsune, and Mataichi. In addition the Mitsubishi Shoji Co. is in the process of absorbing the Takemura Cotton Industry Co.

These moves are aimed at expanding markets, streamlining management and consolidating corporate structures.

Since Japanese firms will be allowed to retain for a certain period the dollars earned by themselves and to use them for international payment, they will be able to save conversion fees if they deal on a broad scale in a wide variety of commodities.

Large spinners are studying the advisability of absorbing smaller ones.

"Yukata," Japanese summer cotton prints, are washed in a swift-flowing stream after dyeing.

Wool Products Faced By Uncertain Future

Japan's wool industry did good business last year. Starting with a 30 per cent retrenchment program for carded wool production, in August output increased as the production quota was broadened. At that time the restriction was eased by five per cent and in October by another 15 per cent. This raised the year's woolen yarn production to 112,000 tons, or 21 per cent over the previous year.

Exports of wool last year advanced to $120 million, which was 10 per cent higher than the record for 1957, the best of all years for wool exporters. In addition to the great increase in woolen textile exports, there was also considerable activity in the shipment abroad of secondary products such as carpets and sweaters.

This year, however, wool manufacturers have no cause to be optimistic. Market prices have already slumped in anticipation of the free import of raw wool, which will be effective in April 1961. Abolition of foreign currency allocation controls will leave no effective check on production. Because of the large number of manufacturers, voluntary control cannot possibly be as effective as with the cotton spinning and chemical fiber industries.

Export problems, also, are expected to increase. So far, in order to compete with foreign products, Japanese woolen goods have been exported at low prices. The resultant low profits have been made up by premiums accruing from dollar allocation. No premium can be expected after the liberalization of imports.

Realizing these forthcoming difficulties, manufacturers are cautious. They plan to continue their retrenchment program at last year's level. Production, nevertheless, is expected to increase by 10 per cent, because of more efficient use of each machine kept in production.

This year's exports will probably be about the same as last year's. It is expected that the large drop in domestic prices will be balanced by higher export prices. Therefore, no particular loss will be suffered if exports can be increased. Wool producers are expected to stress exports heavily since they cannot afford to lose the overseas markets they have opened up.

About one-tenth of Japanese wool products are shipped to foreign countries, 60 per cent of the exports going to the U.S. Next to Britain, Japan is America's second largest supplier, providing one-third of America's woolen goods imports. Even though trade liberalization will have some effect on Japan's woolen exports, steady demand in American markets is expected to result in exports at about the same level as last year.

This means that the production increase of 10 per cent will have to be consumed domestically. It is doubtful whether increased domestic demand will be this great. It is more likely that part of the increment will cause increased inventories and greater pressure on the market.

Silk Regains Popularity, But Production Drops

Raw silk manufactures last year enjoyed a booming business with demands soaring to a new postwar high, while certain textile plants at the same time were forced to curtail production despite the industry's general recovery from the depression. A total of 365,480 bales of raw silk, or 46 per cent more than during the previous year were in demand in overseas and domestic markets last year.

In sharp contrast to this rising demand, production decreased noticeably. The reason: mulberry acreage had been reduced drastically during the 1958 depression. At that time no one could forecast the demand that came two years later.

Raw silk production last year amounted to 318,680 bales, obviously insufficient to meet the growing demand. As a result, stocks of raw silk in possession of the Government had to be released.

The short supply of raw silk naturally boosted its price. In August, 1959 it shot up to ¥190,000 ($527.80) considerably more than the ¥144,000 ($400) price of only one year before.

Four factors account for the growing popularity of silk: (1) Business conditions improved noticeably, both in Japan and abroad. Silk fabrics, considered luxury goods, are particularly sensitive to such changes. (2) Silk prices were stabilized. (3) U.S. bought more silk, and (4) There was less competition from Communist Chinese silk.

Silk exports increased conspicuously last year. Raw silk doubled to 89,580 bales and silk fabrics increased by 54 per cent to 86,870 square yards. Some 60 per cent of Japan's silk exports found their way to the U.S., where consumers are taking to quality goods as a result of the rising national income and where there is a growing interest in things Japanese.

The favorable trend is expected to continue throughout the current year.

Domestic demand will remain high because of improved business conditions. High grade silk fabrics are selling well here at department stores.

Exports, also, are expected to continue increasing as long as American prosperity lasts. America obtains from Japan 80 per cent of its raw and processed silk imports. Improved quality, higher grade goods, stabilized prices and greater publicity promise a healthy increase in silk exports to the U.S.

This year's raw silk production is expected to amount to 320,000 bales. In addition there will be some 20,000-30,000 bales of black market silk.

The long estimate calls for the production of 420,000 bales and foresees a deficiency of 50,000 bales even after Government-held stock is released. The conservative short estimate places the production figure at 390,000 bales and predicts an even balance between demand and supply after the release of Government stock. In any case raw silk producers are assured of another prosperous year.

Sericulturists sort silk-worm cocoons in readiness for packing.

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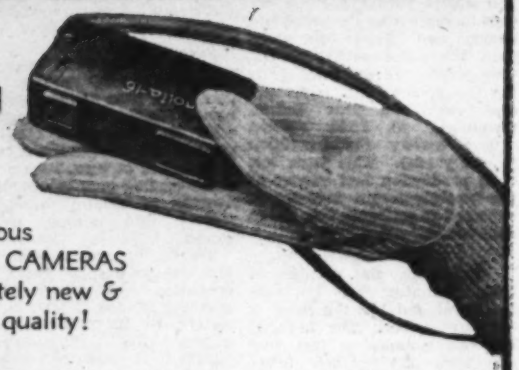

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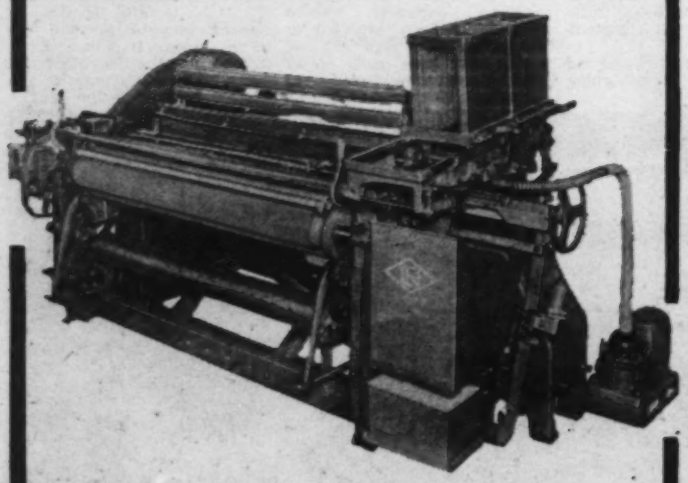

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Japan Gains 3rd Place

Glass Shows Steady Growth

Plate glass manufacturers, free at all times from the fear of a depression, continue their steady growth, enjoying greater domestic demand as well as increased exports.

Figures for production and export of plate glass in recent years are given in the following table:

	Production (1,000 cases)	Export (1,000 cases)	Export production (%)
1950	3,783	136	3.5
1954	6,165	863	13.5
1955	6,650	932	15.5
1956	7,724	1,113	14.4
1957	9,102	928	10.2
1958	8,509	1,276	14.9
1959	10,428	1,820	17.4

As evident from the above table, last year's output is the highest ever recorded. It was 22 per cent larger than the preceding year, 70 per cent greater than 1954 and 2.7 times the 1950 record.

Last year's record put Japan in third place among glass producers of the world, being exceeded only by the U.S. and West Germany.

The remarkable rise in plate glass production is due to a growing foreign market as well as increased domestic consumption. Domestic demand, which amounted to 6 million cases in 1931-1933, swelled last year to 7,560,000 cases, 16 per cent over the year before. This is attributable to active industrial equipment investment, particularly the construction of new business establishments, during the latter half of the year.

Even more conspicuous was last year's rise in exports, which shot up to 1,840,000 cases. Although this was due partly to the American glassmakers' strike, the figure nevertheless was more than double (2.1 times) that of five years ago and 13 times that of 1950.

Despite the gratifying increase in domestic consumption, glass exports every year account for a larger portion of the total output. Last year, one-fifth of the total amount of plate glass produced here found its way abroad.

The best customer for Japanese glass is the U.S., which last year bought 47 per cent of the total exported. Next, 33 per cent of the exported glass went to Southeast Asia, particularly the Philippines, Indonesia and Hongkong. Promising markets include the Middle and Near East, Arabia, Africa, Central and South America, where increasing amounts of Japanese glass are in demand.

The U.S., which is the world's largest glassmaker, producing 13 million cases a year, imports an additional 4 million cases from such European countries as West Germany, Britain, France, and Belgium. Japan, which only recently started supplying glass to America, today accounts for 20 per cent of that country's glass imports.

The high quality and low price of Japanese glass ensure a secure position in the American market, and offer great possibilities for increased exports elsewhere.

The construction boom in the U.S. is creating quite a demand for glass, notably large-sized and thick plates. Japanese glassmakers could export more than they do if local U.S. requirements were studied more thoroughly. If by any chance exports to the U.S. should drop, the loss can be more than offset by shipments to Southeast Asian countries, which are sure to buy more Japanese glass in the future.

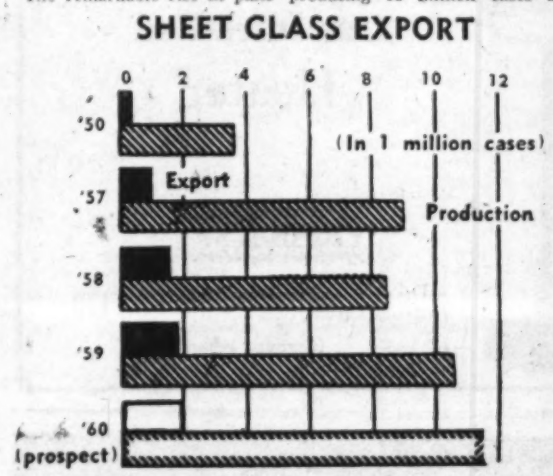
The reason is that cheap glass, made in Communist China and priced about 10 per cent lower than Japanese glass no longer is flooding Southeast Asian markets, the supply having dropped to half the former amount. To replace Red China as glass supplier to the area, Japan is geographically in a much more convenient position than European nations.

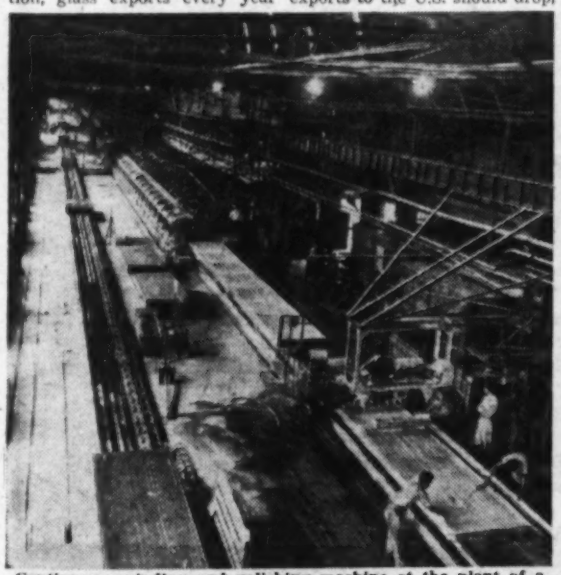
Efforts for developing new markets are being made by agents stationed in the Latin American and African areas. Japanese glassmakers are awakening to the potential profits to be derived from exporting their products. Previously, they were not very enthusiastic about foreign markets because of heavy domestic demand and because of stiff competition abroad.

As a matter of fact, Japanese makers still cannot compete with their foreign rivals in the sale of polished glass, used principally in automobiles. Japanese polished glass is expensive because of the small domestic demand for it among the nation's auto makers. However, this does not seriously affect the over-all situation of the Japanese glass industry since polished glass represents only a fraction of the large market for plate glass.

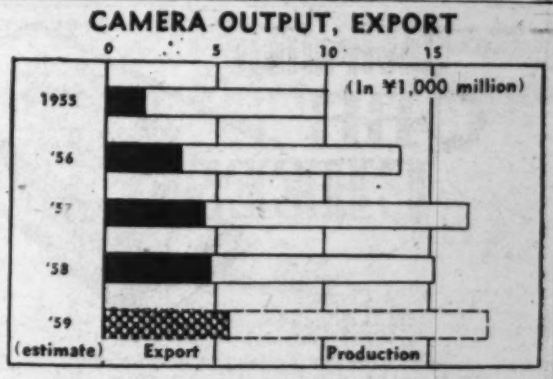
Ordinary glass made in Japan compares favorably with that produced abroad, both in quality and price. Furthermore, worldwide business prosperity and trade liberalization are expected to contribute heavily to increased exports by Japanese glass manufacturers. These factors apparently justify the estimate of 2 million cases to be exported this year.

Increased exports, coupled with the expected rise in domestic demand, point to another prosperous year for Japanese glassmakers.





Continuous grinding and polishing machine at the plant of a leading Japanese glass manufacturer.



Top Quality, Low Prices Lure Local Shutterbugs

Japan's home market for its constantly-improved cameras, like its foreign market, continues to expand. Last year about one million cameras were sold in Japan, 25 per cent more than in the previous year. Local demand continues to be active in spite of the fact that there are already an estimated eight million cameras in use within the country.

Camera bugs are ensnared time after time into purchasing one after the other of the new improved models. Not a few families now have two or more cameras and many are replacing old models with new ones, such as those that have built-in exposure meters.

Lowered prices, moreover, have had considerable influence on the camera market. De luxe cameras, once priced at more than ¥50,000 can now be purchased for less than ¥30,000, particularly if the purchaser is satisfied with one of the popular models manufactured on a mass production basis.

An F2.8 lens, for example, once cost about ¥30,000. Now the price is ¥23,000, and on top of that many of the present low-priced models are equipped with brighter F2 lenses.

The maximum brightness of lenses used to be F3.5 but nowadays most cameras have F2 or F1.8 lenses. Some even carry F1.1 lenses with shutter speeds up to 1/2,000 second. Another improvement is the new lever-type film winding and shutter setting mechanism.

A recent and significant breakthrough for Japan's camera industry concerns the practically perfect automatic focusing system used in some of the new models. All that the user has to do is to place the camera in position and release the shutter, the shutter speed and the iris diaphragm being set automatically.

At the Japan Camera Show which opened at the Takashimaya Department Store at Nihonbashi, Tokyo, on March 1, 400 cameras of 44 makers were put on display, about 30 of them being newly developed models.

This first big camera show is part of the program of the Japan Camera Industry Association to help stabilize the industry. The recent plethora of new models has led to extremely intense, and not too healthy, competition among the manufacturers. Now, thanks to the efforts of the Association, new models will be announced only twice a year, at one of which times a big camera show will be held.

The industry expects to sell 80,000 cameras a month during the current year, in spite of the fact that eight million are already in use. To achieve this, manufacturers plan to put out models with increased eye-appeal and to extend their market to comparatively low-income earners such as young women, salaried persons and farmers.

Japan's import restrictions on cameras priced at $100 or less, c.i.f., will soon be lifted. Inasmuch as Japanese-produced cameras are so obviously superior, manufacturers have little fear that the market will be overrun by foreign makes.

Camera Exports Still on Increase

Seven hundred and ten thousand cameras, 22 per cent more than in the preceding year, were exported from Japan in 1959.

Camera exports stood at ¥1,600 million ($4.4 million) in 1955, rose to ¥3,000 million ($8.3 million) in 1956 and continued growing steadily until they reached the ¥6,300 million ($17.5 million) mark last year. The boom started in the high class field around 1952. Now it is the moderately-priced camera that is the mainstay of the industry.

Japan's camera exports are very widespread, not only commanding a major place on United States, Canadian and Australian counters but actually finding their way into European markets.

The spectacular development of Japanese cameras and their advance in world markets pose a serious challenge to their traditionally famous German rivals. Lens-making techniques in Japan now surpass those of West Germany in the opinion of some experts.

Medium-priced Japanese cameras are now making serious inroads into the higher-priced markets hitherto dominated by West Germany.

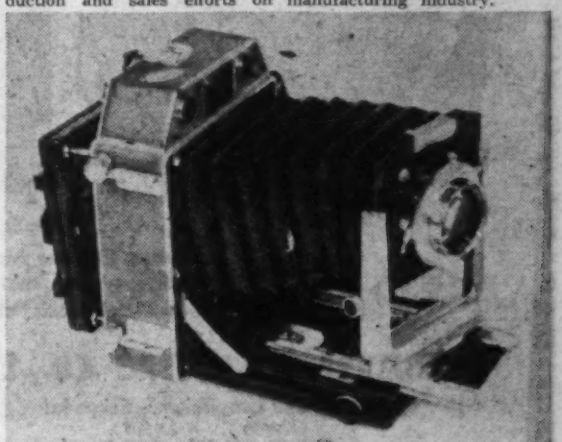
Improved quality and reduced prices largely account for the tremendous strides made by the Japanese camera industry. Once considered an expensive luxury, the highly developed camera of today has become, practically, a necessity.

About 30 per cent of Japan's camera output is exported. Further growth of the industry will depend on expanding this export market and broadening the domestic one among lower-income groups.

Prospects for extended exports are quite good. While the markets in the United States and Canada have been cultivated extensively, growing population and obsolescence are counted on for continued sales abroad. By concentrating production and sales efforts on moderately-priced high-quality cameras, Japan can avoid direct and difficult competition with her very competent German rival.

The superiority of Japanese cameras is attested to by the fact that foreign manufacturers are approaching Japanese makers in order to establish production tieups.

Worldwide liberalization of foreign trade is expected to have a particularly beneficial effect upon Japan's camera manufacturing industry.



The Topcon Horseman Press, a new 6x9 cm. press camera manufactured by Tokyo Optical Co. It features a head-tilting device which allows the lens to turn vertically and horizontally.

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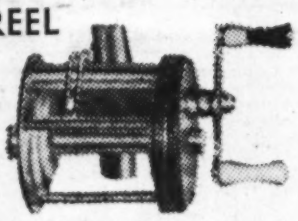

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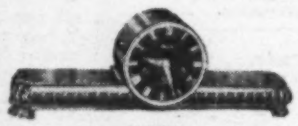

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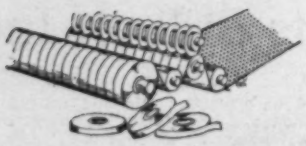
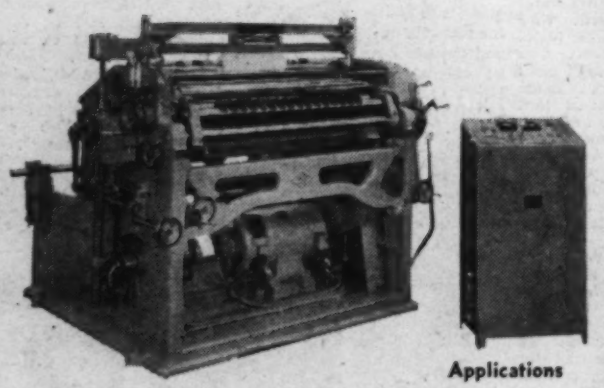


U-Type



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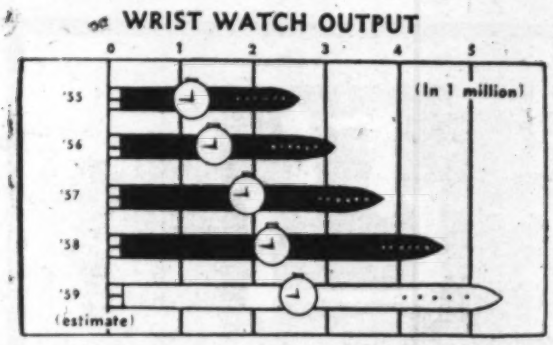


Demand Skyrockets For Wrist Watches

One million more wrist watches were produced in Japan during 1959 than were produced during the previous year. The spectacular growth of this branch of the industry is clearly shown in the following production figures:

1957	3,370,000
1958	4,250,000
1959	5,200,000

Increased individual incomes, reflecting—and contributing to—Japan's improved economy, explain some of this phenomenal increased demand for Japanese-made wrist watches. More significant, however, is the improved quality of these watches and the people's recognition of it.

A standard type Japanese wrist watch now has 17 jewels; some carry as many as 23. The variety of Japanese wrist watches now available is also increasing, with automatic self-winding alarm watches becoming increasingly popular.

Their quality is well up to international standards and their prices are fully competitive, thanks to the modernization of plant equipment now taking place in the industry.

The export of Japanese timepieces was negligible after the suspension of trade with Communist China. Since last spring, however, the Orient Watch Co. has been exploring the United States market and finds that prospects are encouraging. An initial contract covered 20,000 timepieces, but as orders streamed in later the total for the year ran up to 100,000. For the current year a contract for 30,000 has already been signed.

The Citizen Watch Co., in turn, not only expects to conclude United States contracts in the not too distant future, but is busy working out a cooperative plan for the production of wrist watches in India. Production is expected to commence within the next five years. The Citizen Co. will supply parts, machine tools and technical guidance.

The Hattori Watch Co., producers of the well-known Seiko brand of clocks and watches, last year sent out 800 samples and received a U.S. order for 27,000, which was shipped this last January. A company spokesman anticipates follow-up orders as soon as the first shipment is received and checked. The Hattori company also reports the monthly sale of about 10,000 small Japanese alarm clocks on U.S., Canadian and South American markets.

The Takano Precision Co. is also planning to export its products.

While clock and watch exporting is still in an experimental stage, Japanese producers have great confidence in the quality and the competitive strength of their products and are confident that with adequate publicity and promotion they will be successful in securing stabilized orders from abroad over a long period to come.

When it comes to table clocks, Japanese manufacturers still lag behind their foreign competitors, particularly West Germany, both as to quality and price.

Recent developments in the electric clock field have been striking. Last year 40 per cent of all wall clocks produced in Japan were of this type and it is expected that before long they will replace practically all spring-type clocks still in use.

Electric clocks first made their appearance on the Japanese market in 1956, when only 150,000 of such timepieces were produced, as compared with 1,100,000 of the spring-powered type. Last year 560,000 electric clocks were produced, 50 per cent more than in 1958; production of the old-fashioned type remained static.

Electric watches have been attracting particular attention. Especially popular are those that are powered by dry batteries or are of the electromagnetic type using transistors.

Japan's Watchmakers Inured to 'Free' Trade

Japan's notorious black market for smuggled watches, oddly enough, has already hardened the country's legitimate watch and clock makers to the vicissitudes of at least one kind of "free" trade. No other major industry in Japan has had to contend with such vicious competition on such an extensive scale.

An estimated 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 watches have been smuggled into Japan annually. This is five times the number of foreign watches imported legally.

Something like 200,000 to 250,000 foreign watches are imported legitimately into Japan each year. Most of them are high-grade. Those valued at less than $6 are prohibited, in order to protect the domestic market.

On those that are admitted there is a 30 per cent customs fee and a commodity tax, which means that retail prices are at least 80 per cent over the original import values. What better inducement for smuggling?

Altogether the number of watches imported through legal trade channels and those that are smuggled in, when added together, run up to a number equivalent to 30 per cent of the total domestic output. Facing, fighting, and overcoming such competition, Japanese watchmakers are well aware of what free trade means.

Fortunately the legitimate local watchmakers have so improved their product, and the public has become so much aware of this improvement, that the hot stuff from abroad is by no means as attractive as it once was. Such improvement, along with whatever liberalization of trade is decided upon for this industry, will do much to put the smugglers out of business.

In order to further strengthen their position against the effects of trade liberalization, local wrist watch makers are going ahead full blast in reducing costs through modernized mass production.

Will Sewing Machine Exports Zig or Zag in Current Year?

With European countries easing their import restrictions, it is expected that Japanese sewing machine exports to European markets will gradually increase.

The future of sewing machine exports to Southeast Asia and Africa, where there is a potential demand, depends on the sales promotion efforts of Japanese manufacturers and traders.

From an over-all point of view, will the sewing machine industry of Japan enjoy another boom year? This depends, for the most part, on exports to the United States, which purchases more than half of the total exported by Japan.

In America a considerable decline has been noted in the sale of straight-sewing machines. On the other hand zigzag machines are selling well. This means that the U.S. demand has reached a turning point and that the chances are that exports to America will remain constant or at best increase but slightly.

Although sewing machine markets in other countries than the U.S. are not stabilized as yet, prospects are not too bad. Among encouraging factors in this respect are the continuing worldwide business boom and the gradual economic improvement of the newly rising underdeveloped nations. It is anticipated that sewing machine exports to these markets will rise this year as those to West Germany did last year. It is certain that the total quantity exported this year will exceed the two million mark, probably running as high as 2,200,000.

Possible ill effects of trade liberalization are of considerable concern to the Japanese economy. Yet, Japan's sewing machine industry is so well set competitively and internationally that it will not likely have to face an invasion of foreign products on the home front. Free trade, on the other hand, will have a favorable influence on this industry.

Sewing machine exports are entering a stage of stabilization rather than expansion. In this regard the energetic activities of the Japan Sewing Machine Export Promotion Association this year are worth noting.

With increased exports to the United States, competition between the various manufacturers has likewise become intensified. Furthermore, in overseas markets West European countries and Communist China are selling their goods more and more aggressively. Red China's export offensive is especially detrimental to Japan's foreign trade.

Heretofore, many measures to promote sewing machine exports have been taken, but for the most part have been no more than price or quantity arrangements, very few of them being of much actual use for the purpose intended.

One of the serious problems confronting the sewing machine industry is how to increase its annual exports now in the neighborhood of two million, and another is the question: to what extent should the cheap export price of $14 per straight sewing machine should be raised. These are the questions, for the export promotion association to solve.

For the time being, the association is expected to be busy making basic market surveys. What the industry really counts on it for, however, are solutions to hitherto untouched problems, such as those connected with the exclusive purchase of sewing machines for export, unification of export channels and voluntary control on exports.

Trend in Sewing Machine Exports

	Quantity (Unit 1,000)	Value (Unit, $1,000)
1950	466	8,981
1951	853	21,558
1952	892	19,686
1953	818	20,347
1954	1,215	28,175
1955	1,536	34,786
1956	1,485	34,228
1957	1,745	42,703
1958	1,732	42,998
1959	1,961	51,561

Purchases by U.S. Increased

Foreign Sales Set Record in '59

Sewing machines now stand in fourth place among Japan's major exports along with transistor radios and cameras.

Japan's exports last year showed an over-all net increase of 20 per cent over the preceding year. Much of the credit goes to such light machinery and to instruments such as transistor radios and cameras.

The export of sewing machines, which has been steadily increasing year by year, hit the 1,960,000 mark last year. This added a neat $51,560,000 to Japan's trade account.

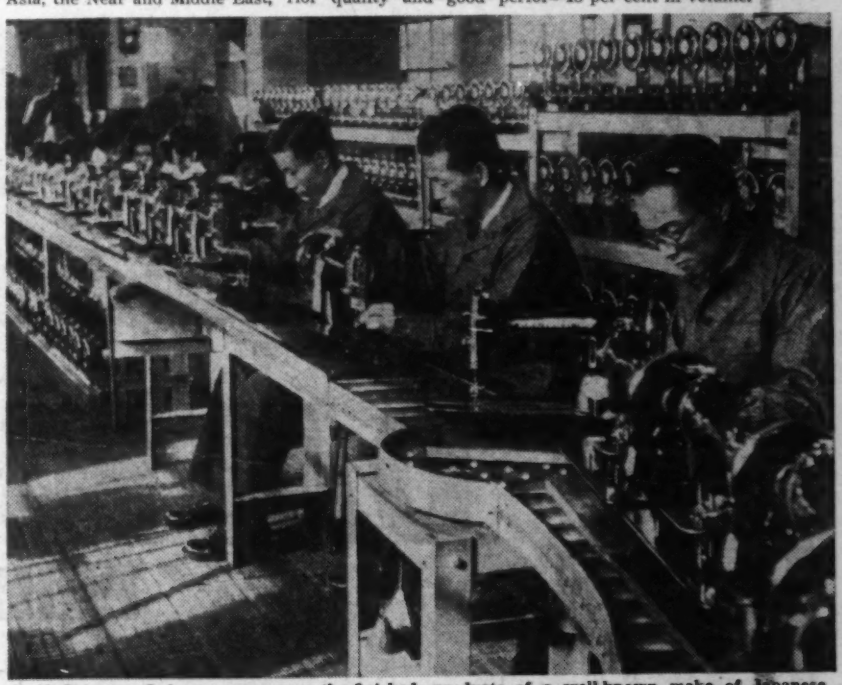
Marketwise, about one million sewing machines, over 60 per cent of those exported, went to the United States. Other foreign markets included East Asia, the Near and Middle East, Southeast Asia, South America, Africa and West Europe.

Last year's all-time high record was due to increased purchases by the United States, another feature of the 1959 sewing machine export situation was the improved market in such European countries as West Germany, France, Turkey and Belgium. Not a single sewing machine had been exported to West Europe until several years ago. As many as 40,000 machines were sold there last year.

The good 1959 export record for sewing machines is due to the assembly line method of manufacture, which has made it possible to reduce costs. Superior quality and good performance likewise count heavily.

Japan's sewing machine industry is considered to be one of the country's stabilized export industries, with 64 per cent of its total output (2,660,000) being sold abroad.

While sewing machine exports are increasing favorably, two important trends are to be noted. One is that sales of finished machines are on the decline whereas sales of parts are increasing. The other trend is that a greater portion of exported sewing machines are of the zigzag type instead of the traditional straight-sewing variety of the past. This resulted in an increase of exports amounting to 20 per cent in terms of value as against only 13 per cent in volume.



Swift fingers and sharp eyes go over the finished products of a well-known make of Japanese sewing machine before the final stamp of approval is given. A row of expert young men and women trained especially to find the smallest defects in sewing machines coming off the assembly line insures that only products of perfect quality reach the market.

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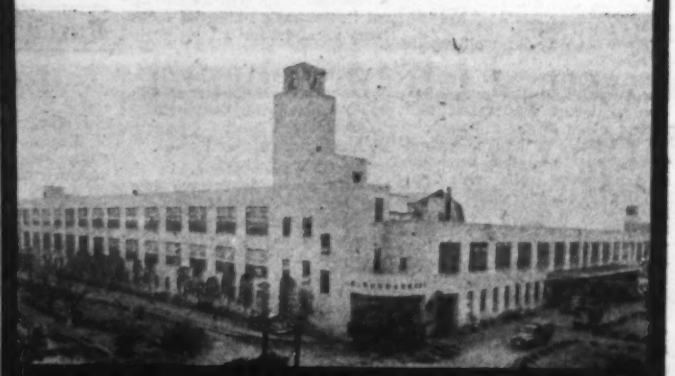

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Unprecedented Boom

Printers Busy 'Round Clock

The printing industry has been riding on the crest of an unprecedented boom. Being something of a secondary industry, its usual annual rate of expansion has been only about 5 or 6 per cent up until about two years ago.

The current prosperity of the country, however, has resulted in a marked increase in demand for printed matter such as posters, pamphlets, circulars and wrapping paper. Also contributing to the present prosperity of the industry is the recent phenomenal popularity of weekly publications.

The demand for advertising matter has been rising sharply as a result of the recent brisk increase in public relations activities of business and other circles.

As for wrapping paper, modern merchandising methods require the use of clever, gay and appealing designs. Manufacturers and merchants, consequently, are now vying to out-do each other in dressing up and wrapping up their merchandise.

Since promotion publications and packaging papers are generally printed in color, offset and gravure printing is in great demand.

Optimistically, printers expect the boom to last for quite some time to come because of the great popularity enjoyed by the numerous weekly publications which, it is said, have an average total circulation of 8 million copies.

Printing firms are now operating around-the-clock under a two-shift system in order to get out the large number of weeklies. Income from such publications reportedly accounts for about 10 per cent of the total income of the industry.

The demand for wrapping paper is expected to continue soaring as long as consumer buying is on the increase. It has also been noted that much more can be done to improve the quality of this type of printing.

Posters and similar advertising pieces are also expected to enjoy an increasing demand. Advertising expenditures, it is estimated, will quadruple in the next 10-year period, despite the increasingly important role played by radio and television in modern advertising.

Recently the use of pamphlets has increased steadily. Industrial firms, for example, use such publications for reporting to their shareholders. The importance of make-up and typography in dressing up such pieces is being recognized more and more.

Printing firms, as a result of the current boom, are now bent on expanding and streamlining their facilities and in putting their enterprises on a more stable basis.

Another matter worthy of attention is the remarkable improvement shown in the techniques used, broadening greatly the variety of work that can be turned out.

Among the interesting newly developed techniques is the printing of artificial grain on wood, which is said to have a good market in the United States.

Another interesting development is the mass production of so-called synchro-sheets on which sound can be recorded. With the invention of new sound recording and reproducing systems, such as "Synchro Fax" and the "Synchro Reader," the demand for paper for this purpose has been on the uptrend.

The printing industry has also ventured into the production of transistor and shadow masks. Transistor masks are indispensable in using transistors for high-frequency acoustic equipment, such as shortwave and frequency modulation radio receiving sets, while shadow masks are used for producing color picture tubes for TV receiving sets. Now that Japan is going in for color television it is very significant that such masks can be produced here and not have to be imported from the United States as they were in the past.

Looking to the future, Japanese printing firms once more are planning to develop overseas markets. Before the war they enjoyed a considerable amount of business printing wrappers for tobacco, match boxes and labels for canned goods.

Another lucrative foreign market, for Japanese printers that has hardly been touched is the production of short runs of books for American publishers and private individuals. Printing costs in the United States have soared to such an extent that it is very impracticable and sometimes impossible to publish a scholarly publication for which there is a need of only several hundred copies. In every such instance Japanese publishers can easily underbid American publishers, including shipping costs and U.S. import duty.

An American publishing house in Tokyo now has a separate department devoted exclusively to this kind of publishing. It has an embarrassingly large backlog of orders on hand and is held back only by the lack of competent book designers and editors.

Japan can easily compete, at least in the United States, on any printing work in which labor cost is the major item, due to the great difference in wages paid in the two countries.

In addition to an advantageous wage differential, the introduction of new highly-developed techniques and the gradual lowering of paper costs will also contribute to the success of Japan printers in international competition.

Hard Times Ahead For Paper Makers

Favorable business conditions which prevailed in the paper and pulp industry last year do not necessarily foreshadow continued prosperity during the current year. Surplus equipment for highgrade papermaking and trade liberalization represent two formidable bogies.

Since last year practically every paper manufacturer has invested in new production facilities, particularly those for making highgrade paper. By next January, 15 new papermaking machines, with a monthly production capacity of 22,000 tons, will be completed; and a month later there will be seven more having a monthly capacity of 15,000 tons.

By way of sharp contrast, monthly demand, including exports, is not expected to exceed 30,000 tons. Obviously the new machines will produce an excessive surplus of paper. Already, market prices have declined so drastically that some manufacturers are showing but little profit, if any. As more and more new machines are put into operation, fierce competition may force some of companies into bankruptcy.

In view of this gloomy prospect, makers have finally reached an agreement to postpone the use of the new machines and to refrain from introducing additional equipment. The paper industry is expected to intensify its voluntary control of production.

While the paper business is troubled by surplus products at home, the pulp industry, in turn, is in for stiff competition from foreign suppliers as soon as trade barriers are lowered.

The heaviest blow will fall upon suppliers of pulp to chemical fiber manufacturers, who would naturally turn to foreign raw materials which are both cheaper and of better quality.

To make the situation worse for Japanese pulp makers, the Alaska Pulp Co. a joint Japan-U.S. venture which started operation late last year, intends to sell to Japan all of the 108,000 tons of pulp it expects to produce this year.

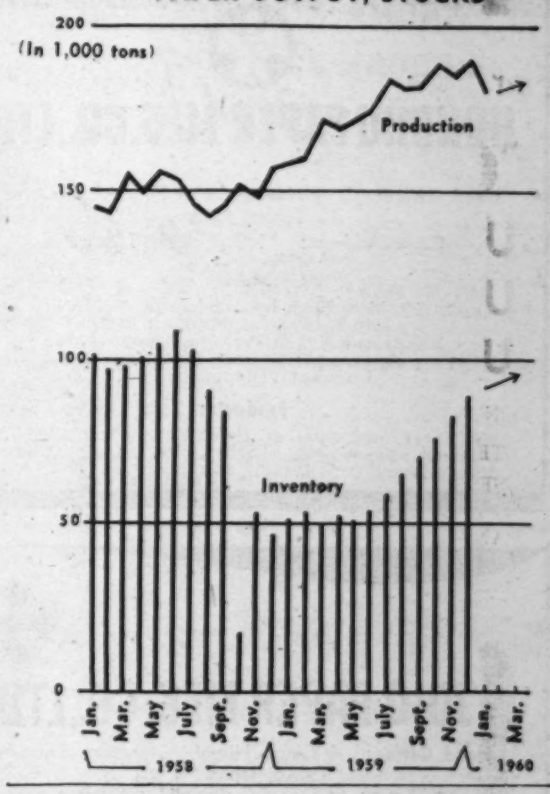
This amount is more than twice as much as this year's estimated increased demand for pulp (40,000-50,000 tons at the most) in this country. Moreover, Alsakan pulp will be imported at American market prices, which are lower than Japan's. If all this low-priced pulp is purchased, Japanese producers will be obliged to curtail production drastically, perhaps to half, especially if American pulp, in addition, is brought into Japan as a result of the freeing of imports.

Speaking of paper imports, 10 such items have already been included on the list of merchandise to be handled under the automatic approval system. Fortunately these items are all special products for which the demand is limited.

Japanese paper has always been comparatively expensive due to the high price of pulp in this country. This has been one of the chief reasons for the small amount of Japan-made paper that is exported. This is particularly true in the case of newsprint and kraft paper, which require little processing and therefore reflect in their prices the high cost of their materials.

Japan, which has traditionally supplied its own paper, will probably withstand competion from the paper exporting nations of America, Canada and the three Scandinavian countries. But Japanese paper manufacturers will be obliged to reduce production costs in order to bring down the prices of their products to the level of foreign markets.

This means that Japanese papermakers will be affected adversely by trade liberalization in its initial stage, but that once they succeed in lowering their prices, they are expected to hold their own against overseas competition. It is to be expected that Japanese markets in Southeast Asia and in the Middle and Near East will be reasonably safe from foreign invasion.



Prosperity Stimulates Paper Output in 1959

Paper consumption, considered an index of the degree to which a country is civilized, is rising in Japan along with the standard of living. A large portion of the recent increase in paper consumption is accounted for by industrial uses. As industrial activity increases, so does the demand for paper. Naturally the demands of paper and chemical fiber makers reflect directly on the pulp industry, which supplies the necessary raw material.

Last year the brisk activity of Japan's paper and pulp industries reflected the substantial growth of Japanese economy in general and the steady improvement of living standards.

Paper production climbed 28 per cent over the 1958 record to 3,830,000 tons. Broken down, there were 2,180,000 tons of foreign-type paper (23 per cent increase), 1,320,000 tons of cardboard (41 per cent) and 330,000 tons of Japanese-type paper (18 per cent).

Export of paper, stimulated by world business prosperity, rose eight per cent to 106,000 tons, of which foreign-type paper accounted for 66,000 tons, a 12 per cent increase over the previous year. High grade foreign-type paper was exported to Europe for the first time last year.

Itemwise, newsprint is still in short supply, while high quality printing paper tends to be overabundant due to the increased output resulting from expanded production facilities. Among foreign-type papers, kraft was in highest demand, thanks to the brisk demands of cement makers and other customers.

Corrugated cardboard was turned out in the amount of 610,000 tons last year. The sharp increase (65 per cent) over the preceding year is attributed to the growing demands of manufacturers, some of whom are replacing wooden crates with cardboard boxes.

Production of Japanese-type paper advanced smoothly. An initial market survey was conducted last year to explore the possibility of exporting it to Southeast Asia.

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Osaka Branch: Sanwa Building, 55, 2-chome, Kawara-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka
Kitakami Afforestation Branch: Iitoyo-cho, Kitakami City

Sundries Set Sales Record Last Year

Sundries, a term associated with inconsiderable items, leftovers and et cetera, are by no means inconsequential when surveying Japan's foreign trade. Toys, pottery and tableware, to mention only a few of her havelots, make up a considerable portion of Japan's foreign trade.

For these reputable products, the United States provides Japan with its greatest market, purchasing more of them than the rest of the world combined.

The highest annual increase in the sale of sundries, an overwhelming 30 per cent, took place last year. No little sister, no stepchild, is this diligent member of Japan's industrial family.

Prospects for the current year are even brighter, what with continued prosperity in the United States and new garden markets elsewhere ready for cultivation.

Most of the Japanese sundries sold abroad are distinctive products for which Japan is justly famed. Their low prices, their recently-won-and-richly-deserved reputation for quality have given them a favorable place in this highly competitive market.

Worldwide trade liberalization, furthermore, is expected to spur this flourishing industry to even greater record-breaking heights of achievement.

Japanese cultured pearls, coveted by women around the world

Toy Money Fills Japan's Piggy Bank

Toys, always one of the mainstays of Japan's export business, romped away last year to the joyous tune of $77 million, a figure but a paltry 25 per cent over that of the previous year. Looking back over the past five years one finds that this playful business increased 2.5 fold.

Outselling all its competitors on the world market, including its arch rival West Germany, Japan now supplies more toys to more youngsters in the world than any other country.

Most of the customers, 67 per cent of the total, are American. In spite of the stiff competition from other toy producing countries, Japanese toys represent 70 per cent of the total imported by the U.S.

Though negligible in comparison, the export of toys to West Europe, the Near and Middle East, as well as to Australia, amounts to considerably more than mere child's play.

This year Japan, Santa Claus' biggest helper, expects to keep its toy counter cash register tinkling well past the $90 million mark, and it won't be play money either. Uncle Sam, as usual, will be the best customer, and crowding about will be other aunts and uncles from West Europe, the Near and Middle East, Australia and Africa.

Potter's Wheel Proves Star Dollar-Earner

No other country exports more pottery than Japan. No other country buys more Japanese pottery than the United States.

Japanese exports of pottery during 1959 amounted to $58,620,000, reflecting a not-too-piddling increase of 21 per cent over the previous year.

The United States picked up the tab for 65 per cent of the total. Valuewise, 60 per cent of America's total pottery imports last year came from Japan.

While the United States unquestionably is Japan's best customer for pottery, there are but few other world markets from which it is entirely absent. Shipments to West Europe, for example, have been increasing considerably here of late.

Japanese pottery enjoys a high competitive value, thanks to its low cost, its superior quality and its unsurpassed design.

Approximately 40 per cent of all pottery produced in Japan is exported.

Prospects for the coming year continue to be encouraging. The increase in pottery exports over last year is expected to amount to at least 10 per cent, and the U.S. will, as usual, be standing at the head of the line.

Exports to the Near and Middle East, while negligible in comparison, are expected to show a phenomenal rise.

Import Curbs Hit Tableware

Tableware exported from Japan, for the most part, go to the United States and Canada. So strong, competitively, is this product that many buyer countries have placed restrictions on its import.

Estimates for exports during the current fiscal year amount to 5,500,000 dozen sets for United States' tables, 1,800,000 dozens for Canadian and 2,300,000 dozens for those of other countries.

It is not likely that American and Canadian markets can be expanded but Japanese manufacturers are hopeful of increasing their sales elsewhere.

Plywood Exports Up; Bulk Bought by U.S.

No matter how you slice or splice it, plywood exports from Japan contributed generously to Japan's favorable balance of trade last year when $76,350,000 worth was shipped abroad. This was 37 per cent more than in the previous year. Plywood thus has forged ahead of pottery and is now in the same import-dollar category as toys.

Markets for plywood, nevertheless, are quite limited. Because of peculiarities in building patterns and personal tastes in various countries, Japanese plywood cannot be marketed everywhere.

The United States purchased 80 per cent of Japan's export output of plywood last year and West Europe took another 10 per cent. Practically none was purchased by the newly rising underdeveloped countries.

United States demands for plywood continue to increase. There it is being used more and more in shops and homes year after year.

Next year's exports of plywood from Japan will be in the neighborhood of $90 million, according to current estimates. Europe, particularly West Germany, the Netherlands and Britain, at the moment look like very promising markets.

Trade Liberalization

Continued From Page 17

expected that this fluctuation allowance will be increased to 0.75 per cent in the near future.

Holding of Foreign Currency

Under present regulations, ordinary firms or individuals are not allowed to retain any foreign currency. When trading firms receive foreign currency in payment for exports, they are required by the law to sell the currency to the Government through authorized foreign exchange banks within 10 days of its receipt. Now it has been decided that traders may retain foreign currency for a period of not more than 20 days, just as foreign exchange banks, shipping companies and insurance companies have been allowed to do in the past.

Under this new system trading firms will be able to use foreign currency received for exports as payment for their own imports during this period, thus saving the exchange margin of ¥1.4 per dollar.

As one of the moves toward the free exchange of yen for foreign currency, nonresident yen accounts will be established, allowing foreigners to hold and use yen to settle trade payments.

What will be the advantage to Japanese trading firms when these measures are put into effect?

If foreign trade accounts can be settled in yen, it naturally will save Japan a considerable amount of foreign currency. Receipts from invisible trade should increase through greater participation by foreign residents in Japanese finance, insurance and transportation markets, thus enhancing the international value of yen.

At the same time, if Japan's balance of payments should become unfavorable or if devaluation of the yen is rumored, a sharp fall in its value would result and this would lead to serious confusion in the foreign exchange and domestic money markets. To cope with such situations, effective countermeasures are urged for early adoption.

Foreign Capital

In connection with the liberalization of capital transactions, the introduction of foreign capital becomes an issue of great concern to Japan's economy. Although free introduction of foreign investment is not demanded by the International Monetary Fund, Japan has promised the United States through the U.S.-Japan Treaty of Commerce and Navigation (effective for 10 years from 1953) to sanction such investment. And now that American capitalists wish to invest in Japanese industry, Japan is more or less obliged to ease its curbs on the introduction of foreign capital.

Besides the actual introduction of foreign currency, a matter that is likely to have a great influence on the Japanese economy is the freer importation of some of the commodities which formerly had been imported only under the foreign currency allocation system.

For instance, the domestic prices of some import items such as sugar, butter, etc., which now are extraordinarily high due to foreign currency allocations, will fall sharply when shifted to the automatic approval system. Importers of these items will no longer be able to make profit merely by obtaining a foreign currency allocation. In the near future importers of such products will have to face some real competition.

Large export-import firms undoubtedly will profit by being able to pay for their imports with the foreign currency received for their exports.

Small firms, on the other hand, may be seriously affected by the liberalization of trade. In order to meet the competition that may result from freer flow of raw material imports, the textile industry will be obliged to curtail production.

If similar protective measures become necessary in other industries, as most of them anticipate, it is feared that trade liberalization might fall short of its objective and fail to contribute to the development of Japan's industry.

The Canon Camera Co., one of Japan's leading optical makers, is inviting the Canon European Dealers' Convention to Japan on the occasion of the Osaka International Trade Fair. The group will stay in Japan from April 15 to 25 and visit the fair on April 18. Canon makes some 400 varieties of optical products, many of which are registering good sales records in overseas markets. Remarkable advances have been recently recorded in the export of television camera lenses. Shown above is Canon's Model P (Populaire) 35 mm camera with a variety of lenses, and at left, its Zoom 8 movie camera.

Wins Awards for Efficiency

Ichinose Screen Printing Machine

The fully automatic multicolor Ichinose screen printing machine of the Toshin Kogyo Co., Ltd. well deserves its foremost position in Japan's screen printing industry. It is the first, the most highly developed, the most efficient and the most versatile machine of its kind in Japan.

The machine allows the production of multicolor crisp prints combining sheer beauty with absolute precision, a time-honored but seldom-achieved objective in the art of screen printing.

With only two or three operators it can accomplish as much as 36 workers using conventional screen methods. This has helped considerably in cutting the cost of printed fabrics. The excellence of the printing, along with their lowered production cost, has contributed greatly to the export of textile goods from this country. Nearly six million yards of fabrics printed by Ichinose screen printing machines are shipped out of Japan monthly.

Diligent Research Rewarded

Credit for the distinguished reputation of the machine goes entirely to Hisakichi Ichinose, president of the Toshin Kogyo, who brought it out after many years of diligent research and experimentation. He holds some 90 patents for devices used in his screen printing machines.

In recognition of his notable achievement, the Government of Japan awarded Ichinose in 1958 the Purple Riband medal. In the same year he was honored with a prize by the director of the Science and Technology Agency for his printing mechanism. The director of the STA wrote in the letter of commendation:

"The Ichinose type automatic screen printing machine is highly distinguished for its fully automatic operation; it is unequalled by any other machine of its kind.

"The machine can print simultaneously from 1 to 16 colors more beautifully, precisely, and evenly than any other existing machine and without a slip of the design."

Operational Proficiency

Ichinose type screen printing machines are built according to various specifications in order to meet various requirements.

The machine can print up to 16 colors or even 22 on demand. Usually it operates with 18 and 36 inch or 20 and 40 inch repeat designs but machines having anywhere from 18 to 72 inch repeats are also available on request.

Its processing speed is 6 to 8 yards per minute with 18 inch repeats and 10 to 12 yards per minute with 36 inch repeats. The standard working width is 48 inches but it can be narrowed or widened up to 60 inches.

The machine is 22.27 meters (73 feet) long, 2.44 to 3.3 meters (8 to 11 feet) wide, and 3.22 meters (10.5 feet) from the floor to the top of the dryer. These measurements refer to the standard models. The endless belt model used in printing 14 colors with 18 inch repeats is 1.6 meters (5.2 feet) wide and 33 meters (108 feet) long.

Power is provided by a 5 to 10 hp. motor for the main drive, the size depending upon the length of the machine and other specifications. Two one-hp. motors, one each for the cylinder dryer and the washing device, are also required.

Salient Features

Some of the machine's salient features are mentioned below:

The squeegee mechanism—a patented device developed after many years of research and experimentation—ensures an even and uniform squeegee pressure throughout, yet can be adjusted easily according to the type of cloth and amount of color paste used. The adjustment can be made even while the machine is in operation.

Its cloth feeding device absolutely prevents shrinkage or torsion.

The hot air dryer adopted for the automatic screen printing machine is designed for maximum capacity and high efficiency with a minimum loss of steam. The cloth speed in the chamber is synchronized with that of the printing unit, the guide rollers intermittently stopping according to the movement of the endless belt. The cloth stays in the drying chamber for 2 minutes and 12 seconds for 18 inch repeat patterns or 1 minute and 40 seconds in case of 36 inch repeat patterns. The working temperature is 100 C. (212F.) and the steam pressure is equal to four atmospheres.

A cylinder dryer may be attached to the printing machine at the choice of the users.

The belt pasting device of the machine allows an easy adjustment in the amount of starch to be spread over the belt according to the kind and thickness of the cloth under treatment.

Finally, its endless belt washing device is so designed as to remove completely the dew left on the belt by means of doctors (a special type of scraper).

Actual Operation

The cloth is stretched by means of a tension device fixed on the endless belt. The device advances together with the belt toward the screens. When the belt stops, the squeegees immediately set to work printing, then the belt moves forward another frame for the printing of the following color. The motion is repeated continuously and automatically.

Unique Machine Gains Worldwide Reputation

By HISAKICHI ICHINOSE
President, Toshin Kogyo Co., Ltd.

The name of the Toshin Kogyo Co., Ltd. stands for the only maker in Japan of fully automatic, multicolor, screen printing machines which enjoy a worldwide reputation.

Our Ichinose type automatic screen printing machines have been exported to India and Southeast Asian countries and will shortly be exported to Taiwan.

More than 40 leading textile dyeing factories in Japan have been using our machines with great success.

We have developed our multicolor printing machine after more than two decades of untiring research. Our machines, designed to meet every conceivable requirement, incorporate more than 90 patented devices.

In comparison with foreign makes, our printing machines are priced lower, they are more sturdily constructed, they operate almost twice as fast, produce better effects and allow the use of larger repeat designs.

The Ichinose type printing machine is truly outstanding. Its production of multicolored quality prints, their esthetic beauty and their vivid brightness are truly beyond comparison. Colors printed by this machine show a unique depth that is almost unbelievable.

The Ichinose is capable of printing from 1 to 16 colors at a time, producing 6 to 8 yards of printed material per minute with 18 inch repeats and 10 to 12 yards with 36 inch repeats. Work that usually requires 36 skilled operators using conventional hand screen methods now can be accomplished by only three workers when using the Ichinose automatic printing machine.

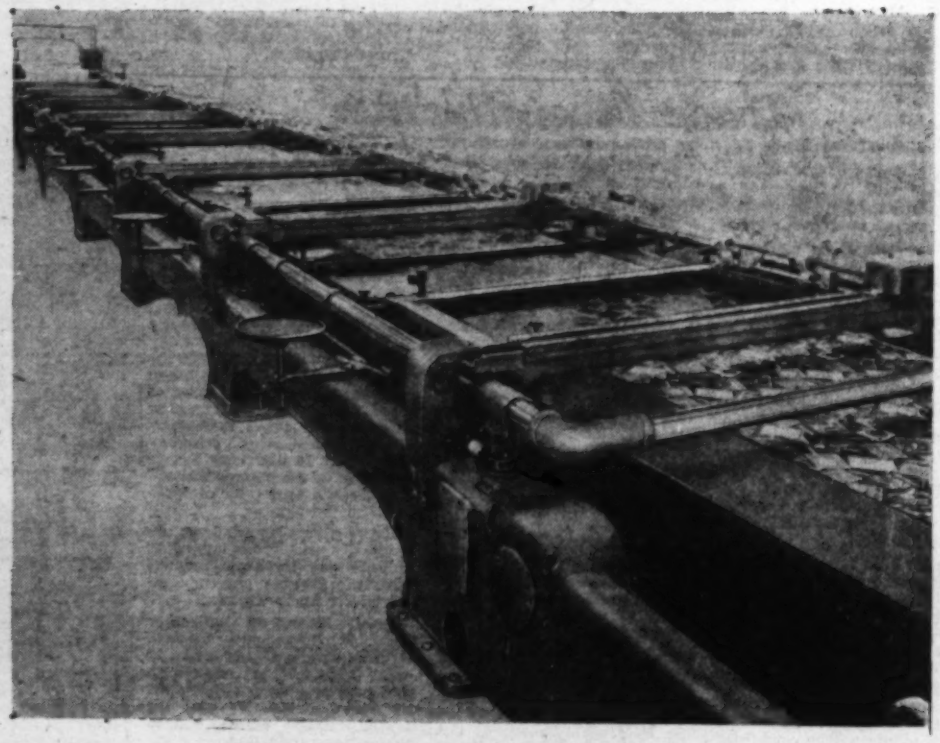
This means greatly reduced labor costs, economy in the use of dyestuffs, and lowered expenditures for heat and other sources of power.

The machine occupies a space of only 149 square meters. (1,600 square feet).

Screen print up to 12 yds. of fabric per minute with an ICHINOSE-TYPE MULTI-COLOR AUTOMATIC SCREEN PRINTING MACHINE

The Ichinose screen printing machine, with more than 90 patented improvements, screen prints all kinds of fabric perfectly in up to 16 colors at nearly double the speed of other machines on the market. Finished prints are of highest quality: clean, sharp, accurate and far superior to hand or roller prints. Ichinose means greater economy too, both in initial cost and in operation and maintenance. It consumes less power and steam, cuts labor costs to only two operators. Change of design and 7 colors takes less than 30 minutes. Feeding speed Adjustment is available if required. To ensure complete satisfaction, all Ichinose machines are installed by our own technicians anywhere in the world. Write today to Dept. PT9 for illustrated catalogue and printed fabric samples.

This machine is on display at 342 No. 3 Hall, Minato Fair Grond



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Sight-Seeing Attractions in Kansai Area

To many visitors the most interesting portion of Japan is the part of the Kansai area known as the Kinki district, comprised of Osaka, Kyoto, Nara, Wakayama, Hyogo, Shiga and Mie Prefectures.

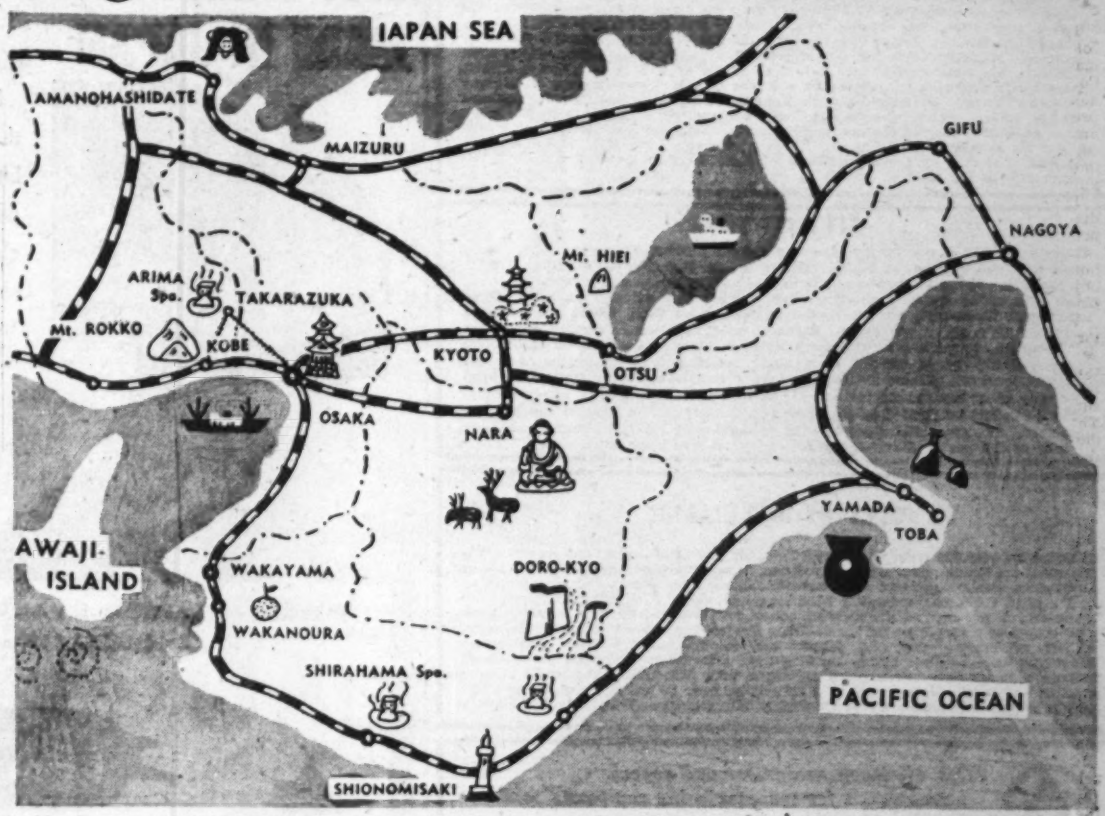
The northern portion of this region faces the Japan Sea where the cold current washes its shores while the southern portion is bathed by the Black Current of the great Pacific.

The entire district is a living museum, containing numerous important and valuable historical objects, the earliest known evidence of Japan's ancient culture.

Kobe, in Hyogo Prefecture, to the west of Osaka, Kyoto and Shiga Prefecture to the north and Wakayama to the south, can all be reached from Osaka in a few hours by train.

At the eastern edge of this region is the Shima Peninsula where the world-renowned cultured pearls are produced.

The climate here in the Kinki district is mild, the temperature averaging 28 C. (82 F.) during the hottest months and seldom falling below -5 C. (23 F.) in the coldest.



Osaka

Osaka city, with a population of nearly three million, is Japan's foremost industrial and commercial center, surrounded by a throbbing industrial belt. The founding of Osaka as the industrial center of Japan dates back to 1584 when Toyotomi Hideyoshi, astute warrior and great leader, established a permanent base in this city.

Many years later, Iyeyasu, the first Tokugawa Shogun, transferred his headquarters to Edo (Tokyo). This meant the removal of the central government from the Kansai region to the present capital, but commerce and industry continued to thrive in Osaka.

Some 70 rivers and canals throughout the city are still used for transportation by various industries.

On these canals, every July, the Tenjin Festival, one of the three greatest festivals of Japan, takes place. Boats, elaborately decorated in a traditional manner, form a colorful procession, and their parade is climaxed with a gorgeous display of fireworks.

Very much worth seeing in Osaka are the Bunraku puppets. Here, in perfect harmony the narrator, along with musicians and puppeteers, reenact old Japanese legends and tragedies.

The first Bunraku marionette theater was established in Osaka around 1795.

Unlike western puppets, each Bunraku doll is worked by three puppeteers; a chief manipulator and two assistants.

Osaka Castle, another symbol of this ancient city, was first built in 1583 by Toyotomi Hideyoshi. It was completely destroyed by fire several times during the civil wars. The present castle was erected in 1931 through liberal contributions of Osaka citizens. The donjon (tower) is about 54 meters (177 feet) high.

A busy shopping street in downtown Osaka, often compared to the Ginza in Tokyo, is called Shinsai-bashi-suji. The street, over a kilometer (0.6 mile) in length, is lined with an amazing variety of stores, including two large department stores.

There are several amusement centers in Osaka, among which Dotombori and Sennichimae are the most popular. Numerous movie houses, theaters, dancehalls, cabarets, and restaurants are located here. There is a similar amusement area near the Osaka Station.

Kyoto, a little over a half hour by rail from Osaka, is one of the most interesting cities in the world for students of art and culture.

Kyoto

Kyoto is a classic city, preserving the civilization of old Japan: its art, its literature and other cultural matters. This city of eternal beauty is a cradle of tranquil gardens and exquisite handicraft: inimitable porcelain and cloisonne, sheer silk and other things of beauty. This is the city of temples and shrines, shrouded with ancient glory and splendor. Of the 3,000 temples and shrines built while Kyoto was the capital of Japan, more than a thousand still remain.

Kyoto was the capital of Japan for 1,075 years starting in 794 A.D. The works of arts, the crafts, the documents and literature revealing the history of those glorious days have been gathered and carefully preserved. Thanks to the solicitude of Prof. Langdon Warner of Harvard University they were not destroyed during the last war. These historic objects and documents are classified as important cultural properties by the Government.

Some of the most worthwhile sights in this museum-like city are the Nijyo Castle, the Katsura and Shingakuin Imperial Villas, the Silver Pavilion and the Old Imperial Palace. Additional places of interest are the Higashi and the Nishi-Honganji Temples, splendid examples of Japanese Buddhist architecture, the Botanical Gardens and the Heian-jingu Shrine. Kyoto is also noted for its beautiful Geisha girls. To the north of the city is Amanohashidate, one of the "Scenic Trio" sights of Japan.

Nara

Nara, too, was the site of the Japanese capital, up to the end of the eighth century when the capital was moved to Kyoto. Consequently, this ancient city embodies the oldest of Japanese history, its most classic literature and its greatest masterpieces of sculpture and other works of art. Buildings that are centuries old, such as the Kasuga Shrine, Todaiji Temple, Kofukuji Temple and Shosoin Treasure house are to be found in this most ancient city. Nara Park memorializes its classic traditions with several hundred tame deer roaming about at will greeting the visitors.

The great bronze statue of Buddha cast in 752 A.D. is housed in the Todaiji Temple. With a height of 16 meters (52 feet) and weight of some 500 tons, the Great Buddha is the largest of its kind in the world. The two gigantic Nio or Deva statues flanking the great gateway are regarded as the best examples of the sculpture of the 12th century.

Kobe

Kobe is one of the two largest trading ports of Japan. It has a good natural harbor with the Rokko mountain range at the back, and, most important, it is near the country's center of industry. Its business district is situated near the waterfront and its residential area is on the nearby hillsides.

Nearby Mt. Rokko, a mecca of sports throughout the year and a favorite place for excursions and picnics, can be reached by a cable car in an hour's time. The best place for shopping in Kobe is on Motomachi street. Arima spa, located at an altitude of some 400 meters 1,300 feet) above sea level, can be reached with a two-hour trip through the breath-taking scenery of Mt. Rokko.

Wakayama

Fifteen minutes drive from the capital city of Wakayama Prefecture, there is Wakanoura, which is considered, along with Tomogashima, to be one of the most beautiful scenic spots of Japan.

To the west along the shore line, there are New Wakanoura, the Namihana headland and Futagoshima. All these places are included in the Inland Sea National Park.

The Shirahama hot spring resort, some two-hour train ride from Wakayama, is situated picturesquely on an open bay.

Dorohatcho is about a three hours' motorboat ride up toward the headwaters of the Kumano river. The trip starts from Shingu. The high cliffs on both sides of the gorge, the deep abyss and the swift rapids in which rafts go shooting down are rare sights to enjoy.

Ise-Shima national park, lying some 116 miles from Osaka, has many claims to fame, but its special attraction is Pearl Island off Toba. The pearl station on this island demonstrates the production of cultured pearls, and here girl divers can be seen in action.

Also in this national park are the Great Shrines of Ise, the most venerated Shinto center of Japan. There are two shrines here: one, the Gegu (outer shrine) and the other, the Naiku (inner shrine). The Gegu shrine is located at the foot of Takakura mountain and the Naiku, along the crystal waters of the Isuzu river. Both shrines, not too far apart, are in the neighborhood of Uji Yamada.

Gifu

A most spectacular event takes place on the Nagara River in Gifu Prefecture: cormorant fishing, or the catching of ayu, a kind of sweet fish, by trained cormorants. This rather primitive method of fishing is demonstrated nightly from May to October except on bright moonlit nights and when the water is muddy.

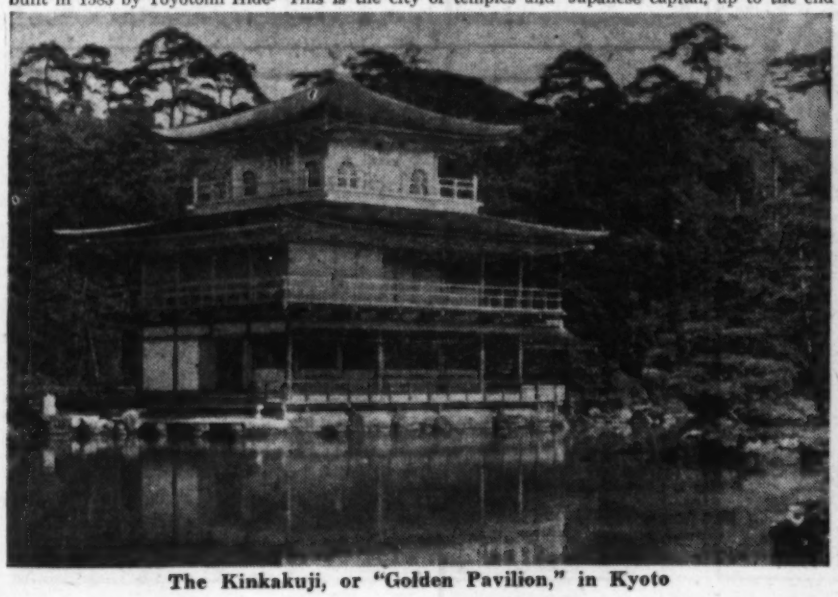
Fishing boats in a procession float downstream guided by the blazing bonfire each has mounted in a suspended metal basket. Waiting alongside are numberless flat-bottomed pleasure boats decorated with paper lanterns. All in all—an impressive, truly picturesque sight.

Each fishing boat is manned by a crew of four, deftly manipulating the leashed birds. The cormorants, when gorged with ayu, are lifted aboard and are caused to discharge the fish which they were unable to swallow because of the rings around their necks. Under favorable conditions each cormorant usually catches 40 to 50 fish during an evening.

Inland Sea National Park

The Inland Sea is a stretch of water winding some 230 miles long, extending from Awaji Island to Shimonoseki. Glimpses from the train give but a slight idea of the romantic beauty of this waterway, which can be best appreciated by making the trip by boat.

Regular boat service is maintained between Osaka and Beppu, some 2 and a half hours apart. Beppu is a very celebrated hot spring resort, boasting of alkaline, sulphur, iron and carbonated baths efficacious for all kinds of ailments.



The Kinkakuji, or "Golden Pavilion," in Kyoto

CITY OF TAJIMI

Tajimi, a city noted for chinaware is a traditional pottery town both in name and reality, ranking with city of Seto in Aichi Prefecture. With an average annual output valued at more than ¥2.7 billion a year and representing some 40% of the national production, the ceramic production in and around this city occupies an important position among the industries of the prefecture with 532 plants in operation. Major products are dinner sets, soup plates, meat plates, coffee cups & saucers, tiles, mosaic tiles and toys for exports as well as rice bowls, dishes, plates, bowls with covers, sake bottles and sake cups for domestic use. As a place of tourist interest, we must refer to Kokeizan Temple, famous for its national treasure edifice, which was founded by Reverend Muso more than 600 years ago as a site for religious practice, and presently, novices of Zen Sect assemble here to lead an ascetic life in seclusion. Some 1 kilometer away from Tajimi Station, this area is skirted by the clear stream of Toki River in the east and faces the rugged hills in the south.

CITY OF TOKI

The city of Toki is one of the biggest pottery producing centers in Japan, combined with nearby cities of Tajimi and Mizunami. Popularly called "Mino Ware", the products are enjoying good reputation both domestically and abroad. Principal items are coffee cups & saucers, soup plates, meat plates, tea sets, dinner sets, flower vases, toys, electric insulators and mosaic tiles. These are exported to almost all parts of the globe. Recently, mechanization of factory equipment and facilities has made a revolutionary stride as many ceramic plants of obsolete cottage-industry level adopted such latest machinery as iron-component extracting apparatus, potter's automatic wheel, tunnel-type electric furnace to keep pace with other modernized industries. As an outstanding spot of scenic beauty, there is Mt. Mikuni located on the three border lines of Mino, Owari and Mikawa provinces. The city of Nagoya and the mountains of Ise and Mikawa provinces as well as the peaks of the Japan Alps may be seen from here.

CITY OF MIZUNAMI

Situated between the cities of Ena and Toki, the city of Mizunami and its surrounding areas are famous since the ancient times, as a producing center of Mino Ware as the inexhaustible deposit of such ceramic materials as felspar and clay found in and around the urban areas has been long exploited. Production of dinner sets represents 25 per cent of the national output and followed by such items as fruit sets, soup sets, meat plates, Barugami bowls, rice bowls and fire bricks. Furthermore, output of lignite, clay and felspar are to be noted. These productions invariably tend to show steady upswing year after year. Close on the heels of pottery industry come the weaving enterprise with 1800 million yen worth of production and the food processing with 140 million yen. In the realm of tourism, the city is proud of Fukazawa Gorge situated 12 kilometers north of Mizunami Station.

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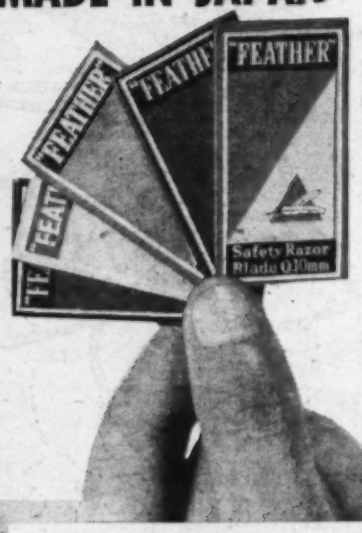

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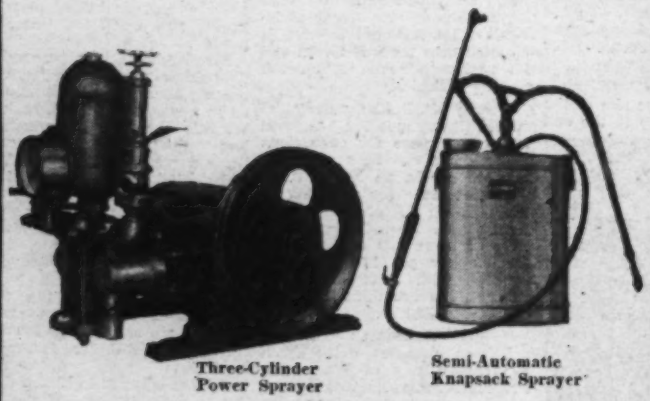

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A Gifu potter practices his craft according to age-old methods

The prefecture is also noted for its cutlery products

Gifu Pref. Boasts Thriving Industries, Scenic Wonders

Gifu Prefecture, with an area of some 10,000 square kilometers (3,861 square miles), consists largely of rugged mountainous areas commonly called the "Roof of Japan."

Nevertheless, its 12 cities, including the capital city, Gifu, and Ogaki have a variety of thriving industries to boast of.

An ample supply of electric power provided by three large rivers, the Nagara, Kiso and Ibi, which cross the prefecture, coupled with a favorable climate and modern transportation facilities, has lured many textile mills to this area.

Textiles

Today, its spinning enterprises form a primary part of the prefecture's growing economy. Their products, which include spun woolen yarn, twisted yarn, man-made fiber and cotton yarn are valued at ¥40,000 million ($111 million) per year. Some ¥6,200 million ($17.2 million) worth of this yarn is exported annually.

Most of the spinning factories are found in Gifu and Ogaki, while the silk mills are scattered over a large portion of the prefecture. Rayon fabrics (Moroccan crepe), synthetic fiber textiles and wool cloth are also exported widely. The prefecture lays claim to about 80% of all the wool cloth manufactured in Japan.

Ceramics

The ceramic industry, ranking next in size to the textile industry in this prefecture, is particularly well-developed in the Tono district, which includes the cities of Tajima, Mizunami and Toki.

In addition to chinaware and porcelain, such kilned goods as fire brick, clay tile, lime and glassware are widely produced in this district. Exports of ceramic goods from Gifu Prefecture amount to approximately ¥6,000 million ($16.7 million) per year. Such items include dinner sets, coffee sets, soup and dinner plates, and tile. These items are shipped to Canada, the U.S.A., South America and Southeast Asia.

They also produce items for domestic use such as rice bowls, tea cups, dishes, plates, soup bowls, sake cups and bottles, toy ornaments, electric pots, insulators and tile.

Lime produced in and around Akasaka-cho, Fuwa-gun, in the western part of the prefecture, amounts to 280,000 tons per year and is valued at around ¥1,140 million ($3.2 million)

Thanks to the abundance of clay found in many parts of the prefecture, tile production is quite extensive. About 12 million roof tiles are produced here yearly.

Paper

Another one of the prefecture's traditional industries is that of papermaking. Its paper products include handmade Japanese paper, machinemade paper, cardboard, and pulp.

The handmade Japanese paper industry is centered around the city of Mino. This paper is made according to traditional methods handed down from olden times.

Best known is the Tengujo stencil paper manufactured from "kozo" an indigenous fibrous shrub. It was but some 60 years ago that this was discovered by chance to be the best sort of stencil paper, and its popularity spread immediately to every country where typewriters are used. Other paper products are chiefly shoji (sliding-door) paper, umbrella paper, hotbed-frame paper, and toilet paper.

Gifu city is known for its production of Japanese paper umbrellas, the industry going as far back as the year 1640. Its production once ran as high as one million a month but now it is gradually diminishing with the rising popularity of cloth umbrellas.

Gifu paper lanterns and parasols are exported to many countries and are hailed the world over. Their superior quality and graceful shapes, such as that of the Ouchi andon (literally "the lamps of the ancient imperial palace") have won Gifu lanterns international fame.

Metal Industry

The products of Gifu's machine and metal industry are varied with the cutlery industry of Seki City ranking first.

Seki also produces safety razor blades, pocketknives, scissors, shears, locks and other similar items which are sent abroad in large quantities. Machine parts, tools, charcoal irons, bicycle parts, rice-hulling and flour-milling machines are also included among Gifu's metal products. Seki, moreover, tops other parts of Japan in the production of weighing scales and thermometers.

The agar-agar produced here accounts for 40 per cent of the total national production and is an important export item.

The chemical industry that began to develop here in the early 20th century has grown in size and variety. Ogaki produces calcium cynamide, carbide, cinema carbon, acetic acid, acetic vinyl, acetic ethyl, oxygen and other byproducts. Various medicines are produced in many parts of the prefecture. The steady development in quality of these items is most noteworthy.

Assortment of famous Gifu paper lanterns

Resources

Gifu Prefecture is a vast treasure house of underground resources. The fact not only that 70 per cent of the zinc and 60 per cent of the lead produced in this country come from this prefecture but also that its production of lignite, limestone, fluorite and tungsten rank first in quantity, illustrates the abundance of excellent natural resources in Gifu.

Blessed with many beautiful mountains and streams, Gifu Prefecture has a number of noteworthy sightseeing places. The Japan Alps National Park, displaying the mountain beauty of Japan, unrolls magnificently with cloud-enshrouded peaks on the northeastern border.

Some of high and justly famous mountains in this range are Mt. Yari, Mt. Hodaka, Mt. Norikura and Mt. Ontake. The majestic 3,026 meter (9,925 feet) Mt. Norikura can be ascended from Takayama City all the way to its summit by a tourist bus.

Hakusan Quasi-National Park, soon to be designated as a National Park lies on the northwestern boundary, with Mt. Hakusan in the center, a sight of imposing grandeur, as is also nearby Mt. Daiichi.

In spring and summer, these high peaks serve as a training ground for mountaineers who flock here from all parts of the country. Mantled in white during the winter, this vast silvery world challenges myriads of skiers.

Along the valleys of the Hida and Takahara Rivers as well as along the head waters of the prefecture's three main rivers, the Kiso, Nagara and Ibi, swift currents dash against the rocks and rush wildly between the overhanging precipices, forming gorges of breath-taking beauty.

Sugoroku Gorge is known as the great trackless ravine. Others, also worthy of note, are Takahara Gorge, Ena Gorge along the River Kiso, the lake at Maruyama dam, the Nippon Rhine, Nakayama-Shichiri Gorge and Oku-Nohi Gorge along the Nagara River.

Cormorant fishing performed on the Nagara River offers the spectator a rare chance to observe a classical method of fishing that dates back more than 10 centuries. To glide by night in pleasure boats on the Nagara River watching the cormorant masters deftly handle their birds in the light of flaming torches is an unforgettable experience.

Culture

The well-known Takayama Festival is held every spring and autumn in the highland city of Takayama. The festival features a gorgeous procession of colorful floats displaying the traditional arts and crafts of ancient Takayama and the Hida areas.

The beautiful Yoro waterfall, which is said to have turned its water into wine to reward a filial son, is located in western Gifu. This area is now a familiar recreation center attracting many holiday makers.

The Kokeizan-Eihoji Temple located in Tajimi City is a national treasure. In Gujo-Hachiman, the Gujo-Odori dance and ancient folk songs have been preserved to this day. Houses of unusual, traditional architecture, featuring a unique rafter arrangement can be seen at nearby Shirakawa-Go.

There are, in addition, many other important cultural properties and historic relics in this prefecture, offering countless attractions for the tourist throughout the year.

Hot spring resorts nestled deep in the mountains are found throughout the prefecture. The Hirayu and Gamada spa areas are among the most popular rest centers of Gifu. The Gero and Shirakawa spas along the Takayama line are also popular because of their up-to-date hotel accommodations and their convenient locations.

Cormorant fishing by night on the Nagara River

Industrial Guide to Shizuoka Prefecture

Area Noted for Tea and Tangerines, Also Paper, Musical Instruments

Shizuoka Prefecture, situated in the center of the Pacific coast of Honshu, is known for its superb natural beauty and rich land and marine products.

Blessed by a mild climate all the year around with fertile soil and varied landscapes, it indeed is one of the most prosperous prefectures of the nation.

Added to these natural assets are modern industries ranging from paper mills and chemical textile plants which are still expanding.

The name Shizuoka is associated with two agricultural products—green tea and tangerines.

Japan's largest tea producing center, Shizuoka Prefecture accounts for about 60 per cent of the country's total output.

Tea ranks first among the export items leaving the port of Shimizu, one of the principal ports of the prefecture as well as of Japan.

Japan's tea exports have been increasing by leaps and bounds since the last war. North Africa is the major customer.

Tangerine plantations in the prefecture are operated by about 23,000 farming households. Shizuoka tangerines are sweet and juicy and are shipped to most parts of the Kanto district, especially the Tokyo-Yokohama area, as well as the Chukyo district west of the prefecture.

The prefecture also holds a leading position in the nation's fishery industry having such well developed fishery bases as Yaizu and Numazu. Suruga Bay is one of the best sardine fishing grounds of the nation.

The marine product processing industry is well developed around the many port towns turning out canned fish, smoked tuna, dried bonito, etc.

Lake Hamana is also a famous breeding center of eels.

Fuji and Hakone National Park at the eastern part of the prefecture and Izu Peninsula draw some thousands of sightseers throughout the year.

With the development of transportation facilities, more and more people are pouring into these sightseeing spots for rest and recreation. Izu Peninsula alone has some 30 well known hot spring resorts which attract newlyweds, students and families on excursion from Tokyo and Yokohama all the year around.

The completion of a railway connecting Ito and Shimoda at the tip of the peninsula two years from now and a drive way on the east coast of the peninsula in 1961 will further increase the visitors to these resorts.

In the mountainous northern part of the prefecture there are several huge power generating stations and dams either completed lately or still under construction.

Sakuma Dam, the largest of its kind in Japan, and a few other power stations and dams along Tenryu River have become additional tourist attractions of Shizuoka.

As the power development project goes on, many modern industrial plants have been constructed in the prefecture during the last few years.

Plants that have been built recently include the Iwaki Cement Plant in Hamamatsu, the Mitsubishi Electric Co. plant in Shizuoka City, the Godo Alcohol Co. plant in Shimizu, the Tosho Printing Co. plant in Hara, the Daiwan Can Mfg. Co. factory in Shimizu, Toyo Rayon Co. plant in Mishima, the Asahi Chemical Industry Co. plant in Fuji, the Yazaki Electirc Wire Co. in Washizu, and the Tokyo Hemp Yarn Co. factory in Numazu.

The biggest industry in Shizuoka Prefecture is paper and pulp manufacturing. Such leading paper making companies as Tomoegawa Seishi Co., Daishowa Paper Mfg. Co. and Honshu Paper Mfg. Co. have large mills in major cities of the prefecture.

Probably the most unique manufacturing plant in the prefecture is the Nippon Gakki (musical instruments) Co. plant in Hamamatsu. The largest musical instruments maker in Japan, it turns out 1,500 pianos, 7,000 organs, 23,000 harmonicas, 20,000 marimbas, 11,500 guitars, 1,000 accordions and other instruments annually.

Further growth of Shizuoka Prefecture as an industrial center is likely in near future as a project is now being drafted to form a new industrial district between Shimizu and Yoshiwara. Under this project, the loading and unloading capacity of the ports of Shimizu and Tagoura will be more than doubled.

In 1959, Shizuoka Prefecture exported ¥65,000 million worth of goods to all parts of the world. Some of the prefecture's representative exports are:

Textile goods: cotton fabrics (printed or regular cotton cloth), poplin, broadcloth, fancy fabrics, lace, velveteen, corduroy, sarongs, mufflers, handkerchiefs, rayon fabrics, table cloths, scarfs, bedsheets, curtains, shoelaces, tapes, belts and miscellaneous textile goods.

Machinery: Textile machines, woodworking machines, paper machines, agricultural equipment, maching tools, small automotive vehicles such as motorcycles, wool weaving machines, etc.

Miscellaneous metal goods: aluminum kitchen ware, locks, etc.

Wooden goods: kitchen goods, furniture, plywood, sandals, toys, etc.

Lacquer ware: Jewel boxes, cabinets, handkerchief boxes glove boxes, trays, tables, shelves, albums, flower vases, etc.

Bamboo ware: Trays, baskets, table ware, flower vases, bow and arrow sets, gardening equipment, bamboo veneer boards, etc.

Agricultural and fishery products, foods: green and black tea, orange, frozen fish (tuna and pink trout), canned fish (tuna, bonito, mackerel pike), canned orange, canned peach, dried ginger, red pepper, dried bonito, jelly powder, smoked tuna, wines, etc.

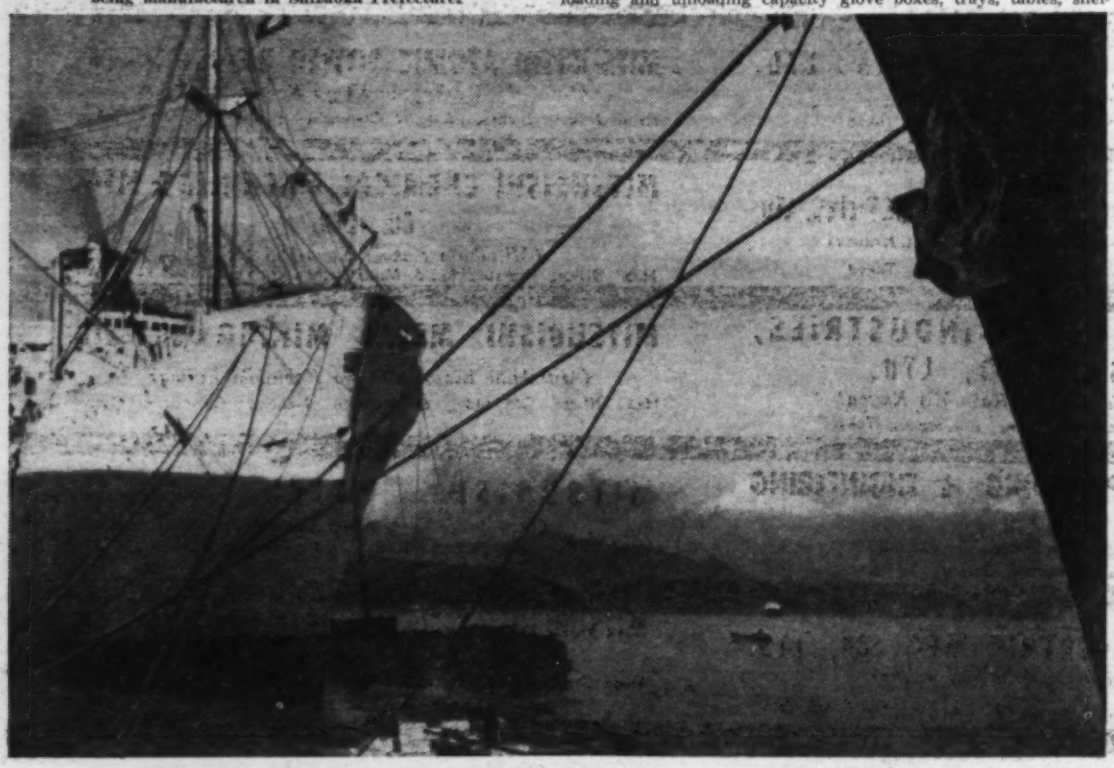
Paper goods: various Japanese and foreign paper products, paper cloth, napkins tissue paper, paper handbags, wall paper, etc.

Musical instruments: Piano, organ, harmonica, etc.

Miscellaneous goods: vessels, fishing equipment, fireworks, artificial flowers, bulbs, canaries, pig stocks, etc.

Pianos and a wide variety of other musical instruments are among the unique products of Shizuoka Prefecture.

Motorcycles represent one of many kinds of machinery products being manufactured in Shizuoka Prefecture.



The port of Shimizu, with Mt. Fuji soaring beyond the waters of Suruga Bay

City of Shizuoka Has Old History

The city of Shizuoka, the administrative seat of Shizuoka Prefecture, has an ancient history dating back to the 17th century when it was a castle town of strategic importance and prosperous stage town on the great Tokaido highway leading from Edo (Tokyo) to Kyoto.

In fact, Tokugawa Ieyasu, founder of the feudal government, lived here for more than 25 years. The remains of his magnificent castle can still be seen in the northern part of the city.

Today, Shizuoka City flourishes as a trading center for green tea and other major products of the prefecture. Its suburbs boast of at least three places of tourist interest—Shizuhatayama, Konozan and Toro.

Shizuhatayama is a verdant hill on the northern boundary of the city, noted for its magnificent display of cherry blossoms, usually in the first week of April. At the foot of the hill, the Sengen Shrine and Rinzaiji Temple are well worth visiting for the many art treasures they contain.

Kunozan Hill rises steeply from the waters of Suruga Bay and commands an extensive view of the surrounding sea—and landscapes. Its foothills are famed for the cultivation of strawberries, particularly for the winter market.

Toro, in the vicinity of Kunozan, is the site of an excavated hamlet of 2,000 years ago. It was discovered in 1943 and has since yielded a large number of valuable relics.

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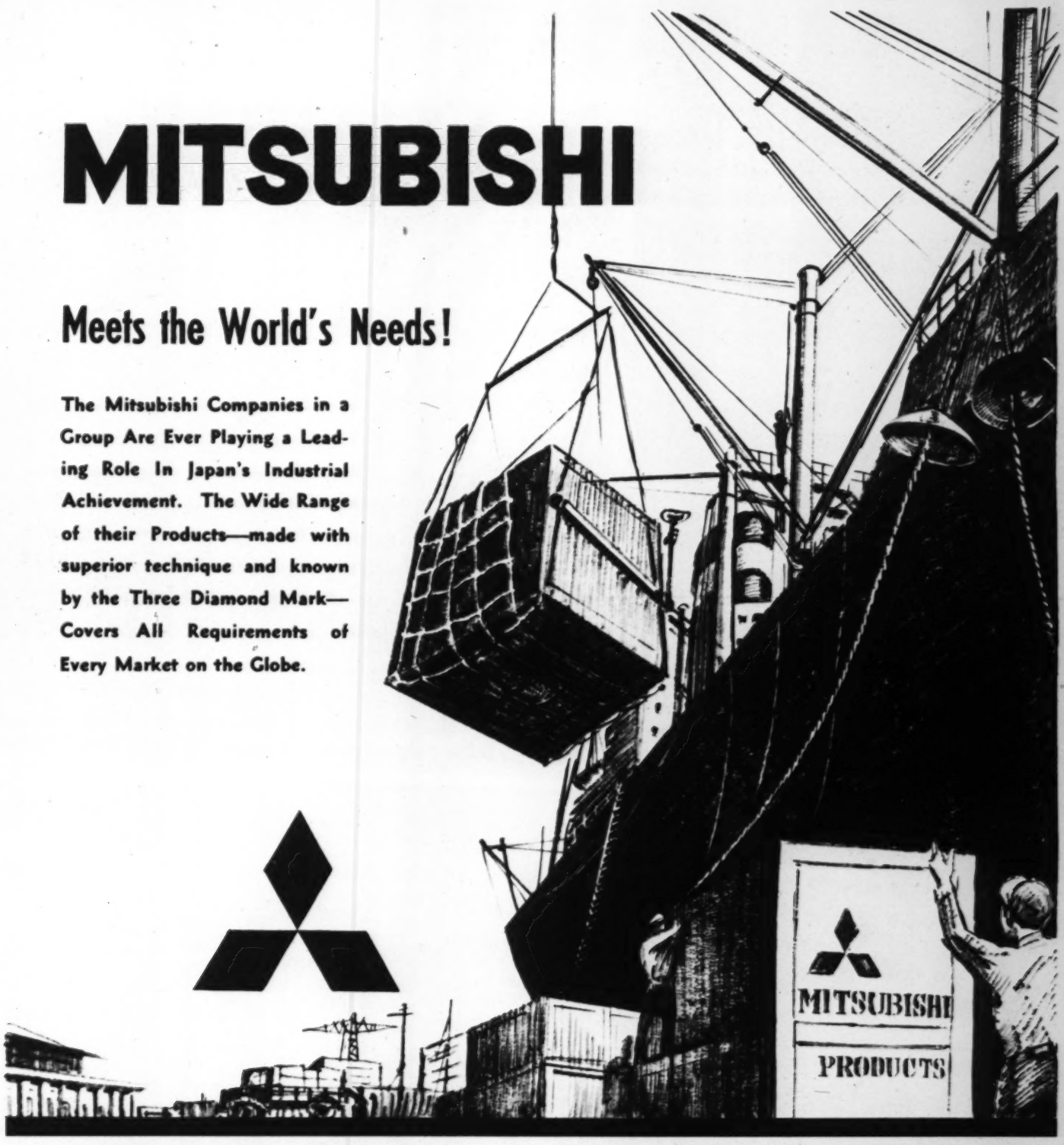

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